COLLEGE SERIES OF LATIN AUTHORS

EDITED BY

CLEMENT LAWRENCE SMITH AND TRACY PECK

JUVENAL

H. P. WRIGHT

COLLEGE SERIES OF LATIN AUTHORS

JUVENAL

EDITED, WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES ON THIRTEEN SATIRES, AND INDICES,

BY

HENRY PARKS WRIGHT

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN YALE COLLEGE

BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON

GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

The Athenæum Press

1901

PREFACE

THE text of this edition is substantially that of Bücheler (1893), but changes have been made freely in punctuation and orthography. Deviations from Bücheler's text which affect the meaning are noticed in the Critical Appendix.

In the text edition will be found all that has come down to us from Juvenal, including the new verses of Satire 6 discovered in 1899 by Mr. Winstedt in the Bodleian Library. It did not seem best to include in the annotated edition Satires 2, 6, and 9, which from the nature of their subjects are not generally read with undergraduate students. Some of the readings of the Bodleian MS. are noticed in the Critical Appendix. While this MS. corresponds in general with the ω class, it not infrequently retains the readings of the *Codex Pithoeanus*, and in a few cases may alone have preserved a correct tradition.

The commentary owes much to the editions of Heinrich, Mayor, Lewis, Friedländer, and Duff, also to Friedländer's *Sittengeschichte*, and his edition of Martial. In preparing that part of the Introduction which treats of language and style, important help has also been received from Kiaer, and from the dissertations of Weise and of Lupus.

I am under obligations to Professor Morris of Yale for many suggestions regarding syntax, to Mr. Winstedt of Oxford for readings of the Bodleian MS., and especially to the Editors of the Series for their uniform patience and for invaluable assistance in every part of the work.

H. P. W.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
January 29, 1901.

CONTENTS

An Index of Proper Names is placed at the end of the text edition.

SI NATVRA NEGAT, FACIT INDIGNATIO VERSVM
QVALEMCVMQVE POTEST.

INTRODUCTION

LIFE AND WRITINGS

Sources

1. We have very little trustworthy information about Juvenal. The only sources from which any facts of his life can be derived are: (1) the ancient biographies; (2) a dedicatory inscription; (3) three epigrams of Martial; and (4) a few passages in his own writings.

2. Numerous lives of Juvenal (*vitae*)[1] are preserved in the manuscripts, at the beginning or end. These are not independent biographies, but have all come from one original, the best representative of which is the one found on an added leaf at the end of the *codex Pithoeanus*, and written by a later hand.[2] These *vitae* generally agree that Juvenal was born at Aquinum, that he was the son or foster-son of a wealthy freedman, that he practised declamation till about middle life, and that he was banished in consequence of offense given to an actor by some verses now contained in Satire 7. They differ chiefly as to the time and place of his banishment, and the circumstances of his death. The statements regarding his birthplace, his rhetorical studies, and the position of his father are not inconsistent with anything found in the satires, and have probably been derived from a reliable source.

[1] Twelve are printed by J. Dürr in *Das Leben Juvenals*, Ulm, 1888, pp. 22–25.
[2] See p. xl.

3. A tablet[1] dedicated to Ceres by some person whose name was Juvenal was found at Aquinum. The original stone is now lost, and the inscription, defective in some parts, is preserved by copies only. As the praenomen of the person who made the dedication is wanting, it is uncertain whether the tablet was put up by the poet or by some other member of his family. But as it was discovered at Aquinum, which Juvenal often visited (3. 319), and was consecrated to Ceres, whom he honored (3. 320) and everywhere speaks of with respect (14. 219; 15. 141), and that evidently not long after the death of Vespasian; and moreover since the tablet contains nothing that contradicts what is known about Juvenal from other sources, it is a reasonable inference that the Juvenal of the inscription is the poet. If this be admitted, we learn from this source that, at the time when the dedication was made, Juvenal had served as tribune of a Dalmatian cohort, had been *duumvir quinquennalis* at Aquinum, and was *flamen* of the deified Vespasian.

4. The references to Juvenal in the epigrams of Martial[2] show that the two poets were friends, and that in or shortly before the years 92 and 101 Juvenal was living in Rome, where at the latter date he was busily engaged in the wearisome duties of a client. Martial (VII. 91. 1) calls him *facundus*, an epithet probably given to him in recognition of his rhetorical skill, since it is unlikely that he had become known as a poet four years before the death of Domitian.

5. From his own writings the period to which his literary career belongs can be approximately fixed. The sixteen satires are divided into five books, and it is quite certain that the books are arranged in the order of their publication. Book I (Satires 1–5) contains mention of the conquest of the Orcades by Agricola in 84 (2. 161), of the death

[1] See p. xli.

[2] VII. 24; VII. 91; XII. 18. See p. xli.

of Domitian in 96 (4. 153), and of the trial of Marius Priscus in 100 (1. 49). It represents society as it existed under Domitian, and many of the illustrations are taken from that period, but it does not follow that any of the satires of this book were written during the lifetime of that emperor, and the book could not have been published before 100. It probably was not finished till several years after that date, as no reason is known for assuming any considerable interval between Books I and II. Book II (Satire 6) was not published before 116. Friedländer has proved that the comet that forboded destruction to the Armenian and Parthian kings (vs. 443) was one visible at Rome in November 115, and the victories of Trajan over the Armenians and Parthians, said to have been portended by it, were not completed till the spring of 116. The earthquake which destroyed Antioch in 115 is likewise referred to in vss. 445–447. Book III (Satires 7–9) appeared in the early years of the reign of Hadrian, whose praise is celebrated in the beginning of Satire 7, and evidently before 121, when the emperor set out from Rome to make his journey through the provinces. The mention in 8. 120 of Marius Priscus as having lately robbed the province of Africa does not necessarily show that this satire was written before the publication of Book II, as a man already nearly sixty could easily use *nuper* of an event that had occurred from eighteen to twenty years earlier. Two passages in Book V (Satires 13–16) fix its date after the year 127. In 13. 16–17 Calvinus, now sixty years old, is said to have been born in the consulship of Fonteius, *i.e.* of Fonteius Capito, consul in 67. Again, the events described in Satire 15 are said (vs. 27) to have been enacted lately in the consulship of Juncus, *i.e.* of Aemilius Juncus, consul in 127. There is nothing in Book IV (Satires 10–12) to determine its date, but it was probably produced between

Books III and V, *i.e.* between the years 121 and 127. The satires therefore belong to a period covering about thirty years included in the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

Date and Place of Birth

6. The exact date of Juvenal's birth is unknown. According to the tradition of the *vitae* he practised declamation till about middle life, and did not give his satires to the public till somewhat later. The earliest seem to be the productions of a man of maturity and experience. A short *vita* [1] attached to a MS. of the fifteenth century, in the library of the Barberini palace at Rome, places his birth in the consulship of Claudius Nero and L. Antistius, *i.e.* in the year 55. This biography bears evidence of being a late production and may not go back to an authentic source, but the date of birth given in it cannot be far wrong. Friedländer thinks that Juvenal did not begin to write before about 110, and that he was born not long before or not long after 60. Aquinum has been generally accepted as his birthplace. Umbricius (3. 319), addressing Juvenal, uses the expression *tuo Aquino*. This may mean only that Juvenal was fond of the place and often visited it,[2] but the tablet put up by the poet was found at Aquinum, and the *vitae* generally agree that he was born there.

Family and Circumstances

7. Whether Juvenal's father was or was not a wealthy freedman, he was evidently in easy circumstances. He owned an estate at Aquinum (6. 57) and was able to give

[1] See Dürr, p. 28.

[2] Cf. *Tiburis umbra tui*, Hor. *C.* I. 7. 21.

his son the usual education of a Roman boy of good family. This included training in the schools of the *grammaticus* and the *rhetor* (1. 15–17). In rhetoric Juvenal probably had the instruction of Quintilian, who taught in Rome from A.D. 70 to 90 and whom he mentions several times with great respect. That he kept up his rhetorical studies for many years is shown both by the statement of the *vitae* and by the rhetorical style of the satires.

8. Juvenal belonged to the middle class. Any expressions in his writings that seem to imply that he was of low rank (as 1. 101; 4. 98; 8. 44–46) evidently mean no more than that he was connected with the client class and not with the wealthy aristocracy. He had a house in the city (11. 190; 12. 87), an ancestral estate (6. 57) at Aquinum, and a farm at Tibur (11. 65) from which his table at Rome was well supplied (11. 65–76). Though he lived frugally (11. 131–148), he does not anywhere imply that he had not enough to satisfy his wants, or that, in his later years at least, he was not contented with what he possessed. Moreover, he could not have held high civil and priestly office in his native Aquinum if he had not had, for a country town, a large income.[1]

Military Service

9. The inscription, if it was put up by the poet, furnishes evidence of his military experience, and there are passages in the satires that make such service seem probable. He criticises (1. 58; 7. 92) the elevation of unworthy men to high position in the army through the influence of powerful friends, and laments (14. 197) the slow advancement of

[1] The *duoviri quinquennales* were the highest officials in a *municipium*. They were elected every fifth year, and their duties corresponded to those of the censors at Rome.

deserving men through the regular channel of promotion. He shows in Satire 16 a personal knowledge of the daily life of a soldier in camp. He had been in Egypt, as he himself says (15. 45), and knew the habits and peculiarities of its people from his own observation. He displays great familiarity with Britain also (2. 161; 4. 127, 141; 10. 14), and it is not unlikely that a military experience of some years had given him the opportunity to visit these and other distant countries. If he practised declamation till middle life he could not have risen to a tribunate by long service as a common soldier or centurion. It is more probable that, like Agricola (Tac. *Agr.* 5), he got his first military experience as aide to some general, and on the basis of this was appointed to the command of an auxiliary cohort.

Political Ambition

10. The general tone of the earlier satires makes it well-nigh certain that Juvenal had once been ambitious for political advancement at Rome, and had been deeply disappointed in his efforts to secure the influence of wealthy patrons in his favor. His hatred of the rich and powerful, which is a most prominent characteristic of the first three books, and his bitterness toward foreigners who secure the places that belong to native Romans, seem to have been prompted by personal experience, and betray the conviction that he had not received the recognition that he thought his due.

Banishment

11. That Juvenal suffered banishment in some form is stated in all the *vitae.* These likewise agree that the occasion of his banishment was three verses on the influ-

ence of *histriones* in securing appointments in the army, composed against Paris, an actor. According to the *vita* of the *codex Pithoeanus* these verses were not at first published, but being afterwards inserted in his writings (7. 90–92) they were thought to be directed against an actor of the day whose friends were receiving promotion, and in consequence Juvenal was sent at the age of eighty, under the form of a military command, to the extremity of Egypt, where he soon died. Upon what foundation any part of this story rests, it is impossible to say. It must have been well known in the fifth century, since Sidonius Apollinaris, a Christian writer of that time, thought Juvenal sufficiently described by the expression "*irati histrionis exsul.*" Paris, on whom the verses are said to have been written, was a celebrated actor under Domitian, and died in 83. As Satire 7 was published in Hadrian's reign, the actor who is said to have been offended by them at the time of their publication must have lived in the reign of that emperor; and following this account we must believe that Juvenal in his old age was sent to a remote military post as prefect of a cohort by Hadrian. An emperor who banished for his sarcastic criticism and afterwards put to death the architect who had built Trajan's forum, may have banished Juvenal for a slight offense given even in a satire which begins with a flattering compliment to himself; but it is highly improbable that a man too old for service should have been intrusted with an important military command. If the banishment took this form, it is far more likely that it occurred under Domitian, and it has been suggested that Juvenal's bitterness against Crispinus would be explained if we suppose that he was the instrument of its execution. The whole story does not seem like an invention. There is nothing in the satires to have suggested it, though the statement that he was sent to Egypt may have been an

inference from Satire 15. That he suffered exile in some form at some period of his life may be accepted as probable, and it may have been for the reasons given; but it is also quite possible that, if he was exiled, the reason quickly passed out of mind, or perhaps had not been generally known even in his own day, and the explanations that have been handed down to us may be due simply to later attempts to find in the satires some occasion for his banishment.

The Satires

12. The satires of Juvenal deal largely with social life at Rome in his own day, and express the feelings of one who had evidently long been familiar with the city. They are worthy of study, not only as unsurpassed examples of personal satire, but also for the vast amount of information which they furnish regarding the manners, morals, and beliefs of that period. Beyond other ancient writers Juvenal had the power to draw vivid pictures from real life, sometimes introducing all the details, as in the description of the distribution of the *sportula* (1. 95–126), more often condensing everything into a few lines. It must be admitted that his purpose seems to be rather to condemn the evils of his day than to reform them. Indeed he writes as one who saw no hope of reform. Indignation at the corrupt state of morals drove him to satire (1. 79); disappointment had embittered his feelings, and he naturally exaggerated the evils that he saw around him, and looked at things on their darkest side, but he seems honest in his hatred of sin, and nowhere depicts vice in order to make it alluring.

13. The last two books lack the strength and earnestness of the earlier satires. In them he deals no longer with the life of the period, but with general topics, and draws his illustrations from history and mythology. But

some of the finest passages are found in these books, and Satires 10 and 13 are generally considered worthy of being ranked with the best. Moreover, most of the general characteristics of Juvenal's style are found as frequently in the last two books as in the first three, and the tendency to employ declamation, which has been urged as a ground for suspecting the genuineness of the later books, is by no means absent from the earlier ones. The theory of Ribbeck, that, with some exceptions, these books are not the work of Juvenal but of an inferior writer who tried to imitate his style, has not been received with favor. These satires belong to a later period of the poet's life, when his bitter and intolerant spirit had been subdued by lapse of time, and when his natural powers had lost their former vigor.

Moral Standard

14. Juvenal had one standard with which he compared the men and morals of his own age and found them wanting. This standard was the austere and simple life of the ancient Romans. He despises foreigners both because they are not Romans and because their influence has debased the old national life. This explains his disgust with the Romans of his own day. They have hopelessly degenerated from this ancient standard of simplicity and abstinence, and the old Roman spirit has vanished. He is filled with indignation at the rich nobleman who is given over to gambling, forgery, and every vice, who drives on a public road and spends whole nights in dissipation, because he has lost the honest manhood of his ancestors. When he condemns flattery, avarice, luxury, and gluttony, it often seems to be not so much because they are wrong and mean, as because they are characteristic vices of foreigners and of the degenerate nobility.

Religion and Philosophy

15. Naturally, then, Juvenal has respect for the old national faith and hates all foreign religions. He treats with derision the Greek fables that represent the gods in human form, with human necessities and weaknesses (13. 39–52, 83; 14. 261, 271; 16. 5), and considers the Greek stories about the under-world too absurd even for children to believe (2. 149–152). The Jewish worship, with its sabbaths and prayer to an unseen god, he regards as a narrow-minded foreign superstition (14. 96–106). But he speaks with respect of a common creator (15. 148) and offers sacrifices to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, as well as to his own Lares, for the safe return of his friend Catullus (12. 83–92). He says with evident sincerity that man is dearer to the gods than he is to himself (10. 350), that the gods have given him a reverential spirit (15. 143) and have placed in his breast a conscience to scourge him when he does wrong (13. 192–198). He believes that the gods will avenge perjury and crime (13. 247–249), and affirms that he who cherishes even the wish to sin incurs the guilt of the deed and will not escape punishment (13. 208–210).

16. Juvenal did not profess to have much acquaintance with the philosophy of the schools (13. 120–123), but he knew their main distinctions, and his sympathies were with the Stoics rather than the Epicureans. Like the Stoics, he believed in the unchangeable decrees of fate (7. 200; 12. 63) and the providential care of the gods (10. 347), and like them he commended the endurance of hardship for its own sake and a contempt of death (10. 357–362). But, in general, for him philosophy is simply the highest wisdom, which shows man how to live. It frees us from our errors and teaches us what is right (13. 187–189), enables us to conquer misfortune (13. 20), forbids revenge (13. 184–187), and is

never inconsistent with nature (14. 321). For philosophy he everywhere shows genuine respect, but as he despises all forms of hypocrisy, so he detests shameless men who pose as philosophers for their private ends.

Personal Names in the Satires

17. The first book represents Rome as it was under Domitian, and the illustrations of this book, as well as those of the two following, are drawn mainly from that period, and, to a less extent, from the reign of Nero. Juvenal could not openly attack prominent men of his own day without great danger. This danger he proposed to avoid (1. 170) by assailing those already in their tombs. He introduces Crispinus, Latinus, Massa, Carus, Veiento, Paris, who had lived under Domitian; Tigellinus, Lucusta, from the time of Nero, and Narcissus, Posides, and Pallas, wealthy freedmen of Claudius. But while careful to avoid giving offense to those who had it in their power to do him injury, he does not hesitate to speak freely of those still living, if they are under condemnation, as Marius Priscus, or if they are of low rank, as Machaera, Vettius, Basilus, and Paulus. When the same name in Martial and Juvenal refers to one man, he is always one who was dead when Juvenal wrote, or in a condition to do him no injury. In case of men of low rank he would have no reason for wishing to withhold the real name. As a rule, any personal name in the satires everywhere represents the same type of character. Of the literary men of his day, Juvenal mentions Statius and Quintilian, but is silent about Tacitus, Pliny, and Martial; and Pliny, who boasts of his wide acquaintance with men interested in literature, nowhere in his letters makes any reference to Juvenal.

Studies of Older Poets

18. Juvenal's literary studies included Homer, Lucilius, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, and Seneca, of whom the satires contain frequent reminiscences. In a few cases he has admitted their expressions with slight change into his verses,[1] though he is by no means to be considered an imitator of the older poets. But between the writings of Juvenal and Martial there are striking resemblances; they treat often of the same subjects, many personal names are common to both, and they employ many similar words and expressions. They were intimate friends, but Martial was the earlier writer. His epigrams were completed and published before Juvenal had brought out his first book, and probably before any of the satires had been written. It seems evident, then, that Juvenal was so familiar with the writings of Martial that his own language and thought were not infrequently influenced by them.[2] The two poets may well be read side by side, since each furnishes the best illustrations and parallels to the other.

Manuscripts and Scholia

19. The best manuscript of Juvenal is one now preserved in the library of the medical school in Montpellier, where it is No. 125. It was once in the possession of Pierre Pithou, whose edition of Juvenal and Persius was published in 1585, and from him it is called *Pithoeanus*. This MS. contains the texts of both Persius and Juvenal, with notes on the margin (*scholia Pithoeana*). The first hand (*P*) belongs to the ninth century. To this have been added corrections, variants, and glosses by four different hands from the ninth

[1] See notes on 1.73; 3.143; 3.198; 3.279; 5.138; 10.25; 11.82.

[2] H. L. Wilson, in *American Journal of Philology*, July, 1898, pp. 193–209.

down to the eleventh century. All these are classed together under *p*. The variants include practically all that are preserved in other MSS. and some that are not elsewhere found. In many places *P* is the only MS. that has kept the correct reading, and its authority outweighs that of all the other MSS. taken together.

20. All other MSS. which give the text in full are much inferior and are put together in one class (ω). They are valuable chiefly for the aid they furnish in restoring the reading where *P* is illegible, or where it has become corrupt from the errors of copyists. In two of the MSS. of this class this note is found: *Legi ego Niceus Romae apud Servium magistrum et emendavi.* Nicaeus made this recension near the close of the fourth century.

Mr. E. O. Winstedt has recently collated a Bodleian MS. of the eleventh century which contains thirty-six verses of Satire 6, not found in any other known MS.[1] Of these verses, thirty-four are found after vs. 365, and two after vs. 373. The lack of the former passage in all other existing MSS. may be due to the omission of a page by the scribe of the archetype from which they have descended. The value of this MS. has not yet been determined. If the new verses are genuine, it must have descended from a MS. which antedated the archetype of *P* and ω, which had lost them, and it may be necessary to recognize it as the representative of a third class among the Juvenal MSS.

21. It has been generally believed that all the inferior MSS. have come down from the recension of Nicaeus, but that *P* goes back to a purer source. Bücheler, however, thinks that all existing MSS. have come from a codex of the Nicaean recension, containing many variants, and that copyists followed sometimes the text and sometimes the variants. The inferior MSS. do not transmit a text which

[1] See *Class. Rev.*, 1899, May, pp. 201–208, and June, pp. 266–268.

can be clearly separated from that of *P*. Moreover, all the MSS. (except some that are still more incomplete) stop abruptly in the middle of a sentence with verse 60 of Satire 16. Therefore all existing MSS. must have come from one imperfect original which ended with that verse.

22. There are other important sources for portions of the text. The *Schedae Arovienses*, or Aarau Fragments,[1] consist of five leaves which were rescued from the covers of manuscript rolls in the library of the town of Aarau in Switzerland, where they are still kept. They contain about 425 verses from Satires 2, 3, 6, and 7. The codex from which they were taken belonged to the same recension as *P*, and closely resembled that MS. in external appearance. So far as preserved, each page of the Aarau Fragments agrees throughout with the corresponding page of *P*, containing precisely the same verses and the same scholia.

The Bobbio Palimpsest,[2] No. 5750 in the Vatican library, consists of two leaves from a very old codex of Juvenal and Persius. It contains fifty-two verses of Juvenal (14. 323–15. 43), with several scholia, and fifty-two verses of Persius (1. 53–104). By this fragment the reading of *P* at 15. 27, *Iunco*, is confirmed.

The *Florilegium Sangallense*,[3] No. 870 in the abbey library of St. Gall in Switzerland, contains 282 verses from Juvenal. This furnishes the new reading at 8. 148, *mulio consul*, which has been accepted by Bücheler and Mayor.

23. There are two sets of scholia. The scholia handed down in the inferior MSS. bear the name of Cornutus. These are very full, but they contain little that is of much

[1] H. Wirz, in *Hermes*, XV. 437–448; R. Beer, *Spicilegium Iuvenalianum*, pp. 24–32.

[2] G. Goetz, *Iuvenalis et Persii Fragmenta Bobiensia*. Jena, 1884.

[3] Chr. Stephan, *Rhein. Mus.*, XL. 263–282.

value. The *Scholia Pithoeana* are found in *P* and in a MS. without the text in the library of St. Gall. They were once preserved also, as far as 8. 197, in a MS. used by G. Valla in the fifteenth century, now lost, and were by Valla ascribed to Probus. They are based on an ancient commentary produced in the fourth century, and sometimes contain information not elsewhere found. They are also valuable sources for text criticism. Sometimes the lemmata and the notes of the scholiast come to the support of readings which would otherwise be uncertain, and sometimes they preserve or suggest older readings which the MSS. have lost.

LANGUAGE AND STYLE

24. Juvenal's style was greatly influenced by his long practice in declamation. In several satires the subjects are such as might have been discussed in the rhetorical schools. He strives to add emphasis by rhetorical devices, as by exaggerated statements, by the lavish employment of illustrations, or the repetition of the same idea in different forms. He freely introduces questions, exclamations, comparisons, and is fond of strong contrasts. He frequently turns suddenly aside from the subject under treatment to follow out a thought which has been suggested. Such digressions may be contained in a few words, but more often they extend over several verses. The satires abound in rhetorical *sententiae*, many of which are so commonplace that they have sometimes been rejected as interpolations. Some characteristics of his style may be traced to the language of everyday life, as the frequent use of diminutives; some are peculiarities of the period to which he belonged.

SYNTAX

The Connection of Words and Sentences

25. Conjunctions are often omitted.

New thoughts are introduced with great abruptness, without connectives; as 3. 197, 223; 7. 150, 215; 8. 146, 254, 259. In the enumeration of the different courses of the *cena* in Satire 5, and of the different classes of men ruined by obtaining the objects of their ambition in Satire 10, the transitions are made almost invariably without connecting particles. The conjunctions most often omitted are:

(*a*) *Causal:* 4. 34 licet hic considere; non est cantandum; 1. 169 tecum prius ergo voluta haec animo ante tubas; galeatum sero duelli paenitet.

(*b*) *Adversative:* 10. 18 egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes tota cohors; rarus venit in cenacula miles; 5. 39 inaequales berullo Virro tenet phialas; tibi non committitur aurum.

(*c*) *The conditional particle* is sometimes wanting in vehement and abbreviated speech, the assumed case being stated as a fact; as 3. 100 rides, maiore cachinno concutitur; 13. 227 illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur proxima tempestas.

26. *Anaphora.* The place of a copulative conjunction is supplied by the repetition of the same word at the beginning of succeeding clauses. The repeated words are most often pronouns, adverbs, and conjunctions.

(*a*) Sometimes two or three words are repeated; as 7. 184 *veniet qui* fercula docte conponat, *veniet qui* pulmentaria condit; 7. 222 *dummodo non pereat* — 225 *dummodo non pereat.*

(*b*) When three or more members are thus joined, the common word may be found in all but the last, which is connected by *et;* as 3. 26 *dum* nova canities, *dum* prima et recta senectus, *dum* superest Lachesi quod torqueat, *et* pedibus me porto meis. In 3. 166–167 the copulative and the repeated word are both found in the last clause.

27. Two substantives or pronouns at the end of a verse are not infrequently joined by *que . . . que;* as

5. 49 si stomachus domini fervet *vinoque ciboque;* 10. 152 opposuit natura *Alpemque nivemque.*

28. Juvenal employs the imperatives *aspice*, *respice*, and *accipe* as forms of transition; as

14. 275 *aspice* portus et plenum magnis trabibus mare; 3. 268 *respice* nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis; 7. 36 *accipe* nunc artes. Cf. also *aspiceres* 15. 56, and *operae pretium est* 14. 281.

The conjunction *itaque* is nowhere found in Juvenal.

The Accusative

29. An accusative of a proper name is used with *vivere* to denote an attribute of the substantive idea contained in the verb; as

2. 3 qui Curios simulant et *Bacchanalia vivunt*, *i.e.* live a Bacchanalian life; 12. 128 *vivat* Pacuvius, quaeso, vel *Nestora* totum, *i.e.* live a life quite as long as Nestor's.

The accusative of 'the part concerned' is found twice, 8. 4 *umeros* minorem, and 8. 16 attritus Catinensi pumice *lumbum*.

The Dative

30. With *similis*, *dissimilis* (except 10. 192 *dissimilemque sui*) and *diversus* the dative only is used; as

11. 194 similisque *triumpho* praetor sedet; 3. 18 speluncas dissimiles *veris*; 10. 3 *illis* multum diversa.

31. With *aptus*, *maturus*, and *utilis* Juvenal employs the dative of the gerundive; as

15. 145 *exercendis pariendisque artibus* apti; 8. 169 maturus bello Armeniae Syriaeque *tuendis amnibus*; 14. 72 utilis et bellorum et pacis *rebus agendis*.

The Ablative

32. The place where is very frequently denoted by the ablative without *in*; as

13. 41 et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter *antris*; 13. 69 examenque apium longa consederit uva *culmine* delubri; 5. 85 ponitur exigua feralis cena *patella*.

33. A noun of place depending on the preposition *in* may limit another substantive, some form of the verb being implied; as

10. 136 *summo* tristis *captivus in arcu;* 15. 50 multaeque *in fronte coronae.*

34. The ablative without a preposition is used to denote the place whence with verbs which in other authors usually have prepositions (*ab*, *de*, *ex*); as

3. 181 hic aliquid plus quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur *arca;* 3. 270 *fenestris* vasa cadant; 10. 43 *sceptro* quae surgit eburno; 12. 104 furva *gente* petita.

35. *Plenus*, which in the earlier writers usually takes the genitive, is in Juvenal found with the ablative only; as

1. 33 lectica Mathonis plena *ipso;* 4. 48 cum plena et litora *multo delatore* forent; 5. 66 maxima quaeque domus *servis* est plena *superbis;* 8. 72 inflatum plenumque *Nerone propinquo;* 3. 187 plena domus *libis;* 10. 191 senectus plena *malis;* 10. 242 plenaeque *sororibus* urnae.

36. The ablative is used with the comparative *minor* or *maior*, meaning *too small for* or *too great for;* as

3. 203 lectus erat Codro *Procula* minor; 4. 66 accipe *privatis* maiora *focis;* 15. 140 infans et minor *igne* rogi. The same usage is found in Horace, *Ep.* I. 17. 40 parvis animis et parvo corpore maius; *Ep.* I. 10. 42–43; 20. 21.

Prohibitions

37. In prohibitions the present subjunctive is regularly used; as

14. 203 *neu credas* ponendum aliquid discriminis inter unguenta et corium. The imperative is found twice: 6. 666 et *nulli credite* mensae; 9. 130 *ne trepida. Noli* with the infinitive occurs twice: 1. 126 *noli vexare;* 6. 414 *committere noli;* and *cave* with the subjunctive once: 9. 120 *cave sis* (but here the reading is uncertain). The perfect subjunctive is found once with the second, and once with the third person: 14. 48 *nec* tu pueri *contempseris* annos; 5. 139 *nullus* tibi parvulus aula *luserit* Aeneas.

38. Prohibitory *ne* is used once with the imperative (9. 130), once with the second person singular of the present subjunctive (15. 89), and twice with the third person singular of the present subjunctive (1. 110; 2. 42). An emphatic *non* is sometimes used in negative exhortations; as 3. 54; 6. 484; 16. 28. *Nec* occurs frequently in place of *neve;* as 6. 486; 11. 186; 16. 9. *Neu* is found only once (14. 203).

The Infinitive

39. (*a*) An infinitive of purpose is used after a verb of giving, in

14. 30 ad moechum dat eisdem *ferre* cinaedis.

(*b*) The infinitive sometimes depends on an adjective; as

4. 110 *saevior* illo Pompeius tenui iugulos *aperire* susurro; 8. 67 *dignique* molam *versare.*

No example of the so-called 'historical infinitive' is found in Juvenal.

The Future Participle

40. The future participle is used to denote purpose, generally with a verb of motion; as

7. 116 surgis tu pallidus Aiax *dicturus* dubia pro libertate bubulco iudice; 8. 130 ire parat nummos *raptura* Celaeno.

41. The future participle may also stand in simple agreement with a substantive to express:

(*a*) Simple future time; as 1. 44 Lugdunensem rhetor *dicturus* ad aram (*when about to speak*); 3. 72 viscera magnarum domuum dominique *futuri;* 14. 59 hospite *venturo* (*when a guest is coming*); 4. 88 de pluviis *locuturi.*

(*b*) Destiny (*sure to, doomed to*); as 1. 18 stulta est clementia *periturae* parcere chartae; 4. 10 sanguine adhuc vivo terram *subitura* sacerdos.

(*c*) Characteristic or capacity (*ready to, likely to, able to*); as 4. 50 non *dubitaturi* fugitivum dicere piscem; 10. 144 laudis titulique cupido *haesuri* saxis cinerum custodibus; 11. 95 clarum Troiugenis *factura* et nobile fulcrum; 16. 28 et se *excusaturos* non sollicitemus amicos.

The Subjunctive with Quamquam and Quamvis

42. *Quamquam*, which is regularly used with the indicative in writers before the silver age, in Juvenal always takes the subjunctive when joined with a finite verb; as

11. 205 quamquam solida hora *supersit* ad sextam; 13. 172 sed illic, quamquam eadem adsidue *spectentur* proelia, ridet nemo. In 4. 60 it is combined with a participle, and in 4. 79 with an adverbial phrase. Tacitus and Pliny the Younger generally use the subjunctive with *quamquam*.

43. *Quamvis*, which in the Augustan poets often takes the indicative, is used only with the subjunctive in Juvenal; as

13. 3 improba quamvis gratia fallaci praetoris *vicerit* urna.

ORDER AND USE OF WORDS

Order of Words

44. A word having a common relation to two other words which are joined by a copulative or disjunctive particle generally stands between the first connected word and the particle: —

(*a*) A substantive limited by two adjectives or genitives; as 8. 28 rarus *civis* et egregius; 11. 161 eadem est vini *patria* atque ministri.

(*b*) A genitive common to two substantives; as 14. 20 Antiphates *trepidi laris* ac Polyphemus; 14. 109 fallit enim vitium specie *virtutis* et umbra.

(*c*) A verb common to two substantives; as 3. 286 quem luna *solet* deducere vel breve lumen candelae; 7. 105 quod lecto *gaudet* et umbra.

(*d*) The object of two verbs; as 4. 46 quis enim proponere *talem* aut emere auderet? 15. 150 mutuus ut nos adfectus petere *auxilium* et praestare iuberet.

(*e*) The common word may also stand after the conjunction; as 14. 299 quod Tagus et rutila *volvit* Pactolus harena; 13. 219 templum et *violati numinis* aras.

45. A favorite position for the subject is at the end of the sentence (1. 6; 14. 35), and a subject common to both parts of a compound sentence often stands with the last verb at or near the end of the sentence; as

14. 194–195 sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas adnotet et grandes miretur *Laelius* alas.

46. The antecedent often stands in the relative sentence, generally at or near the end; as

3. 267 nec habet quem porrigat ore *trientem*; 13. 94 dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego *nummos*.

47. A substantive and its agreeing adjective may stand: (*a*) at the beginning and end of the verse; as

10. 168 *unus* Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit *orbis*.
10. 182 *ipsum* conpedibus qui vinxerat *Ennosigaeum*.

(*b*) at the beginning and end of the second half; as

10. 31 sed facilis cuivis *rigidi* censura *cachinni*.
10. 117 quem sequitur custos *angustae* vernula *capsae*.

(*c*) at the end of each half; as

10. 178 prandente et *madidis* cantat quae Sostratus *alis*.
13. 109 nam cum magna *malae* superest audacia *causae*.

NOTE. — Such leonine verses, suggestive of rhyme (like those under *c*), are quite common in Juvenal, and are somewhat frequent in Cicero's hexameters. The same arrangement of words is sometimes found in the Sapphic verse, and in the Asclepiad (*e.g.* Hor. *C.* I. 22 and I. 1), and in the dactylic pentameter of the elegiac couplet.

48. *Anastrophe.* As in all other writers, the preposition *cum* follows a personal pronoun, but Juvenal never places it after a relative pronoun; as

1. 101 vexant limen et ipsi *nobiscum*; 10. 235 nec vultum agnoscit amici, *cum quo* praeterita cenavit nocte.

In only a few cases do other prepositions follow their nouns or pronouns:

(*a*) a monosyllabic preposition standing between the noun and its modifier: 11. 113 *litore ab Oceani*.

(*b*) dissyllabic prepositions (*extra*, *intra*, *ultra*): 8. 199 *haec ultra* quid erit nisi ludus? 8. 240 tantum *muros intra* toga contulit; 14. 202 ablegandae *Tiberim ultra*; 16. 16 miles ne *vallum* litiget *extra*; 16. 26 *molem* aggeris *ultra* ut veniat.

This is a favorite position of the preposition in Lucretius and Tacitus. See Munro on Lucr. 3. 140, and Furneaux's Tac. *Ann.* Intr. p. 56 (ch. v. § 77).

Juvenal never separates the parts of a compound word by *tmesis*.

The Verb

49. *Ellipsis* of the verb is very common in Juvenal. As in other writers, the substantive verb, especially in the forms *est* and *sunt*, is often omitted, not only in principal but also in subordinate sentences; as

3. 180 hic ultra vires habitus nitor; 13. 26 rari quippe boni; 8. 44 'vos humiles,' inquis, 'volgi pars ultima nostri'; 1. 1 semper ego auditor tantum? 8. 61 nobilis hic, cuius clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis. This verb may be omitted in indirect questions; as 7. 141 respicit haec primum qui litigat, an tibi servi octo, decem comites.

50. The verb is frequently omitted for the sake of brevity when it is sufficiently indicated by the qualifying words, as a subject, or object, or a noun with a preposition; as

13. 181 nempe hoc indocti (*sc.* loquuntur); 5. 56 flos Asiae ante ipsum (*sc.* stat).

51. The adverbs *quo* ('to what purpose?') and *unde* are used without a verb in exclamatory questions with the accusative, or with the infinitive, with or without the dative of the personal pronoun; as

8. 9 effigies quo tot bellatorum? 8. 142 quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas? 14. 56 unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis? 14. 135 sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas? 15. 61 quo tot rixantis milia turbae, si vivunt omnes? Cf. Hor. *S.* II. 7. 116 unde sagittas? *Ep.* I. 5. 12 quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti?

52. In phrases introduced by *unde*, *inde*, *hinc*, the verb is almost always omitted; as

1. 150 unde ingenium par materiae? 3. 236 inde caput morbi; 1. 144 hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus.

53. The words of a speaker are introduced without *inquit*; as 7. 158; 10. 72.

54. In expressions of price the verb denoting the cost or worth is omitted; as

3. 166 magno hospitium miserabile; 8. 258 pluris enim Decii quam quae servantur ab illis.

55. *Enallage.* When two verbs are connected in coördinate sentences, sometimes the tense or the mode of one is changed for no apparent reason beyond the necessities of the verse; as

1. 155 taeda *lucebis* in illa — et latum media sulcum *deducis* harena; 7. 185 veniet qui fercula docte *conponat*, veniet qui pulmentaria *condit*; 15. 169 quorum non *sufficit* irae occidisse aliquem, sed pectora bracchia voltum *crediderint* genus esse cibi.

Substantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns

56. Besides verbals in *-tor* and *-trix*, other substantives are also used as adjectives; as

3. 110 filia *virgo*; 4. 33 *municipes* siluros; 14. 271 *municipes* lagonas; 7. 107 *comites* libelli; 7. 212 *citharoedi* magistri; 14. 247 leo *alumnus*; 15. 22 cum remigibus *porcis*.

This use of substantives is colloquial. It is rather common in Plautus, as servos homo (often), filiola virgo, anus uxores, virago ancilla; but is rare in Augustan writers.

57. Besides the more common substantive uses of adjectives, Juvenal occasionally employs as substantives adjectives in the singular masculine, either in the nominative or in an oblique case; as

3. 240 *dives*; 3. 145 *pauper*; 7. 190 *felix*; 12. 122 *aeger*; 14. 111 *avarus*; 15. 79 *mortuus*; 3. 127, 299 *pauperis*; 13. 55 *vetulo*. An

adjective used in place of a substantive may even be modified by another adjective; as 7. 30 *dives avarus;* 7. 170 *veteres caecos.*

58. An attribute that properly belongs to a person may be transferred to an object with which that person is closely related, or an instrument by which some action is performed; as

13. 93 Isis et *irato* feriat mea lumina *sistro;* 8. 248 si lentus *pigra* muniret castra *dolabra.* The idea of a person is suggested by the adjective when no person is mentioned: 13. 99 quid praestat *esuriens* Pisaeae *ramus* olivae? 8. 158 cum *pervigiles* placet instaurare *popinas.*

59. An adjective sometimes denotes not a quality belonging to an object, but the effect produced on other objects; as

7. 206 *gelidas* cicutas (because it brings the chill of death); 4. 58 *deformis* hiems (*i.e.* which makes the landscape unsightly); cf. Hor. *C.* I. 5. 7 *nigris* ventis.

60. In order to give prominence to the quality, which would be regularly denoted by an adjective or a genitive of quality, this may be expressed by an abstract noun, limited by the genitive of the thing to which the quality belongs; as

4. 81 Crispi iucunda senectus (*genial old Crispus*); 13. 184 mite Thaletis ingenium (*mild-tempered Thales*); 5. 11 sordes farris canini (*filthy dog-bread*); 4. 107 Montani venter (*big-bellied Montanus*); 4. 39 spatium admirabile rhombi (*a turbot of wondrous size*). Cf. Hor. *C.* III. 21. 11 prisci Catonis virtus; *S.* II. 1. 72 mitis sapientia Laeli. Such periphrastic expressions are frequent in Homer.

61. *Number.* A singular substantive is used for the plural:

(*a*) in a collective sense; as 1. 120 densissima centum quadrantes *lectica* petit;

(*b*) with an adjective of plural signification; as 4. 47 cum plena et litora *multo delatore* forent; 3. 142 quam *multa* magnaque *paropside* cenat? 3. 232 *plurimus aeger.*

62. The plural sometimes denotes only what is generally expressed by the singular; as

12. 120 non sperat tragicae furtiva *piacula* cervae; 13. 179 sed corpore trunco invidiosa dabit minimus *solacia* sanguis.

63. For the sake of variety, or for metrical reasons, one substantive in the singular, or one in the plural, is placed among a list of several that are of the opposite number; as

10. 64 fiunt urceoli pelves *sartago* matellae; 7. 11 *oenophorum* tripodes armaria cistas; 11. 138–140 sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus et *Scythicae volucres* et phoenicopterus ingens et Gaetulus oryx; 14. 318 in quantum sitis atque fames et *frigora* poscunt.

64. Proper names in the singular or plural are used to denote persons of a certain class; as

7. 94 quis tibi *Maecenas* (*i.e.* literary patron)? 5. 149 Virro sibi et reliquis *Virronibus* (*i.e.* guests who fare like Virro).

(*a*) So also, and very often, two or more proper names, generally in the singular; as

3. 29 *Artorius et Catulus* (*i.e.* swindlers); 8. 38 *Creticus aut Camerinus* (*i.e.* a man of noble lineage); 11. 34 *Curtius et Matho* (*i.e.* ranting pettifoggers); 3. 79 *Maurus*, *Sarmata*, *Thrax* (*i.e.* barbarians).

65. Proper names from mythology or from the poets are used in the sense of appellatives; as

1. 61 *Automedon* (*i.e.* a charioteer, a 'Jehu'); 4. 133 *Prometheus* (*i.e.* a skilful potter); 5. 139 *parvulus Aeneas* (*i.e.* a little son; cf. Verg. *Aen.* IV. 328); 16. 26 *Pylades* (*i.e.* a true friend).

66. Juvenal is fond of indirect designations in place of well-known proper names. He employs for this purpose:

(*a*) a simple substantive phrase; as 1. 20 magnus Auruncae alumnus (*i.e.* Lucilius); 3. 137 hospes numinis Idaei (*i.e.* P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica); 10. 112 generum Cereris (*i.e.* Pluto); 13. 185 dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto (*i.e.* Socrates); 7. 25 Veneris marito (*i.e.* Vulcan, *the flames*).

(*b*) an appellative defined by a participial clause; as 3. 71 dictum a vimine collem (*i.e.* the Viminal); 5. 45 zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae (*i.e.* Aeneas); 10. 171 a figulis munitam urbem (*i.e.* Babylon).

(*c*) a relative sentence; as 3. 138 qui servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam (*i.e.* L. Caecilius Metellus); 8. 265 quae imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit (*i.e.* Cloelia); 10. 109 ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites (*i.e.* Caesar); 10. 257 alius cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem (*i.e.* Laertes); 3. 25 fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas (*i.e.* Cumae); 12. 72 apex cui candida nomen scrofa dedit (*i.e.* Mons Albanus).

67. A noun designating a place or an event may denote the occupants or participants; as

8. 59 rauco *circo* (*i.e.* the spectators at the circus); 3. 16 mendicat *silva* (*i.e.* the Jews who fill the grove); 5. 82 *convivia* (*i.e.* the guests at the banquet); 8. 132 omnem Titanida *pugnam* (*i.e.* the combatants).

68. That which distinguishes or is peculiar to a person or thing may stand for that person or thing; as

10. 45 *officia* and 13. 33 vocalis *sportula*, for *clientes;* 10. 270 *aratrum*, for *arator;* 3. 96 *persona*, for *mimus;* 15. 30 *syrma* and 7. 72 *cothurnus*, for *tragoedia.*

69. The material stands for the thing made, or a part for the whole; as

10. 27 *aurum*, for 'golden cup'; 13. 80 *calamus*, for 'arrow'; 14. 194 *buxum*, for a comb made of boxwood; 14. 267 *puppis* and 14. 276 *trabs* for *navis.*

70. *Genitives in* **i** *and* **ii**. The genitive singular of substantives in *ius* and *ium* is formed by Juvenal sometimes in *i*, but more often in *ii:* 4. 31 *Palati;* 8. 102 *Parhasii;* 3. 125 *servitii.*

NOTE. — The form in *ii* is quite frequently used in Propertius and Ovid and the poets who follow them. Its earliest appearance in poetry is perhaps Vergil, *Aen.* III. 702 *fluvii;* and *Moretum* 88 *apii.* (*Navigii ratio*, Lucr. V. 1006, is doubtless spurious.)

71. *The Pronoun* **is**. The masculine and feminine of the pronoun *is* do not occur: *cf.* 14. 54 corripies nimirum et castigabis (*sc.* eum). The neuter *id* is found four times: 3. 182; 6. 449; 7. 162; 10. 183.

Diminutives

72. Diminutives came into the literature from the popular speech, and are common in those writers who have borrowed freely from the language of everyday life. They are especially frequent in comedy and satire.

I. Substantives.

73. (*a*) A large proportion of the diminutive substantives in Juvenal have lost their diminutive signification, and hardly differ in meaning from the primitives from which they were formed; as 3. 161 *sarcinulae* ('the wife's fortune') = *sarcinae*, which is used in the same sense in Martial II. 11. 8; 10. 82 *fornacula* (to which the adjective *magna* is joined) = *fornax*; 1. 160 *labellum* = *labrum*; 3. 28 *bacillum* = *baculum*.

(*b*) In a few cases the diminutive has come to have a special meaning which the primitive does not have; as 1. 95 *sportula* ('dole') from *sporta*, 'basket'; 8. 5 *auricula* (the external ear) from *auris*, the organ of hearing; 10. 134 *buccula* (cheek-piece of a helmet) from *bucca*, 'cheek.'

(*c*) Many are pure diminutives, denoting that objects are small in size or quantity; as 11. 79 *holuscula* (*holus*), 'a few vegetables'; 3. 102 *igniculus* (*ignis*), 'a little fire'; 15. 79 *particula* (*pars*), 'a small part.'

Diminutives are also used to express:

(*d*) Fondness or endearment: 11. 143 *tirunculus* (*tiro*), of a pet slave; 11. 153 *casula* (*casa*) of the cottage where one lived as a child.

(*e*) Pity, on account of one's lot: 3. 253 *servulus*, 'poor little slave' (who has so much to carry).

(*f*) Contempt, because the object is of inferior character or quality, or is so exceedingly small: 4. 98 *fraterculus*, 'low-born brother'; 7. 119 *petasunculus*, 'mean little ham'; 1. 40 *unciolam*, 'a paltry twelfth.'

(*g*) Occasionally the sentence shows that a diminutive is employed to give a comic coloring to the expression: 10. 117 *vernula*, 'pigmy-slave'; 13. 40 *virguncula*, 'girl-goddess.'

II. Adjectives.

74. (*a*) Some diminutive adjectives differ but little in meaning from their primitives: 11. 135 *rancidulus* (= *rancidus*); 13. 213 *misellus* (= *miser*).

(*b*) Many are pure diminutives indicating that the quality expressed by the primitive exists in a diminished degree: 3. 204 *parvulus*, 'very small'; 5. 73 *improbulum*, 'a trifle rash'; 11. 110 *lividulus*, 'inclined to be envious.'

Diminutive adjectives are also used to express:

(*c*) Irony: 10. 82 *pallidulus*, 'just a trifle pale,' *i.e.* as pale as death.

(*d*) Pity: 10. 268 *vetulus* (*bos*), 'the poor old ox.'

(*e*) Contempt: 10. 355 *candidulus*, white enough to do for a sacrifice.

Interrogatives

75. Juvenal avoids the use of interrogative particles; *num* and *utrum* are not found; *nonne* occurs but four times, and the interrogative *-ne* thirteen times. The particle is regularly omitted with the first member of a disjunctive question; as

1. 154 quid refert, dictis ignoscat Mucius an non? 10. 99–100 huius qui trahitur praetextam sumere mavis, an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas?

76. The pronoun *uter* does not occur, but in its place *quis* is employed; as

8. 195 finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni; *quid* satius? 10. 338–340 *quid* placeat dic; ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas; si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula.

77. In questions, both direct and indirect, *quis* (not *qui*) is used (except 11. 33 dic tibi qui sis); as

7. 63 *quis locus* ingenio? 14. 178 *quis metus* aut pudor est umquam properantis avari? 15. 119 *quis* modo *casus* inpulit hos?

78. A sudden question, introduced by *quis enim* or *quid enim*, is thrown in to suggest a reason for what has been stated or implied; as

1. 48 et hic damnatus inani iudicio? *quid enim* salvis infamia nummis? 7. 158 mercedem appellas? *quid enim* scio? meaning 'You have

no right to dun me for tuition, for I have not learned anything.' Juvenal has no example of *quid enim?* standing alone; *cf.* Hor. *S.* I. 1. 7.

Pleonasm

79. As if to give greater emphasis or to make a better sounding phrase, two verbs, adjectives, or substantives are often used where one would suffice:

(*a*) Verbs: 8. 37 *cavebis et metues;* 10. 29 *moverat protuleratque.*

(*b*) Adjectives: 3. 268 *alia ac diversa;* 8. 80 *ambiguae incertaeque.*

(*c*) Substantives: (1) appellatives: 10. 113 *reges et tyranni;* 4. 84 *clade et peste;* (2) proper names used to denote a class: 3. 29 *Artorius et Catulus;* 10. 108 *Crassos, Pompeios.* Of these there are sometimes three or more: 5. 109 quae mittebantur a *Seneca*, quae *Piso* bonus, quae *Cotta* solebat largiri; 7. 94–95.

VERSIFICATION AND PROSODY

VERSIFICATION

80. *Caesura.* (*a*) The most frequent caesura in Juvenal's hexameter, as in that of every Roman poet, falls after the thesis of the third foot (penthemimeral); as

3. 23 res hodie minor est || here quam fuit atque eadem cras.

(*b*) A division of the verse into three parts by caesuras after the third half foot (trithemimeral), and after the seventh (hephthemimeral) is common; as

3. 215 ardet adhuc || et iam accurrit || qui marmora donet.

(*c*) The hephthemimeral caesura alone is rare, as is also the combination of the feminine caesura with the trithemimeral:

14. 256 monstro voluptatem egregiam || cui nulla theatra.

4. 120 in laevum || conversus || ab illi dextra iacebat.

(*d*) The diaeresis at the end of the fourth foot, called the bucolic caesura, is more common in Juvenal than in any other Latin poet. It is usually accompanied by the penthemimeral caesura; as

3. 212 si magna Asturici || cecidit domus || horrida mater.

81. *Elision* is frequent, but never occurs at the end of the verse.

Long vowels and diphthongs are often elided. Monosyllables very rarely suffer elision; as 3. 215; 5. 59; 10. 75, 217. In 11. 161 there are five cases of elision, and verses with two and three elided syllables are not infrequent.

82. *Hiatus* is allowed in eleven undisputed cases, always at the principal caesura.

The hiatus occurs once after the second thesis, seven times after the third, and three times after the fourth; as

12. 36 testiculi; adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.
3. 70 hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis.
5. 158 quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt.

83. *Spondaic Verses.* There are thirty-three spondaic lines in Juvenal. One (5. 38) closes with three spondees; in all the others the fourth foot is a dactyl. One (3. 273) ends with a monosyllable, and fifteen with a trisyllable. In seventeen the fifth and sixth feet are contained in a quadrisyllable.

PROSODY

84. *Final Syllables.* Final *i* of *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi* is long only when the ictus falls upon it. The same is true of final *o* of verbs and adverbs, and of substantives of the third declension.

Ergo (3. 281) is an exception. Final *o* is made short in *vigilando* (3. 232). Final *i* of *ubi* and *ibi* is short in the simple words, but long in the compounds *ubique* and *ibidem*.

85. *Genitives in* **-ius.** The vowel *i* of *alterius* is by necessity short in dactylic verse. In other genitives in *ius*, excepting *illĭus* 6. 608, it is always long.

86. *Position.* A final syllable ending in a short vowel is not lengthened before a mute and liquid in the following word, nor before *z*: *cf.* 5. 45; 15. 114; 1. 12, 71; 16. 24, 25. A final syllable ending in *ă* is lengthened before *sp* in 8. 107.

87. *Synizesis* always takes place in *dein*, *deinde*, *deerat*, *deesset*, *deerit*; also in the dative and ablative plural of *idem* (except 14. 30) and generally in the nominative, dative, and ablative plural of *deus*.

88. The vowel *i* is made consonantal only once, 4. 37. A few words are shortened by syncope: 3. 263 *striglibus*; 3. 310 and 13. 186 *vincla*; 8. 153 and 16. 20 *manipli*.

ANCIENT SOURCES

FOR THE LIFE OF JUVENAL

The Biography of the Codex Pithoeanus

Iunius Iuvenalis, libertini locupletis incertum est filius an alumnus, ad mediam fere aetatem declamavit, animi magis causa quam quod se scholae aut foro praepararet. deinde paucorum versuum satura non absurde conposita in Paridem pantomimum poetamque eius semenstribus militiolis tumentem genus scripturae industriose excoluit. et tamen diu ne modico quidem auditorio quicquam committere est ausus. mox magna frequentia magnoque successu bis ac ter auditus est, ut ea quoque quae prima fecerat inferciret novis scriptis

quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
et Bareas, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.

erat tum in deliciis aulae histrio multique fautorum eius cottidie provehebantur. venit ergo Iuvenalis in suspicionem, quasi tempora figurate notasset, ac statim per honorem militiae quamquam octogenarius urbe summotus est missusque ad praefecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Aegypti. id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi atque ioculari delicto par esset. verum intra brevissimum tempus angore et taedio periit.

The Inscription at Aquinum

[Cere]ri sacrum
[D. Iu]nius Iuvenalis
[trib.] coh [I] Delmatarum
II vir quinq. flamen
divi Vespasiani
vovit dedicav[itq]ue
sua pec.

References in Ancient Writers

MARTIAL, VII. 24. 1–6 (A.D. 92).

Cum Iuvenale meo quae me committere temptas,
quid non audebis, perfida lingua, loqui?
te fingente nefas Pyladen odisset Orestes,
Thesea Pirithoi destituisset amor,
tu Siculos fratres et maius nomen Atridas
et Ledae poteras dissociare genus.

VII. 91. 1–2.

De nostro, facunde, tibi, Iuvenalis, agello
Saturnalicias mittimus ecce nuces.

XII. 18. 1–9 (A.D. 101).

Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras
clamosa, Iuvenalis, in Subura
aut collem dominae teris Dianae,
dum per limina te potentiorum
sudatrix toga ventilat vagumque
maior Caelius et minor fatigant,
me multos repetita post decembres
accepit mea rusticumque fecit
auro Bilbilis et superba ferro.

Ammianus Marcellinus, XXVIII. 4. 14.

Quidam detestantes ut venena doctrinas, Iuvenalem et Marium Maximum curatiore studio legunt, nulla volumina praeter haec in profundo otio contrectantes, quam ob causam non iudicioli est nostri.

Rutilius Namatianus, I. 603–604.

Huius vulnificis satura ludente Camenis
nec Turnus potior nec Iuvenalis erit.

Sidonius Apollinaris, *Carm.* IX. 269–273.

Non qui tempore Caesaris secundi
aeterno incoluit Tomos reatu,
nec qui consimili deinde casu
ad vulgi tenuem strepentis auram
irati fuit histrionis exsul.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

AUGUSTUS, 27 B.C.–14 A.D.

TIBERIUS, 14–37.

Tiberius withdraws to Capri	A.D. 27
Fall of Sejanus	31

CALIGULA, 37–41.

CLAUDIUS, 41–54.

Death of Messalina and Silius	48

NERO, 54–68.

Murder of Britannicus	55
Murder of Agrippina	59
Burning of Rome and Persecution of the Christians	64
Conspiracy of Piso	65
Death of Seneca, Lucan, and Lateranus	65
Death of Paetus Thrasea and Barea Soranus	66
Triumphs of Nero at the Greek Games	66–67
Death of Corbulo	67
Revolt of Vindex and Galba	68
Quintilian returns to Rome with Galba	68

GALBA, 68–69.

OTHO, 69.

VITELLIUS, 69.

VESPASIAN, 69–79.

Capture of Jerusalem	70
Quintilian begins to lecture on Rhetoric	70
Death of Helvidius Priscus	75
Erection of the Colosseum	77–80

D. IVNII IVVENALIS

SATVRARVM

LIBER PRIMVS

SATVRA I

Semper ego auditor tantum? numquamne reponam
vexatus totiens rauci Theseide Cordi?

I. INTRODUCTORY.—This satire forms a sort of preface to Book I. Juvenal tells us why he became a poet, and why he was impelled to write satire. He wrote poetry to be avenged, and the evils of his age were so gross that he could write about nothing else. He realizes the danger to which the writer of personal satire is exposed, and states at the close his method of dealing with perilous subjects. A graphic description of the distribution of the *sportula* is given in vss. 95–126, and there are many pictures showing the degradation of society about the close of the first century. Some verses of the satire have been imitated by Byron in *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.* It could not have been published before A.D. 100 (vs. 49); see Intr. 5.

1–21. Juvenal writes poetry chiefly to get even with the poets to whose verses he has been forced to listen.

1. **auditor**: at the recitations of poets. For the omission of the verb (*ero*), see Intr. 49. — **numquamne reponam**, *shall I never pay him back? i.e.* by writing something to which he will have to listen; cf. Sen. *Ep.* 81. 9 *non dicimus reposuit beneficium aut solvit: nullum enim nobis placuit, quod aeri alieno convenit, verbum.* The custom of reading literary productions to an audience before their publication was introduced at Rome by Asinius Pollio. The design was to encourage writing and improve the works by criticism. That attendance on these recitations had now become an irksome duty, both Juvenal and Martial attest; cf. 3. 9; Mart. III. 44, 45, 50. Pliny (*Ep.* I. 13) regrets that men come together so reluctantly to listen, but thinks it his duty to attend whenever invited.

2. **rauci**: on account of the great length of the poem which could not be finished at one reading (hence **totiens**); cf. Plin. *Ep.* IV. 27. 1; VIII. 21. 4.—**Theseide**: an epic poem upon Theseus; cf. *Aeneis*, *Achilleis*. — **Cordi**: an unknown poet; not the Cordus of Martial (II. 57. 4; V. 23. 8; 26. 1).

inpune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
hic elegos? inpune diem consumpserit ingens
Telephus aut summi plena iam margine libri
scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
nota magis nulli domus est sua quam mihi lucus
Martis et Aeoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
Vulcani; quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
Aeacus, unde alius furtivae devehat aurum
pelliculae, quantas iaculetur Monychus ornos,
Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant

3. **mihi**: on the quantity of final *i*, see Intr. 84. — **togatas** (*fabulas*), *comedies*. In the *togatae* the scenes and characters were Italian, in the *palliatae* the scene was laid in some Greek city, generally Athens.

4. **diem consumpserit**: cf. Mart. X. 70. 10 *auditur toto saepe poeta die*. — **ingens**: of the length of the poem; cf. Mart. III. 50. 3 *affertur protinus ingens liber*.

5. **Telephus, Orestes**: common subjects of tragedy. Telephus, king of Mysia, while attempting to prevent the Greeks from plundering his coast, was wounded by Achilles. He was told by the oracle that the wound could be healed only by the one who had inflicted it, and Achilles was induced to heal it by the rust of his spear; cf. Hor. *Epod.* 17. 8; *A. P.* 96.

6. **in tergo**: usually the writing was on only one side of the papyrus. The other side in old books was sometimes used for scribbling paper; cf. Mart. IV. 86. 11; VIII. 62. Books written on both sides were called *opisthographi*; Plin. *Ep.* III. 5. 17. This tragedy is so long that every column is filled, and the margin full to the end of the book (summi libri), the back even is covered, and yet the end of the play has not been reached. — **Orestes**: for the position, see Intr. 45.

7–14. By frequent attendance on the recitations of poets I have become familiar with the subjects about which they write. I have heard over and over again their descriptions of a storm, of the torments of Hades, of the Argonautic expedition, and of the combat of the Centaurs and Lapithae.

7. **lucus Martis**: the grove of Mars in Colchis where the golden fleece was guarded by a sleepless dragon; cf. Mart. XII. 53. 5 *ut magnus draco quem canunt poetae custodem Scythici fuisse luci*.

8. **antrum Vulcani**: Hiera, the most southern of the Lipari Islands, called *Vulcani domus* by Vergil (*Aen.* VIII. 422) and still called Vulcano.

10. **Aeacus**: one of the three judges of the dead. — **alius**: Jason; cf. 10. 257 *alius cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem*. — **furtivae**, *stolen*; cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 13. 14 *glomus furtivae lanae*.

11. **Monychus**: a centaur; Ov. *Met.* XII. 499.

12. **Frontonis**: any wealthy patron of men of letters who furnishes a place where they may recite th ir productions; cf. 7.

semper et adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae.
exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
et nos ergo manum ferulae subduximus, et nos
consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum
dormiret. stulta est clementia, cum tot ubique
vatibus occurras, periturae parcere chartae.
cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
per quem magnus equos Auruncae flexit alumnus,
si vacat ac placidi rationem admittitis, edam.
 Cum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mevia Tuscum

40–42; Plin. *Ep.* VIII. 12. 2 *domum suam recitantibus praebet.* — **platani**: growing within the peristyle. The oriental plane-tree was highly valued for its shade. — **marmora**: including fountains, statues, and other works of art in the peristyle.

13. **adsiduo lectore**: ablative of means, the leading idea being in the adjective. It is the never-endingness of the reader that is too great a strain on the marbles, as it is on the poet's temper; cf. vs. 49 *dis iratis;* Hor. *C.* III. 6. 29 *non sine conscio marito.*

14. **eadem**: no poet, good or bad, presents anything new.

15–18. I, too, have flinched under the ferule, and have declaimed on great themes, therefore I may as well waste paper as anybody.

15. **ferulae**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 70 *plagosum Orbilium;* Mart. X. 62. 10 *ferulae tristes sceptra paedagogorum.* See Intr. 7, and, on the schools of the *rhetor* and the *grammaticus*, 7. 150–243.

16. **privatus ut altum dormiret**: *i.e.* I have urged him in declamations in the school of the *rhetor* to resign the dictatorship and retire to private life. Sulla's withdrawal from the dictatorship was a favorite subject for declamation; Quint. III. 8. 53. — **privatus**: *i.e.* holding no office. Under the emperors *privatus* was one who did not belong to the imperial family; cf. 12. 107 *nulli servire paratum privato.* — **altum**: the accusative singular neuter of an adjective joined with a verb to denote manner; cf. 14. 295 *aestivum tonat.*

17. **cum . . . occurras,** *when one meets everywhere* (cf. Mart. III. 44. 10–16) *so many bards.*

18. **periturae**: *i.e.* that some other poet is sure to spoil if I do not; Intr. 41 *b*; cf. Mart. II. 1. 4 *brevior quod mihi charta perit.*

20. **Auruncae alumnus**: Intr. 66 *a.* Lucilius, the founder of Roman satire, was born at Suessa Aurunca (now Sessa), a town in southern Latium near the Campanian border.

22–80. The evils of the present time are so monstrous that one must write satire for very indignation.

22. **tener,** *effeminate;* cf. 12. 39 *teneris Maecenatibus.* — **Mevia,** *a Mevia.* From the time of Nero to the time of Septimius Severus women sometimes fought with wild beasts in the arena. — **Tuscum aprum**: cf. Mart. XII. 14. 9 *Tuscis insidiemur apris.*

figat aprum et nuda teneat venabula mamma,
patricios omnis opibus cum provocet unus
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat,
cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi
Crispinus Tyrias umero revocante lacernas
ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum
nec sufferre queat maioris pondera gemmae,
difficile est saturam non scribere. nam quis iniquae
tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
causidici nova cum veniat lectica Mathonis
plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici

23. **nuda mamma**: *i.e.* in the costume of an Amazon.

24. **provocet**, *rivals;* cf. Sen. *Ep.* 120. 19 *Licinum divitiis, Apicium cenis, Maecenatem deliciis provocant.*

25. **quo tondente . . . sonabat**: *i.e.* who was nothing but a barber when I was a youth. This was perhaps Cinnamus, a barber addressed by Martial (VII. 64). Verse 25 is found again at 10. 226.

26. **pars Niliacae plebis,** *one of the Egyptian rabble.* — **verna Canopi,** *born in Canopus*, a city at one of the mouths of the Nile, noted for its dissolute morals.

27. **Crispinus** (Intr. 17): attacked again in Satire 4. Notwithstanding his low origin he became a favorite of Domitian and a member of his council (4. 108), and was *princeps equitum* (4. 32). He was remarkable for his extravagant dress (1. 27; 4. 31), for his jewelry (1. 29), and for his perfumery (4. 108–109). — **umero revocante**: he hitches up the elegant purple *lacerna*, which he has purposely allowed to fall away. He does this to attract attention, just as he displays his rings by waving his hand to and fro as if he could not bear the heat. The *lacerna* was generally worn over the toga. It was often, however, as here, worn in place of the toga, especially at the public games.

28. **aestivum aurum,** *summer ring*, as if Crispinus had rings of lighter weight for summer.

29. **pondera gemmae**: cf. Mart. XI. 37. 1 *quid tota gemmam praecingere libra te iuvat?*

30. **iniquae**: where the least deserving are most prosperous; cf. 3. 8 *pericula saevae urbis.*

31. **patiens**, *tolerant;* he sees what he does not approve, but says nothing. — **ferreus,** *iron-hearted;* nothing can make any impression on him.

32. **causidici,** *a pettifogger*, a pleader who would undertake any case for direct remuneration. — **nova lectica**: Matho assumed a style of living beyond his means in order to gain clients, and became bankrupt in consequence; 7. 129. In 11. 34 Juvenal calls him *bucca, a ranter.*

33. **plena ipso**: referring not so much to his bulk as to his self-important manner; this *lectica*

et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa
quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat
Carus et a trepido Thymele summissa Latino?
cum te summoveant qui testamenta merentur
noctibus, in caelum quos evehit optima summi
nunc via processus, vetulae vesica beatae?
unciolam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem,
partes quisque suas ad mensuram inguinis heres.
accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis et sic
palleat ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,

was large enough for two, but Matho filled it. For the ablative, see Intr. 35. The *lectica* (palanquin) had the form of a *lectus*, and was furnished with a soft mattress (1. 159). It was covered with a roof, and had curtains or sometimes windows at the sides (3. 242; 4. 21). It was supported by litter poles (*asseres*, 3. 245; 7. 132), which rested on the shoulders of the *lecticarii*. — **magni delator amici**: some informer (not mentioned by name, perhaps because still living, 1. 170) who has betrayed a friend in high position, and who is an object of terror even to other informers. Massa, Carus, and Latinus were all *delatores* under Domitian (Intr. 17), by whom delation was especially encouraged. On *delatores*, see Merivale's *History of the Romans*, chh. xliv and lxii. — **magni amici**: cf. 3. 57 *a magno timearis amico;* 4. 20 *magnae amicae;* 4. 74 and 5. 14 *magnae amicitiae*.

34. **rapturus**: connected by *et* to *delator* and used with it to describe the subject implied; Intr. 41 *c*. — **comesa**, *despoiled;* cf. 4. 150–154.

35. **Massa**: *i.e.* Baebius Massa, accused by Pliny and Senecio of plundering the province of Baetica, and condemned; Plin. *Ep.* VII. 33. 4; Tac. *Agr.* 45. Martial (XII. 29. 2) calls him *fur nummorum*. — **palpat**, *pacifies*.

36. **Carus**: Mettius Carus, who brought about the condemnation of Senecio (Plin. *Ep.* I. 5. 3; VII. 19. 5; Tac. *Agr.* 2) and drew up an accusation against Pliny which was found in Domitian's *scrinium* after his death; Plin. *Ep.* VII. 27. 14. — **Thymele**: an actress; cf. 8. 197; Mart. I. 4. 5. — **summissa**, *sent secretly*. — **Latino**: a favorite actor in mimes under Domitian; cf. Mart. II. 72. 3; III. 86. 3; V. 61. 11; IX. 28.

37. **summoveant**, *push out of their way*, a word technically applied to the lictors, who cleared the way for the magistrates; cf. 3. 124; Hor. *C.* II. 16. 10; *S.* I. 9. 48. — **testamenta**, *legacies*.

38. **optima**: *i.e.* shortest and surest.

40. **unciolam**: Intr. 73 *f.* The Roman duodecimal system (cf. the divisions of the *as*, *dies*, *libra*, *pes*) was often used in inheritances.

aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.
quid referam quanta siccum iecur ardeat ira,
cum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
pupilli prostantis et hic damnatus inani
iudicio? quid enim salvis infamia nummis?
exsul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis
iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras.
haec ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna?
haec ego non agitem? sed quid magis? Heracleas

44. **Lugdunensem**: Caligula established at Lugdunum (now Lyons) a rhetorical contest, in which the defeated contestants had to give prizes to the victors, and those who did worst suffered disgraceful punishments; cf. Suet. *Calig.* 20 *eos autem qui maxime displicuissent, scripta sua spongia linguave delere iussos, nisi ferulis obiurgari aut flumine proximo mergi maluissent.* — **dicturus**: Intr. 41 *a*.

45. **iecur**: regarded as the seat of the passions; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 13. 4 *meum fervens difficili bile tumet iecur.*

46. **comitum,** *clients;* cf. 7. 44 *et magnas comitum disponere voces.*

47. **prostantis,** *driven to a life of shame* by the dishonesty of his guardian. — **hic,** *another,* some notable swindler who has managed by legal technicalities to hold on to his plunder.

48. **quid enim**: Intr. 78. — **infamia**: it involved the loss of certain civic privileges.

49. **ab octava**: the ninth was the usual hour for the *cena;* Mart. IV. 8. 6 *imperat exstructos frangere nona toros.* — **Marius**: Marius Priscus, who was tried in the senate in January A.D. 100 for crimes committed while proconsul of Africa; cf. 8. 120 *cum tenuis nuper Marius discinxerit Afros.* Pliny and Tacitus conducted the case for the provincials, and the emperor Trajan presided. Pliny gives an account of the trial in *Ep.* II. 11. Marius, having been convicted of extortion, was condemned to pay into the Roman treasury 700,000 sesterces, which he had taken as a bribe, and was banished, but he kept the greater part of his plunder. — **fruitur dis iratis**: because he fares better in banishment than he did at Rome. Cf. vs. 13 n.

50. **victrix**: verbal substantive used as an adjective. — **ploras**: because, after being plundered, it had spent its money to get redress and had got nothing; cf. 8. 94 *sqq.*

51. **Venusina lucerna**: *i.e.* of satire such as Horace wrote. — **lucerna**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 112 *prius orto sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.*

52. **haec ego**: Intr. 26 *a*. — **agitem,** *assail.* — **quid magis**: (sc. *agitem*), *i.e.* what subject shall I take up rather than these? — **Heracleas,** *poems upon Heracles.* Shall I spend my time on a *Heraclea* or a *Diomedea* when Rome is ruled by folly and vice? On spondaic verses in Juvenal, see Intr. 83.

aut Diomedeas aut mugitum labyrinthi
et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,
cum leno accipiat moechi bona, si capiendi
ius nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
doctus et ad calicem vigilanti stertere naso?
cum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis
qui bona donavit praesepibus et caret omni
maiorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato
Flaminiam puer Automedon? nam lora tenebat
ipse, lacernatae cum se iactaret amicae.
nonne libet medio ceras inplere capaces
quadrivio, cum iam sexta cervice feratur

53. **mugitum labyrinthi**: *i.e.* the story of Theseus and the Minotaur; cf. Cat. 64.

54. **puero**: Icarus; abl. of instrument. — **fabrum**: Daedalus; cf. 3. 25 *fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas.*

55. **leno**: *i.e.* the avaricious husband who profits by his wife's dishonor; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 6. 25–32. If the wife cannot legally receive the legacy from the adulterer, the husband is named as heir, and receives the property, which he can deliver to her.

56. **doctus**, *practiced.* — **lacunar**, *paneled ceiling;* cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 2.

58. **curam**, *the command.* The youth who has squandered all his ancestral property upon horses, and disgraced himself by shameful conduct on a frequented thoroughfare now hopes to retrieve his fortune by getting a commission in the army as *praefectus* or *tribunus* (Intr. 9). The fondness of the nobility for horses is noticed again in 8. 146–157.

59. **donavit**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 15. 32 *quidquid quaesierat ventri donaret avaro.* — **caret**, *has run through.*

61. **Flaminiam**: the *via Flaminia*, the great road toward the north, extending to Ariminum (now Rimini) on the Adriatic. — **puer Automedon**, *a young Automedon*, *i.e.* a skilful driver (Intr. 65). Automedon was the charioteer of Achilles; Hom. *Il.* XIX. 392–399; Verg. *Aen.* II. 477.

62. **ipse**: the youth. He himself drove, which was not thought consistent with the dignity of a Roman. — **se iactaret**: *i.e.* showed off his skill in horsemanship before his mistress, who wore a man's cloak.

63. **medio quadrivio**: at the street crossing, not able to restrain himself till he reaches home. — **ceras**: *i.e. tabulas ceratas, notebooks;* cf. 14. 191.

64. **iam sexta**: the number of *lecticarii* (vs. 33 n) was in proportion to one's means. This forger is doing a prosperous business; he has already reached the sixth litter-bearer; soon we shall see him with eight.

hinc atque inde patens ac nuda paene cathedra
et multum referens de Maecenate supino
signator falsi, qui se lautum atque beatum
exiguis tabulis et gemma fecerit uda?
occurrit matrona potens, quae molle Calenum
porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam
instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas
per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.
aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,

65. **hinc atque inde**, *on both sides*. — **nuda** = *aperta*, with the curtains drawn open; cf. Cic. *Phil.* II. 24. 58 *aperta lectica*. — **cathedra**: a chair used by women; Hor. *S.* I. 10. 91; Mart. III. 63. 7. Juvenal uses the word here for *sella*, to show his contempt for the occupant.

66. **multum de Maecenate**: the partitive genitive is more idiomatic; cf. 3. 123 *exiguum de veneno*, but 12. 46 *multum caelati*. — **supino**, *sprawling*; cf. 12. 39 *teneris Maecenatibus*.

67. **signator falsi**: one who attests with his seal a forged document, *a forger of wills*; cf. 8. 142 *falsas signare tabellas*. The common reading is *falso*, which is difficult to explain if it is joined with *signator*, and if joined with what follows (so Munro and the Bodleian MS., Intr. 20) it adds nothing to *exiguis tabulis et gemma uda*. — **lautum**, *grand*. — **beatum**, *wealthy*.

68. **exiguis tabulis**: the will is brief, since he receives the whole estate. — **gemma**, *seal*. — **uda**: to keep the wax from sticking to it.

69. **matrona potens**: *i.e.* a woman of rank and influence; Hor. *A. P.* 116. — **Calenum**: a celebrated wine from Cales (now Calvi) in Campania; Hor. *C.* I. 20. 9.

70. **porrectura**: going to get him wine she mixes poison with it. — **sitiente**: *i.e.* when his eagerness puts him off his guard. — **rubetam**: the bramble toad, wrongly supposed to be poisonous; Plin. *N. H.* XXV. 123 *sunt et ranis venena, rubetis maxime*.

71. **instituit**, *instructs*. — **rudes**, *innocent*. — **Lucusta**: a skilful compounder of poisons in the time of Claudius and Nero, by whose aid Agrippina removed Claudius (5. 148), and Nero, Britannicus.

72. **per famam et populum**: *i.e.* in full view of the people and indifferent to what they may say. — **nigros**: discolored by poison. — **efferre**: to carry out for burial; Mart. VIII. 43. 1 *effert uxores Fabius, Chrestilla maritos*.

73. **aude aliquid dignum**: cf. Sen. *Oed.* 900 *aliquid aude sceleribus dignum tuis*. — **aude**: it takes courage, your crimes may be discovered. — **Gyaris**: Gyaros (10. 170), or Gyara (now Gioura), a small desolate island in the Aegean Sea, was a place of deportation for state criminals under the emperors; cf. 13. 246 *maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes exsulibus magnis*.

si vis esse aliquid. probitas laudatur et alget.
criminibus debent hortos praetoria mensas
argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.
quem patitur dormire nurus corruptor avarae,
quem sponsae turpes et praetextatus adulter?
si natura negat, facit indignatio versum
qualemcumque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus.
Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus aequor
navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit
paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa
et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrrha puellas,
quidquid agunt homines, votum timor ira voluptas
gaudia discursus, nostri farrago libelli est.
et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
maior avaritiae patuit sinus? alea quando

74. **alget,** *shivers.*

75. **criminibus debent**: Intr. 25 *b*. Honesty ends in beggary, but crime succeeds.—**hortos,** *pleasure grounds;* cf. 7. 79 *in hortis marmoreis;* 10. 16 *Senecae praedivitis hortos.*—**praetoria,** *palaces;* cf. 10. 161 *praetoria regis.*— **mensas**: see note on *orbibus* vs. 137.

76. **stantem extra pocula**: *i.e.* embossed upon the cup.

78. **praetextatus**: before he has put on the *toga virilis;* cf. 14. 5 *heres bullatus.*

79. **facit indignatio versum**: Intr. 12.

80. **Cluvienus**: a side hit at some inferior poet.

81–86. The subject of my satire is human life, with all its passions and follies.

81. **ex quo,** *from the time when,* defining the time of *agunt* vs. 85; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 3. 21.—**Deucalion**: the story of the deluge is told in Ov. *Met.* I. 260–415.

82. **montem**: in Ovid's account Deucalion and Pyrrha come to Mount Parnassus and consult the oracle of Themis. — **sortes**: *i.e.* the response of the oracle; future events were sometimes foretold by drawing lots.

83. **saxa**: which they were directed by the oracle to throw behind them; Ov. *Met.* I. 383.

86. **discursus**: running to and fro, as for social formalities and in pursuit of office or wealth; Plin. *Ep.* I. 9. 7 *strepitum istum inanemque discursum et multum ineptos labores relinque;* VIII. 23. 5 *quo discursu, qua vigilantia aedilitatem petiit.* — **farrago,** *medley.*

87–126. There has never been a better field for satire than that furnished by Rome at the present day.

88. **patuit**: *i.e.* in order to receive. — **sinus**: the fold of the toga across the breast formed a sort of pocket, in which the purse

hos animos? neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
ad casum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca.
proelia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
armigero. simplexne furor sestertia centum
perdere et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
secreto cenavit avus? nunc sportula primo
limine parva sedet turbae rapienda togatae.
ille tamen faciem prius inspicit et trepidat ne

and other articles were carried; cf. Sen. *Ep.* 20. 10 *non licet divitias in sinu positas contemnere?* Some, comparing verse 150, interpret: 'When were the sails of avarice more widely spread?'

89. **hos animos,** *its present spirit;* sc. *habuit* (Intr. 50). — **loculis**: a case having several compartments for keeping money for daily expenses, jewelry, keys, and other small articles of value; 10. 46; 11. 38.

90. **tabulae,** *the gaming table.* — **arca** (11. 26 *ferrata arca;* 14. 259 *aerata arca*), in contrast with loculis, is the treasure chest, or safe. Now one risks not merely the money he carries with him, but stakes all that he has in his strong box at home.

91. **dispensatore**: a steward, generally a slave, who kept the accounts and was cashier.

92. **armigero**: money is the weapon with which the contest is carried on; when that fails the gambler is defenseless. In 14. 5 the dice are called *arma.* — **simplexne furor,** *is it any common kind of madness?* cf. 14. 284 *non unus mentes agitat furor.*

93. **non reddere**: having lost so much in gambling, he cannot give to his slave the clothing which he is under obligation to furnish.

94. **quis avus**: who in the time of our forefathers? — **totidem villas**: cf. 14. 275. Cicero, besides his residence on the Palatine and several lodges on the great roads, had at least eight villas. The younger Pliny, who did not think himself extravagant, mentions seven that belonged to him and implies that he possessed several more. — **fercula,** *courses.* Suetonius (*Aug.* 74) says Augustus gave three courses, and, at his most sumptuous dinners, six.

95. **sportula**: Intr. 73 *b.* This subject is suggested by the preceding question. Formerly the client was occasionally invited to the table of his patron and partook with him of a frugal meal, now the patron dines sumptuously and alone, while the client has to put up with the meagre (**parva**) *sportula,* and is admitted only to the *vestibulum* (**primo limine**).

96. **sedet,** *is placed.* — **turbae rapienda togatae**: cf. Mart. VI. 48. 1 *sophos clamat turba togata.* The clients clad in the toga are present in great numbers at the patron's house and each is eager to get his portion first.

97. **ille**: the patron. — **tamen**: meagre as it is he is very careful not to give it to one whom he cannot identify.

suppositus venias ac falso nomine poscas.
agnitus accipies. iubet a praecone vocari
ipsos Troiugenas, nam vexant limen et ipsi
nobiscum. 'da praetori, da deinde tribuno.'
sed libertinus prior est. 'prior' inquit 'ego adsum.
cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere, quamvis
natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae
arguerint, licet ipse negem? sed quinque tabernae
quadringenta parant. quid confert purpura maior
optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro
conductas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus
Pallante et Licinis?' exspectent ergo tribuni,

98. **suppositus,** *in the place of another.*

99. **praecone**: a slave who acted as *nomenclator*, who knew all his master's clients, and perhaps kept a list to prevent imposture.

100. **Troiugenas**: (8. 181; 11. 95) ironically of the Romans who boasted of their ancestry, and claimed that the founders of their families had come to Italy with Aeneas; cf. 8. 56 *Teucrorum proles.* — **et ipsi,** *even these.*

101. **nobiscum**: Intr. 8. — **da praetori**: addressed to the *dispensator* by the patron who will not keep the magistrates waiting. The praetor is noticed first since he is of higher rank.

102. **sed libertinus prior est**: words of Juvenal.

104. **fenestrae**: *i.e.* he had come to Rome as a slave from some eastern country where the men wore ear-rings.

105. **sed . . . parant**: *i.e.* though of foreign birth I own five shops which provide me with the coveted 400,000, the census of an *eques.* — **tabernae**: for banking or the sale of goods; cf. 3. 304 n.

106. **quadringenta**: sc. *sestertia.* — **purpura maior**: *i.e.* the *latus clavus* of the senator.

108. **conductas oves**: he has not money enough to stock his pastures, but keeps for hire sheep that belong to others.— **Corvinus**: any man of noble family now in straitened circumstances. That this ancient family had lost its property is proved by the fact that Nero granted a yearly pension of 500,000 sesterces to M. Valerius Messala Corvinus; Tac. *Ann.* XIII. 34.

109. **Pallante**: a very wealthy freedman of Claudius and brother of the Felix mentioned in *Acts* xxiii and xxiv. — **Licinis,** *the Licini, i.e.* men like Licinus (14. 306), a freedman who gained the favor of Augustus, by whom he was made procurator of Gaul, his native country, where, by his extortions, he amassed great wealth. The influence of favorite freedmen with the Roman emperors, especially with Claudius, was very great, and many of them became immensely wealthy. Besides Pallas, Juvenal mentions among the

vincant divitiae, sacro ne cedat honori
nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis,
quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum
maiestas, etsi funesta pecunia templo
nondum habitat, nullas nummorum ereximus aras,
ut colitur Pax atque Fides Victoria Virtus
quaeque salutato crepitat Concordia nido.
sed cum summus honor finito conputet anno,
sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
et panis fumusque domi? densissima centum
quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum
languida vel praegnas et circumducitur uxor.
hic petit absenti nota iam callidus arte
ostendens vacuam et clausam pro coniuge sellam.

wealthy freedmen of this emperor Posides (14.91) and Narcissus (14. 329); Intr. 17.

110. **sacro honori,** *the sacred office* (of tribune); cf. Liv. II. 33. 1 *ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti;* Plin. *Ep.* I. 23. 1 *potestas sacrosancta.*

111. **pedibus albis**: Pliny (*N. H.* XXXV. 199) says that chalk (*creta*) was used for marking the feet of slaves on sale that had been brought from beyond the seas.

112. **divitiarum maiestas**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 6. 37 *regina pecunia.*

116. **salutato crepitat nido**: storks seem to have made their nests in the temple of Concord; the clattering sound made by the stork on its return to the young in the nest is ascribed to the goddess herself; cf. Ov. *Met.* VI. 97 *ipsa sibi plaudat crepitante ciconia rostro.* — **Concordia**: for the position, see Intr. 46.

117. **summus honor**: *i.e.* the highest magistrate, the consul; cf. vs. 110.

118. **rationibus,** *his income.*

119. **comites**: (cf. vs. 46 *gregibus comitum*) his own clients, who depend upon the *sportula* for their sustenance. In Martial (II. 18; X. 10) men of rank and wealth, who themselves have clients, do not hesitate to attend as clients on other more wealthy patrons, but no mention is made of their receiving the *sportula* by any writer except Juvenal.

120. **panis fumusque**: cf. vs. 134. — **densissima lectica,** *a dense throng of litters;* Intr. 61 *a*; cf. 8. 58 *plurima palma.* — **centum quadrantes**: the usual amount of the *sportula*, equal to about 25 cents.

123. **hic**: another presents an empty *sella.*

124. **clausam**: with the curtains closely drawn; see vs. 33 n. — **pro coniuge**: pretending that his wife is within.

'Galla mea est' inquit, 'citius dimitte. moraris?
profer, Galla, caput. noli vexare, quiescet.'
Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:
sportula, deinde forum iurisque peritus Apollo
atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
nescio quis titulos Aegyptius atque Arabarches,
cuius ad effigiem non tantum meiere fas est.
vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes

126. **noli vexare**: Intr. 37. — **quiescet**, *you will find she's asleep*. His assurance, we may suppose, removes all suspicion.

127–146. The client attends his patron's morning *salutatio*, and forms one of his escort during the business hours of the day, but on his return the door is shut against him by the rich man, who dines sumptuously and without guests.

127. **dies distinguitur**: a fuller outline of the day's duties is given in Mart. IV. 8.

128. **sportula**: the first two hours of the day were devoted to the *salutatio;* Mart. IV. 8. 1 *prima salutantes atque altera conterit hora.* From the present passage it appears that the *sportula* was given in connection with the *salutatio*, probably just after it. But Martial, in III. 7. 3 and X. 70. 13 (written several years earlier), speaks of receiving it in the afternoon, at the time of the bath. There is no real inconsistency in these statements. It is not necessary to assume that, at any time, all patrons followed exactly the same plan regarding the distribution of the *sportula*, or that the prevailing practice did not change from time to time. — **deinde**: after the *salutatio* the clients accompany their patron to the forum for the business of the day. A statue of Apollo stood in the forum of Augustus (Plin. *N. H.* VII. 183), probably near the tribunal. The deity has heard so much law there that he is jestingly called **iuris peritus**; cf. Mart. II. 64. 8 *ipse potest fieri Marsua causidicus.*

129. **triumphales**: sc. *statuas.* Statues of distinguished Roman generals were set up in this forum by Augustus (Suet. *Aug.* 31), and in the midst of them now stands the statue of some Egyptian officer. Both Mayor and Friedländer think that this was Tiberius Julius Alexander, who, as prefect of Egypt, was the first to proclaim Vespasian emperor, A.D. 69, and was general-in-chief under Titus at the siege of Jerusalem. It is not improbable that his statue was placed in the forum of Augustus. He was an able officer, but Juvenal speaks of him with contempt because he was an Egyptian.

132. **vestibulis abeunt**: after the business of the day is over, the clients accompany their patron home, each hoping for an invitation to dine with him, but they go away from his door again disappointed, and purchase their vegetables and firewood from the money given them as *sportula.* — **veteres**: *i.e.* who have seen so many years of service; 5. 64 *veteri clienti;* 7. 170 *veteres caecos.*

votaque deponunt, quamquam longissima cenae
spes homini; caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.
optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit
rex horum vacuisque toris tantum ipse iacebit.
nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam
antiquis una comedunt patrimonia mensa.
nullus iam parasitus erit. sed quis ferat istas
luxuriae sordes? quanta est gula quae sibi totos
ponit apros, animal propter convivia natum?
poena tamen praesens, cum tu deponis amictus
turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.
hinc subitae mortes atque intestata senectus
et nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cenas;
ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.

133. **longissima**: the hope of an invitation to dinner is the one that a man clings to longest; cf. Mart. II. 14; XII. 82.

136. **rex,** *patron;* 5. 14; 7. 45. — **vacuis toris**: cf. 5. 17 *vacuo lecto.* In a dining-room arranged to accommodate a great number of guests, he dines alone.

137. **orbibus**: circular tables made from citrus wood, and having each a single leg, generally of ivory; 11. 122 *latos nisi sustinet orbes grande ebur.* For the citrus tree and the tables made from it, see Pliny, *N. H.* XIII. 91–102. The value depended chiefly upon the beauty of the veins and the color of the wood, but partly also on the size, since the circular top consisted generally of a single cross-section of the tree. The largest made from a single piece of wood was about four feet in diameter. A single individual sometimes possessed a great number; Seneca had 500.

138. **comedunt**: pl. to include the whole class; all such niggardly patrons.

140. **luxuriae sordes**: *i.e.* such a combination of luxury and meanness; cf. Plin. *Ep.* II. 6. 7 *memento nihil magis esse vitandum quam istam luxuriae et sordium novam societatem.* — **gula,** *gluttony.*

141. **ponit,** *serves.* — **convivia,** *social enjoyment;* cf. Cic. *de Sen.* 45 *maiores accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae coniunctionem haberet, convivium nominaverunt.* A wild boar was sometimes brought whole upon the table at a Roman banquet.

143. **turgidus,** *with distended paunch.* — **crudum,** *undigested.*

144. **hinc subitae mortes**: on the ellipsis of the verb, see Intr. 52.

145. **nova nec tristis,** *startling, but causing no sadness.* — **per cunctas cenas,** *told at every dinner table.* — **fabula,** *the story.* Men put off making their wills in order to receive, as long as possi-

Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat
posteritas, eadem facient cupientque minores.
omne in praecipiti vitium stetit. utere velis,
totos pande sinus. dices hic forsitan 'unde
ingenium par materiae? unde illa priorum
scribendi quodcumque animo flagrante liberet
simplicitas?' cuius non audeo dicere nomen?
quid refert, dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?
'pone Tigellinum: taeda lucebis in illa,
qua stantes ardent qui fixo pectore fumant,

ble, the attentions of their friends, all of whom expected legacies. In the present case death was sudden, and there was no time for a will. The friends, angry at their disappointment, express joy at the death of such an old glutton. Not to be mentioned in a friend's will was a slight. Pliny (*Ep.* VII. 20. 6) says that he and Tacitus were usually named in the same wills and received the same sums.

147–171. If it is not safe to assail the living, I will venture to deal with those who are already in their tombs.

147. **ulterius**: cf. 15. 118 *ulterius nil aut gravius cultro timet hostia.* — **moribus**, *immoralities.*

148. **minores**, *our descendants;* 8. 234; 14. 189.

149. **in praecipiti stetit**, *has reached its highest point;* no coming age can possibly surpass our own in corruption. — **utere velis**: words of Juvenal, addressed to himself.

150. The conclusion of the satire takes the form of a dialogue between the poet and a friend who shows him the dangers to which the writer of personal satire is exposed at the present day. — **unde ingenium**: Intr. 52.

151. **materiae? unde**: for the hiatus, see Intr. 82. — **priorum**: of former writers of satire, referring especially to Lucilius.

153. **simplicitas**, *outspokenness.* — **cuius . . . nomen**: this question and the following are the response of Juvenal, given in the spirit of Lucilius. The question in vs. 153 cannot be an exact quotation from Lucilius, since in his time the final *o* of verbs was long.

154. **Mucius**: *i.e.* P. Mucius Scaevola, an enemy of the Scipios, and very likely attacked by Lucilius in his satires; cf. Pers. 1. 114–115.

155. **pone**, *portray.* The protasis of a conditional sentence may be expressed by an imperative or its equivalent; cf. 3. 137 *sqq.*; 13. 215. — **Tigellinum** (Intr. 17): any man of the present day like Tigellinus in character and power. Tigellinus was the worst of the favorites of Nero, and the partner in many of his crimes. — **taeda in illa**: referring to the torture of the Christians under Nero (Tac. *Ann.* XV. 44). The victims were smeared with pitch, bound standing to a stake, and burned as torches. — **lucebis**, *you will shine, give light.*

156. **fixo**: fastened to the stake.

et latum media sulcum deducis harena.'
qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
pensilibus plumis atque illinc despiciat nos?
'cum veniet contra, digito compesce labellum:
accusator erit qui verbum dixerit "hic est."
securus licet Aenean Rutulumque ferocem
committas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles
aut multum quaesitus Hylas urnamque secutus:
ense velut stricto quotiens Lucilius ardens
infremuit, rubet auditor cui frigida mens est
criminibus, tacita sudant praecordia culpa.
inde irae et lacrimae. tecum prius ergo voluta
haec animo ante tubas; galeatum sero duelli

157. **latum sulcum deducis**: *i.e.* as your charred body is dragged off through the sand. So the scholiast: *cum per arenam traheretur, sulcum corpore suo fecit.* — **deducis**: for the change of tense, see Intr. 55.

158–159. The reply of Juvenal. Do you mean to say, then, that I must be silent when one who has gained wealth by crimes looks down upon me from his *lectica* with haughty contempt?

159. **pensilibus plumis**: upon the soft couch of the *lectica* which hangs upon the litter poles.

160. **labellum**: Intr. 73 *a*.

161. **accusator**, *an informer*; the guilty man is suspicious; if he hears you say only so much as 'here he comes' he suspects that you know about his crimes. He will see that you are quietly put out of the way. — **verbum**: used of more than one word; cf. Plaut. *Aul.* 547 *illud mihi verbum non placet 'quod nunc habes.'*

163. **committas**: match one against another in your verse. It is safe enough to write about those who lived centuries ago, or who perhaps never lived at all. You may describe the battles of Aeneas and Turnus, the wounding of Achilles (by Paris), or the loss of Hylas (who was carried off by the nymphs while drawing water from a fountain), and no one will be offended.

165. **ardens**, *burning* with indignation.

166. **rubet**: *i.e.* from rage and shame. — **frigida, sudant**: his troubled conscience gives him now a chill, now a fever.

168. **inde . . . lacrimae**: cf. Ter. *And.* 126 *hinc illae lacrumae.* — **voluta**, *weigh carefully.*

169. **ante tubas**: before the signal to attack is given; cf. Verg. *Aen.* XI. 424 *cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus?* — **galeatum**: the Roman soldier, on the march, carried his helmet suspended from his shoulder by a strap, and put it on just before he went into battle. — **duelli**: archaic for *belli.* Other archaic forms in Juvenal are *in-*

paenitet.' experiar quid concedatur in illos
quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

SATVRA III

Quamvis digressu veteris confusus amici,
laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis
destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllae.
ianua Baiarum est et gratum litus amoeni
secessus. ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae;

duperator 4. 29; 10. 138; *defendier* 15. 157; *face* 5. 112.

171. **Flaminia**: cf. vs. 61 n. — **Latina**: 5. 55; this road separated from the Via Appia not far from the Porta Capena, and rejoined it at Casilinum. By the laws of the Twelve Tables the dead could not be buried or burned within the walls; Cic. *Leg.* II. 58 *hominem mortuom in urbe ne sepelito neve urito.* Tombs were built along the most frequented roads near the city.

III. On Rome. — Umbricius, an old friend of Juvenal, is represented as setting out with his household for Cumae. At the gate he halts to talk a while with Juvenal, and, to justify his abandonment of his native city, he describes the disadvantages and dangers of Rome, in which an honest man cannot prosper, and a poor man cannot live in safety. This satire was closely copied by Dr. Johnson in his satire on *London.*

1–9. I commend my friend for his determination to abandon Rome with its dangers and vexations.

1. **confusus**, *troubled.* — **amici**: Umbricius; vs. 21.

2. **vacuis**: cf. 10. 102 *vacuis Ulubris.* Compared with Rome, Cumae seemed almost deserted.—**Cumis**: in Campania, the oldest Greek colony of Italy, situated near the coast and about four miles north of Baiae. Here in a cavern in the rock dwelt the Sibyl; Verg. *Aen.* VI. 42 *sqq.*

3. **unum civem**: the addition of one family will make a noticeable increase in the population of a town so small.

4. **ianua Baiarum**: travelers from Rome pass through Cumae just before reaching Baiae. — **amoeni secessus**: genitive of definition. Cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 83 *nullus in orbe sinus Baiis praelucet amoenis.* The advantages claimed for Cumae are: (1) its quietness (**vacuis**); (2) its nearness to Baiae, the most fashionable Roman watering-place (**ianua Baiarum**); and (3) its delightful situation (**gratum litus**).

5. **Prochytam**: (now Procida) a small island near Cape Misenum.—**Suburae**: the most crowded and most noisy part of the city (11. 51 *ferventi Subura;* Mart. XII. 18. 2 *clamosa Subura*) and the most immoral. It occupied the valley between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal. In this quarter or some other like it, the poor man must live if he remains at Rome.

nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non
deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus
tectorum adsiduos ac mille pericula saevae
urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?
sed dum tota domus raeda componitur una,
substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
hic ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae,
nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
Iudaeis quorum cophinus faenumque supellex;
omnis enim populo mercedem pendere iussa est
arbor et eiectis mendicat silva Camenis.

7–8. The treatment of the subjects mentioned here occupies the last part of the satire; **incendia**, 197–222; **lapsus tectorum**, 190–196; **pericula urbis**, 232–314.

8. **mille**: *i.e. mille alia.* For an indefinitely large number Juvenal often uses *mille*, but the earlier *sescenti* once only (7. 178). — **saevae**: cf. 1. 30 *iniquae*.

9. **Augusto recitantes**: put last to complete the climax, as if all other evils were light compared with this. Juvenal was an unwilling listener in any season; cf. 1. 1 n.

10–20. While his goods are being stowed away in the *raeda*, in which he is to make his journey, Umbricius stops near the Porta Capena, and goes with Juvenal down to the valley of Egeria, which is now profaned by beggars.

10. **raeda**: a strong four-wheeled wagon, of Gallic origin, drawn by two or four horses, and used to transport both passengers and baggage; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 5. 86. With some exceptions wagons were not allowed in the city between sunrise and the tenth hour of the day. But, as vs. 316 shows, Umbricius sets out just before sunset. The wagon, therefore, may have been loaded at the gate, or, late in the afternoon, in the city near the house where Umbricius had lodged.

11. **veteres arcus**: the arches of the gate. — **Capenam**: the Porta Capena was a gate in the Servian wall at which the Via Appia began. It is called **madidam** from the dripping of an aqueduct, the *Aqua Marcia*, which was carried over it; cf. Mart. III. 47. 1 *Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta*.

12. **nocturnae constituebat amicae**, *used to make appointments to meet his mistress* (Egeria) *by night;* cf. Liv. I. 19. 5 *simulat sibi cum dea Egeria congressus nocturnos esse*.

14. **cophinus faenumque**: according to Friedländer, a basket filled with hay in which to keep the food for the Sabbath, since the Jew was forbidden to make a fire on the Sabbath; *Exodus* xxxv. 3. Cf. 11. 70 *calentia faeno ova*. The common interpretation is: a basket for provisions and a bundle of hay for a bed.

16. **silva**: see Intr. 67. The *Camenae* were four Italian pro-

in vallem Egeriae descendimus et speluncas
dissimiles veris. quanto praesentius esset
numen aquis, viridi si margine cluderet undas
herba nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum.

Hic tunc Vmbricius 'quando artibus' inquit 'honestis
nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,
res hodie minor est here quam fuit, atque eadem cras
deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc
ire, fatigatas ubi Daedalus exuit alas,
dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me
porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
cedamus patria. vivant Artorius istic

phetic nymphs, of whom Egeria was one.

18. **dissimiles veris**: not like natural caves. — **veris**: Intr. 30. — **praesentius**, *more real;* cf. II. 111 *templorum maiestas praesentior*. We can easily imagine that a nymph dwells by a stream with natural banks, but not by one adorned with slabs of marble.

20. **violarent**, *desecrate;* cf. II. 116 *nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.*

21–57. The discourse of Umbricius, which occupies the rest of the satire, begins with an expression of his determination to leave Rome while he still retains his bodily vigor, since only dishonorable men can succeed there.

21. **artibus honestis**: for honorable occupations there is no place. In vss. 126–130 and 160–162 he suggests some of the opportunities which he considers honorable and would be willing to accept.

23. **eadem** (*sc. res*) **cras**, etc., *and this will also wear away something to-morrow from the scanty sum that now remains.*

25. **Daedalus**: according to the tradition which Vergil followed, Daedalus in his flight from Crete landed at Cumae, and consecrated his wings to Apollo; *Aen.* VI. 14–19; Intr. 66 *c*.

26. **nova canities**: he has a few gray hairs, and (**prima senectus**) is just beginning to realize that he is becoming an old man, but (**recta**) he is not yet bowed with age and (**nullo bacillo**) needs no staff. On the anaphora, see Intr. 26 *b*.

27. **quod torqueat**: here the Fates are represented as spinning the thread of life as long as life continues. In Hor. *Epod.* 13. 15 the thread of Achilles' life has already been spun at his birth, and his destiny fixed.

28. **bacillo**: Intr. 73 *a*.

29. **Artorius, Catulus**: any men who try to gain wealth and prominence by dishonorable means; Intr. 64 *a*.

et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt,
quis facile est aedem conducere flumina portus,
siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
et praebere caput domina venale sub hasta.
quondam hi cornicines et municipalis harenae
perpetui comites notaeque per oppida buccae,
munera nunc edunt et verso pollice vulgus
cum iubet, occidunt populariter; inde reversi
conducunt foricas; et cur non omnia? cum sint
quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
extollit quotiens voluit Fortuna iocari.

31. **quis** = *quibus*. — **facile est**: *i.e.* they have no scruple about; cf. 11. 17 *haud difficile est.* They are quite willing to take contracts to build or repair temples, to collect the river and harbor dues, to cleanse the sewers, or to conduct funerals, and then to go into bankruptcy in order to defraud the state.

33. **praebere caput venale,** *to be sold up*, *i.e.* to have their goods seized and sold for the benefit of their creditors. Having taken the contracts and given security by pledging their goods, they embezzle the money received from the state and become bankrupt after putting the greater part of their property beyond the reach of the law. What is left is sold *sub hasta*. Another interpretation of **praebere caput venale** is *to sell slaves at auction;* **caput** being used for *man* or *person*. With this interpretation **et** simply adds another device to those already named. With the former explanation it introduces as a climax the disgraceful ending of them all. — **domina sub hasta**: a spear was set up as the sign of a public auction, called **domina** because it conferred on the purchaser *dominium*, or rightful ownership.

34. **cornicines**: trumpeters at gladiatorial contests in the country towns. By their contracts they have now become wealthy enough to give gladiatorial shows themselves.

36. **verso pollice**: *i.e.* with their thumbs turned downwards, the sign by which the people expressed their wish that the wounded gladiator should receive no mercy. Post, *Am. Journal of Philol.* xiii (1892), pp. 213–225.

37. **populariter,** *to gain the favor of the people,* whose wishes the *editor* generally followed.

38. **conducunt foricas**: when their day of honor is over no employment is too low for them if there is any profit in it. — **et cur non omnia**: *i.e.* and why should they not undertake anything however base, since they are the sort Fortune loves to exalt when she is in a merry humor? Bücheler places the point of interrogation after **non**, joining **omnia** with the words following, *since they are in all respects such as.*

quid Romae faciam? mentiri nescio; librum,
si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere; motus
astrorum ignoro; funus promittere patris
nec volo nec possum; ranarum viscera numquam
inspexi; ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter,
quae mandat, norunt alii; me nemo ministro
fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tamquam
mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae.
quis nunc diligitur nisi conscius et cui fervens
aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis?
nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet umquam,

41. **quid Romae faciam**: cf. Mart. III. 38. — **librum nequeo laudare**: cf. Mart. XII. 40. 1 *recitas mala carmina, laudo.*

42. **poscere**: *i.e.* ask for the loan of a copy in order to flatter the author. — **motus astrorum ignoro**: I cannot impose on the credulous by pretending to tell the future by the stars.

43. **promittere**, *to foretell*, *i.e.* to the son who is in a hurry to get his father's property.

44. **ranarum viscera inspexi**: perhaps to get poison (1. 70), perhaps for purposes of divination.

45. **quae mittit**: *i.e.* his letters and gifts.

46. **quae mandat**: *i.e.* messages that he thinks it not safe to put in writing.

47. **nulli comes exeo**: I cannot be an accomplice in extortion, and therefore no proconsul or propraetor takes me into a province as a *comes*. *Comites* were the personal staff of a provincial governor. They were called also *cohors*; cf. 8. 127 n. They were selected by the governor, and a dishonest officer would avoid honest *comites*.

48. **mancus . . . dextrae**, *like some cripple whose right hand is palsied, a useless trunk.* — **exstinctae dextrae**: gen. of quality connected by **et** to **mancus**. — **corpus non utile**: an appositive with the implied substantive to which **mancus** and **exstinctae dextrae** belong; cf. 1. 33 *delator et rapturus.*

49. **diligitur**: *i.e.* is treated as if he were highly esteemed. — **conscius**, as is shown by the following verse, implies a knowledge of some secret crime, *a confidant;* Mart. VI. 50. 5 *vis fieri dives, conscius esto.* — **cui** is perhaps a dissyllable here and in 7. 211, as it certainly is four times in Martial's hendecasyllables (*e.g.* I. 104. 22 *sed norunt cui serviant leones*), but Juvenal seems to have had no prejudice against spondaic verses. — **fervens aestuat**: he is feverishly anxious and yearns to disclose the secret, but is kept back by fear; cf. 1. 166–167.

51. **nil tibi debere**: he feels under no special obligations to you, since you can do him no harm by disclosing his secret. For the quantity of final *i* in tibi, see Intr. 84.

participem qui te secreti fecit honesti :
carus erit Verri qui Verrem tempore quo vult
accusare potest. tanti tibi non sit opaci
omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum,
ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas
tristis et a magno semper timearis amico.
Quae nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris,
et quos praecipue fugiam, properabo fateri,
nec pudor opstabit. non possum ferre, Quirites,
Graecam urbem. quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei?
iam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes
et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
obliquas nec non gentilia tympana secum
vexit et ad circum iussas prostare puellas.

53. **carus erit Verri**: an extortioner like Verres will treat his accomplice with great respect. — **Verri**: the notorious propraetor of Sicily, B.C. 73–71, prosecuted by Cicero.

54. **tanti non sit**: let no amount of wealth tempt you to share a guilty secret, and thus lose your peace of mind. For this use of **non**, see Intr. 38. — **opaci Tagi**: Martial (I. 49. 15–16) mentions the shady banks and golden sands of the Tagus.

56. **ponenda**: *i.e.* which you must soon give up; but the scholiast says: *quod deponere debeas.* — **praemia**, *bribes* given to keep you silent, hush-money.

57. **timearis**: he fears lest you betray him, and will not feel secure until he has accomplished your death.

58–125. Foreigners, and especially Greeks, have supplanted the poor Romans, and now hold all desirable positions.

60. **pudor**: *i.e.* shame at being obliged to admit that Roman citizens have been displaced by foreigners. — **Quirites**: an honorable title, but they are no longer worthy of it.

61. **Graecam urbem**: Rome debased by Greek influences. — **quota portio**, *what fraction of the whole?* — **faecis**: cf. Cic. *Att.* I. 16. 11 *apud sordem urbis et faecem*; Lucan VII. 405 *Romam mundi faece repletam.* — **Achaei**: Greeks are bad enough, but the Asiatics, who constitute the larger part of the rabble, are still worse.

62. **Orontes**: chief river of Syria, near Antioch. It represents the Syrians, who have long been pouring into Rome, with their barbarous speech, customs, music, and vices.

63. **chordas obliquas**: the *sambuca*, a harp with triangular frame and slanting strings.

64. **nec non**, *and likewise.* — **gentilia**, *their national.*

ite, quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra!
rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
et ceromatico fert niceteria collo.
hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta,
hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis
Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
viscera magnarum domuum dominique futuri.
ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
promptus et Isaeo torrentior. ede quid illum
esse putes. quemvis hominem secum attulit ad nos:

66. **picta,** *embroidered.* — **mitra**: an eastern headdress, consisting of a cloth wound about the head so as to form a cap.

67. **trechedipna** : τρεχέδειπνος in Plutarch is applied to a parasite who hastens to dinner. The neuter occurs only here, and denotes some fashionable Greek article which the Roman fop wears to a dinner party. The scholiast says: *vestimenta parasitica, vel gallicu-las graecas currentium ad cenam.* Everything which the fashionable young Roman has must be Greek and called by a Greek name. He puts on his τρεχέδειπνα, and wears νικητήρια on his neck anointed with κήρωμα. Cf. the lover's Greek in Lucr. IV. 1160 *sqq.*

68. **ceromatico** : κήρωμα was an unguent used by Greek wrestlers. — **niceteria** : prizes gained in the Greek gymnastic exercises, which were more gentlemanly than the traditional exercises of the Romans, hunting and the 'martial' sports of the Campus; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 8; *S.* II. 2. 10; *Ep.* I. 18. 49.

69. **Sicyone**: in the Peloponnesus near Corinth. — **Amydone**: in Macedonia.

70. **Andro, Samo** : islands in the Aegean. — **Samo, hic** : hiatus at the caesura; Intr. 82. Cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 16. — **Trallibus, Alabandis** : cities in Asia Minor near the Maeander. Greeks have flocked to Rome from all regions where Greeks dwell.

71. **Esquilias**: many wealthy families had their residences on the Esquiline and Viminal. — **dictum a vimine collem** : Intr. 66 *b*. *Vīmĭnālis* is not admissible in dactylic verse.

72. **viscera** : *i.e.* the intimates. — **futuri** : Intr. 41 *b*.

73. **ingenium velox** : they can adapt themselves readily to any circumstances. — **audacia perdita**: they shrink from nothing because it is disgraceful. — **sermo promptus**: they are never at a loss for words.

74. **Isaeo** : for *Isaei sermone.* Isaeus was an Assyrian rhetorician who visited Rome about A.D. 100, and of whose readiness as an extempore speaker Pliny has left an account in *Ep.* II. 3. — **ede** = *dic;* cf. vs. 296 and 1. 21. — **quid illum esse putes**: *i.e.* in what profession do you think you will find him?

75. **quemvis hominem** : there is no art or craft in which he is not an adept.

grammaticus rhetor geometres pictor aliptes
augur schoenobates medicus magus, omnia novit
Graeculus esuriens; in caelum, iusseris, ibit.
in summa non Maurus erat neque Sarmata nec Thrax
qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis.
horum ego non fugiam conchylia? me prior ille
signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,
advectus Romam quo pruna et cottona vento?
usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum
hausit Aventini baca nutrita Sabina?
quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat
sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
et longum invalidi collum cervicibus aequat
Herculis Antaeum procul a tellure tenentis,
miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec
ille sonat quo mordetur gallina marito?

76. **grammaticus**: see 7. 215 n. — **rhetor**: 7. 150 n. — **aliptes** = *unctor*, the anointer at the bath.

77. **schoenobates**, *rope-dancer;* cf. 14. 266 *quique solet rectum descendere funem*.

78. **Graeculus**: Intr. 73 *f.* — **in caelum ibit**: *i.e. volabit.* — **iusseris**: for *si iusseris;* Intr. 25 *c.*

79. **in summa**: like *ad summam*, *in a word.* — **Maurus, Sarmata, Thrax**: Intr. 64 *a.*

80. **qui sumpsit pinnas**: *i.e.* Daedalus; Intr. 66 *c.*

81. **conchylia**, *purple garments*, as in 8. 101 *conchylia Coa;* so *purpura* (Cat. 64. 49), *a purple coverlet.*

82. **signabit**: as a witness to a document; cf. Plin. *Ep.* I. 9. 2 *ille me ad signandum testamentum rogavit.* — **recumbet**: at the table; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 8. 20–24. Those considered of most consequence would be asked to sign first, and would be given the most honorable places at the table.

83. **pruna et cottona**: Pliny (*N. H.* XIII. 51) says that Syria produces small figs called *cottana*, and likewise *pruna in Damasco monte nata; i.e.* Damascus plums, or damsons.

84. **usque adeo nihil est**, *is it so absolutely nothing* that I was born and reared at Rome?

85. **baca Sabina**: the olive.

86. **quid quod**, *what of the fact that?* or, *nay more.*

87. **indocti**, *stupid.* — **deformis**, *coarse featured.*

88. **cervicibus**, *the brawny neck.*

89. **Antaeum**: the giant whose strength depended on his contact with his mother earth. Hercules lifted him from the earth and crushed him in the air.

91. **marito**: Intr. 46.

haec eadem licet et nobis laudare, sed illis
creditur. an melior, cum Thaida sustinet aut cum
uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
cultam palliolo? mulier nempe ipsa videtur,
non persona loqui; vacua et plana omnia dicas
infra ventriculum et tenui distantia rima.
nec tamen Antiochus nec erit mirabilis illic
aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo:
natio comoeda est. rides, maiore cachinno
concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici,
nec dolet; igniculum brumae si tempore poscas,
accipit endromidem; si dixeris 'aestuo,' sudat.
non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni
nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum
a facie, iactare manus, laudare paratus,
si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,

92. **illis creditur**: the Greeks flatter so skilfully that they are thought to be sincere.

93. **an melior**: does the actor on the stage play a part better? Even the best actors are nothing remarkable in Greece (**illic**), for every Greek is constantly playing a part in his intercourse with other men; of this, vss. 100–108 give examples. The *meretrix* (Thais), the *uxor*, and the *ancilla* (Doris) are the common female characters in comedy.

99. **Stratocles, Demetrius**: according to Quintilian (XI. 3. 178), these were among the best actors in comedy at Rome. **Antiochus** and **Haemus** (found also in VI. 198) are mentioned by Juvenal only.

100. **natio comoeda est**, *it is a nation of actors*. — **rides, concutitur**: the condition and conclusion are both stated as independent clauses (Intr. 25 *c*), *you laugh, he shakes his sides with more violent laughter*. Compare the words of Gnatho (Ter. *Eun.* 252–253), *negat quis, nego; ait, aio; postremo imperavi egomet mihi omnia adsentari;* and Mart. XII. 40. 1–2 *mentiris, credo; recitas mala carmina, laudo; cantas, canto; bibis, Pontiliane, bibo.*

102. **igniculum**: Intr. 73 *c*.

103. **endromidem**: a thick wrapper with which athletes covered themselves after violent exercise; cf. Mart. IV. 19; used also as protection against cold and rain.

105. **sumere vultum**: takes his expression from the face of another.

106. **iactare manus**: used in Quintilian (XI. 3. 179) of the gestures of the actor Demetrius (vs. 99).

si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
praeterea sanctum nihil est nec ab inguine tutum,
non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse
sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus;
horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.
et quoniam coepit Graecorum mentio, transi
gymnasia atque audi facinus maioris abollae.
stoicus occidit Baream delator amicum
discipulumque senex ripa nutritus in illa,
ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.
non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus,
qui gentis vitio numquam partitur amicum,
solus habet. nam cum facilem stillavit in aurem

110. **matrona laris**: for *mater familias*. — **filia virgo**: Intr. 56.

111. **sponsus**: betrothed to the daughter. — **lēvis** = *imberbis*.

114. **transi**, *pass over*, *i.e.* let us say nothing about; cf. 7. 190 *exempla novorum fatorum transi;* 10. 273 *regem transeo Ponti*.

115. **gymnasia**: *i.e.* 'mere 'prentice work.' — **facinus maioris abollae**: crimes of such proportions as to throw the others into the shade. The note of the scholiast is: *praetermitte minora eorum vitia et veni ad maiora*. The *abolla*, a thick double cloak, was a common overgarment; 4. 76. In Mart. IV. 53. 5 it is the cloak of a cynic.

116. **occidit**: caused his death by his testimony. — **Baream**: *i.e.* Barea Soranus, a man of integrity, and his daughter Servilia were condemned to death under Nero. The stoic P. Egnatius Celer, formerly his client, was the chief witness against him, and for this betrayal of his friend was amply rewarded; Tac. *Ann.* XVI. 30–32.

117. **discipulum**: Tac. *Hist.* IV. 10 *cuius se magistrum ferebat*. — **ripa in illa**: according to the scholiast, this refers to the city of Tarsus on the Cydnus, which is said to have received its name from the *ταρσός* (*wing* or *hoof*) of Pegasus.

118. **Gorgonei caballi**, *the Gorgonian nag*, the winged horse Pegasus, which sprang from the bleeding body of the Gorgon Medusa, when she was beheaded by Perseus. Celer was born in Berytus in Phoenicia (Dio Cass. 62. 26) but may have been brought up and educated at Tarsus.

120. **Protogenes**, **Diphilus**, and **Hermarchus** represent any Greeks who have gained influence at Rome by the arts before mentioned; Intr. 64 *a*.

exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno,
limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
servitii; nusquam minor est iactura clientis.
Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus
currere, cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire
praecipitem iubeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis,
ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet?
divitis hic servo cludit latus ingenuorum
filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni
accipiunt, donat Calvinae vel Catienae,
ut semel aut iterum super illam palpitet; at tu,
cum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, haeres
et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.

122. **solus habet**: but keeps him all to himself; Intr. 25 *b*. — **facilem**, *willing*. — **stillavit**, *has dropped*.

123. **exiguum de veneno**: cf. 1. 66 n.

124. **summoveor**: cf. 1. 37 n. I, the old client, am displaced by the new.

125. **servitii**: service as a client seems slavery to him when he finds that it is not rewarded. — **minor est**: *i.e.* is considered a matter of less consequence.—**iactura**, *throwing overboard*, *loss*; cf. 13. 8 and 177.

126–136. What duty or service has a poor man here a chance to render when men of rank and wealth are his rivals?

126. **nobis**: *i.e.* Romans, as opposed to Greeks.

127. **nocte**: before daybreak; cf. 5. 19–23, and Plin. *Ep.* III. 12. 2 *officia antelucana*. — **togatus**: cf. 1. 96. The clients, dressed in the toga, were expected to be at the patron's house by sunrise for the morning *salutatio*.

128. **praetor**: cf. 1. 101, where the praetor is present to receive the *sportula*.

129. **orbis**: childless women of great wealth represented in the next verse by Albina and Modia. They receive great attention from those who hope to be named in their wills.

131. **hic filius**: this one, the son of freeborn parents, accompanies the slave of some rich man and gives him the place of honor; *cludere latus*, like *tegere latus* (Hor. *S.* II. 5. 18) is to walk on the left, or more exposed side.

132. **alter**: the *servus*. — **enim**: for he has money and you are poor, therefore he takes the more honorable place. — **quantum**: the exact amount is unknown, but Pliny (*N. H.* XXXIV. 11) was indignant that a *candelabrum* sometimes cost as much as the year's pay of a military tribune.

da testem Romae tam sanctum quam fuit hospes
numinis Idaei, procedat vel Numa vel qui
servavit trepidam flagranti ex aede Minervam:
protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet
quaestio. 'quot pascit servos? quot possidet agri
iugera? quam multa magnaque paropside cenat?'
quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca,
tantum habet et fidei. iures licet et Samothracum
et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper
creditur atque deos dis ignoscentibus ipsis.
quid quod materiam praebet causasque iocorum

137–146. However upright he may be, a poor man is not believed even under oath.

137. **da testem**: cf. 1. 155 n.— **hospes numinis Idaei**: see Intr. 66 *a*. In B.C. 204 the image of Cybele (a meteoric stone which fell from heaven) was brought from Pessinus to Rome, since the priests had found by consulting the Sibylline books that if this should be done the foreign invader might be driven out of Italy. The Delphic oracle directed that when the goddess was brought to Rome, *eam, qui vir optimus Romae esset, hospitio exciperet*, and P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica was selected by the senate for this honor; Liv. XXIX. 10, 11, and 14.

138. **Numa**: the founder of the religious institutions of Rome.— **qui servavit** (Intr. 66 *c*): the Pontifex Maximus, L. Caecilius Metellus, who in B.C. 241 saved the palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, but lost his sight in consequence; Plin. *N. H.* VII. 141.

141. **pascit**: cf. Petr. 57 *viginti ventres pasco et canem*.

142. **paropside**: properly a quadrangular side-dish, here used generally, a dish for the table, of any kind, as in *St. Matt.* xxiii. 25, where it is translated 'platter.' On the use of the singular, see Intr. 61 *b*.

143. **arca**: cf. 1. 90 n. A man's word is taken just in proportion to his wealth; character counts for nothing; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 1. 62 *tanti quantum habeas sis;* and the verse of Lucilius: *quantum habeas, tantum ipse sies tantique habearis.*

144. **Samothracum aras**: the gods of Samothrace were the *Cabiri*. Their worship was very secret and therefore regarded with great awe.

145. **aras**: *iurare* takes, mostly in poetry, an accusative of the object sworn by; Verg. *Aen.* XII. 197; but cf. 13. 78 *per solis radios iurat.* — **contemnere fulmina**: people believe that the poor man, even when under the most solemn oath, is not kept back from perjury by fear of punishment, and that the gods look lightly on his crime.

147–153. The poor man is also laughed at for his old clothes.

147. **quid quod**, *nay more;* cf. 86 n.

omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna,
si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
pelle patet, vel si consuto vulnere crassum
atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix?
nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se
quam quod ridiculos homines facit. 'exeat' inquit
'si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri
cuius res legi non sufficit, et sedeant hic
lenonum pueri quocumque ex fornice nati,
hic plaudat nitidi praeconis filius inter
pinnirapi cultos iuvenes iuvenesque lanistae.'
sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni.
quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellae
sarcinulis impar? quis pauper scribitur heres?

148. **lacerna**: cf. 1. 27 n.

149. **sordidula**, *slightly soiled;* Intr. 74 *b*.

150. **vulnere**, *the rent*.

151. **non una**, *more than one*. — **cicatrix**: *i.e.* the seam.

153–159. He is excluded from the best places at the public games.

153. **exeat**: if he takes a seat among the *equites* he is put out without ceremony by the *designator*. Martial describes similar scenes in V. 8, 14, and 25.

155. **legi non sufficit**: the Roscian law, proposed by the tribune L. Roscius Otho, 67 B.C., provided that the first fourteen rows of seats in the theatre, behind the orchestra, should be given to the *equites*. This privilege was afterwards extended to all who had the equestrian census.

157. **praeconis filius**: the business of the *praeco* was not considered more respectable than that of gladiator or trainer, but it yielded a large income; Mart. V. 56; VI. 8.

158. **pinnirapi**, *feather-snatcher*. The word is not found elsewhere. Varro (*L. L.* V. 142) mentions gladiators called Samnites, who wore *pinnae*. The *pinnirapus* was probably a gladiator matched against a Samnite, whose crest he tried to seize. These sons of disreputable fathers possessed the requisite census and therefore sat among the *equites* (cf. Hor. *Epod.* 4. 15), but knights who lost their property lost also their equestrian rank and privileges.

160–189. A poor man has no chance to rise in a city where it costs so much to live even in a modest way.

160. **gener**, *as a son-in-law*. — **censu minor**: that has an inferior income.

161. **sarcinulis** (Intr. 73 *a*), *the fortune;* cf. 6. 146; Mart. II. 11. 8. — **heres**: a Roman was expected to remember his friends in

quando in consilio est aedilibus? agmine facto
debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites.
haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus opstat
res angusta domi, sed Romae durior illis
conatus: magno hospitium miserabile, magno
servorum ventres, et frugi cenula magno.
fictilibus cenare pudet, quod turpe negabis
translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam
contentusque illic Veneto duroque cucullo.
pars magna Italiae est, si verum admittimus, in qua
nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. ipsa dierum

his will (cf. 1. 145 n), but the rich do not leave their property to the poor.

162. **in consilio**: *i.e.* as *assessor* or legal adviser to a magistrate that had to make judicial decisions, as the *praetor* and the *praefectus urbi*. The poor man is not called in to give advice even to a police magistrate. There is no other allusion to an *assessor* of an aedile.

163. **olim**, *long ago*.

164. **emergunt**: *sc.* from poverty. It is not easy for the poor to rise anywhere, but at Rome the attempt is more difficult, because there everything costs an extravagant price. Though he has only a wretched lodging the poor citizen must keep slaves, use silver tableware and appear in public in the toga. Horace, a simple bachelor, had three slaves to wait on him at dinner; *S.* I. 6. 116.

166. **magno**: on the anaphora, see Intr. 26 *b*, and on the omission of the verb, Intr. 54.

170. **Veneto**: Venetia produced wool of third rate quality; Mart. XIV. 155. 2. — **duro**: coarse and therefore cheap. — **cucullo**: the *cucullus* was sometimes fastened to the *lacerna* or *paenula*, and sometimes was worn as a separate article of dress, being made large enough to cover the head and upper part of the body; **cucullo** has been thought by some inappropriate here, since Juvenal has just been speaking of food and dishes, but the verse is to be connected closely with the following. If you live among the Marsi you may wear a coarse mantle and dispense altogether with the toga, as people generally do in the country. There even the officials on a holiday wear nothing better than white tunics.

172. **nemo togam sumit**: the toga was expensive and inconvenient, and discarded when possible; cf. 11. 204. Pliny (*Ep.* V. 6. 45) mentions among the advantages of his Tuscan villa *nulla necessitas togae*. In Martial's home at Bilbilis *ignota est toga* (XII. 18. 17). One of the conditions of a happy life (Mart. X. 47. 5) is *toga rara*. — **nisi mortuus**: the dead body was arrayed in the toga; cf. Mart. IX. 57. 8 *pallens toga mortui tribulis*.

festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
maiestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
exodium, cum personae pallentis hiatum
in gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,
aequales habitus illic similesque videbis
orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae.
hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus
quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
paupertate omnes. quid te moror? omnia Romae
cum pretio. quid das, ut Cossum aliquando salutes?
ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello?

172–179. A vivid description of a holiday in a country town.

173. **herboso theatro**: *i.e.* in a natural theatre where the audience sits upon the grass on the slope of a hill. — **si quando**: the *exodium* was not brought out at every festival.

174. **notum**, *familiar*, which has been acted in the town often before.

175. **exodium**: the whole performance here consists of what would be only an interlude or afterpiece in the city. — **personae hiatum**: the mask was made with widely extended mouth. The piece was probably an Atellan play. — **pallentis**, *ghastly*.

176. **in gremio matris**: everybody wishes to see the play, and there is no one to take care of the baby at home.

178. **orchestram et populum**: the orchestra at Rome was occupied by the senators. The corresponding part of the country theatre, *i.e.* the places near the stage, would be filled by the *decuriones* or members of the municipal senate, but their dress is not unlike that of the people who sit behind them. Even the magistrates of the town do not wear the toga.

180. **hic**: at Rome. — **ultra vires**, *beyond one's means*.

181. **aliena sumitur arca**: *i.e.* is paid for with borrowed money. — **arca**: for the ablative, see Intr. 34.

182. **id**: see Intr. 71. — **ambitiosa**, *ostentatious*.

183. **omnia Romae cum pretio**, *everything at Rome has a price*. Jugurtha called Rome *urbem venalem* (Sall. *Iug*. 35. 10). You cannot be admitted to the *salutatio* of a wealthy patron without feeing the slaves.

184. **Cossum**: any nobleman; cf. 8. 21.

185. **clauso labello**: after all your trouble he does not answer your greeting with so much as a word. — **Veiento**: *i.e.* Fabricius Veiento (4. 113), an informer under Domitian.

ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati;
plena domus libis venalibus; accipe et istud
fermentum tibi habe: praestare tributa clientes
cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.
Quis timet aut timuit gelida Praeneste ruinam
aut positis nemorosa inter iuga Volsiniis aut
simplicibus Gabiis aut proni Tiburis arce?
nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
magna parte sui; nam sic labentibus obstat
vilicus, et veteris rimae cum texit hiatum,
securos pendente iubet dormire ruina.

186. **metit barbam**: the day on which the beard of a Roman was shaved for the first time was celebrated as a festival. Here a similar honor is extended to a favorite slave when his long locks are cut. On such an occasion the clients are expected to be present.

187. **libis**: sacrificial cakes, which are provided for all the guests. To refuse one would be discourtesy; but the slaves expect a tip (venalibus). For the ablative, see Intr. 35. — **accipe**: *sc. libum*.

188. **fermentum**: as leaven to help you digest it.

189. **peculia**: slaves were permitted to save out of their allowance, and in this way often acquired property enough to purchase their freedom.

190–196. The houses are built so insecurely that one is in constant danger from their downfall.

190. **Praeneste** (now Palestrina): about 22 miles southeast of Rome, on a mountain slope, noted for its refreshing atmosphere. Horace (*C.* III. 4. 22) calls it *frigidum*, and Vergil (*Aen.* VII. 682), *altum*. The name is generally neuter. — **ruinam**, *the falling of houses*; cf. vs. 7 *lapsus tectorum*. The poorer classes at Rome lived in tenement houses called *insulae*, about the construction of which we have scanty information. They were carried up to a great height (vs. 269 n), were often cheaply built, and rendered still more insecure by the neglect of necessary repairs. The falling of such buildings was a constant source of danger.

191. **Volsiniis**: one of the twelve allied cities of Etruria.

192. **Gabiis**: the ruins of Gabii (10. 100; Hor. *Ep.* I. 11. 7) lie between Rome and Palestrina. — **Tiburis** (now Tivoli): on the Anio, called *pronum* here and *supinum* in Horace (*C.* III. 4. 23), from its situation on the slope of the hill.

193. **tibicine**, *prop*.

194. **sic**: *i.e. tenui tibicine*. — **labentibus**, *the falling walls*.

195. **vilicus**: *i.e. insularius*, the agent of the landlord. He covers the crack so that you cannot see it, and tells you that everything is now safe.

196. **pendente ruina**: cf. 11. 13 *iam perlucente ruina*.

vivendum est illic ubi nulla incendia, nulli
nocte metus. iam poscit aquam, iam frivola transfert
Vcalegon, tabulata tibi iam tertia fumant:
tu nescis; nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis,
ultimus ardebit quem tegula sola tuetur
a pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbae.
lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex
ornamentum abaci nec non et parvulus infra
cantharus, et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiro,
iamque vetus Graecos servabat cista libellos,
et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
perdidit infelix totum nihil. ultimus autem
aerumnae est cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem

197. illic : *i.e.* in a country town like those mentioned above.

198–231. When a poor man is burned out he loses all, but the rich man, after such misfortune, receives contributions till he gets more than he had before.

199. **Vcalegon** : one of the occupants of the burning house. The name was suggested by Verg. *Aen.* II. 311 *iam proximus ardet Vcalegon.* He lives in the next story below. — **tibī** : see Intr. 84.

200. **trepidatur** expresses the sudden panic which occurs when an alarm of fire is given.

201. **ultimus ardebit** : if the house burns down the poor man who lives in the garret will be the last to get warning, and will save nothing.

203. **Codro**: any poor man who meets with this misfortune. — **Procula minor,** *too small for Procula ;* Intr. 36; cf. 4. 66; 15. 140. Procula was probably a dwarf.

204. **abaci** : the sideboard on which the **urceoli** are arranged for display. — **parvulus** : Intr. 74 *b*.

205. **cantharus** : a large cup with two handles. — **recubans Chiro** : a reclining statuette of the Centaur Chiron. The suggestion that it supported the *abacus*, like the *pardus* of 11. 123, is not consistent with **recubans**. — **sub eodem marmore** : *i.e.* the *abacus*. Marble was common at Rome, and a marble *abacus* would not be beyond the means of a poor man like Codrus.

206. **iam** : to be joined with **vetus** ; cf. 8. 153 *iam senis.*

207. **divina carmina** : *i.e. Graecos libellos.* — **opici** : another form of *osci*, equivalent here to *barbari ;* barbarian because they show no respect for Greek literature.

208. **quis enim** : Intr. 78.

209. **ultimus cumulus** : the added burden which makes more than he can bear; like our "last straw."

210. **nudum** : he was burned out and lost everything.

nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque iuvabit.
si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
pullati proceres, differt vadimonia praetor.
tum gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
ardet adhuc, et iam accurrit qui marmora donet,
conferat inpensas; hic nuda et candida signa,
hic aliquid praeclarum Euphranoris et Polycliti,
haec Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
hic modium argenti. meliora ac plura reponit
Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito iam
suspectus, tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes.

212. **Asturici**: a *cognomen ex virtute* (like *Africanus*, *Numidicus*, etc.), standing for any man of wealth and distinction; here for the builder or former owner of a great house, which still bears his name; cf. Mart. III. 5. 6. When such a house burns to the ground the people vie with each other in expressions of sympathy. His loss is treated as a public misfortune, the matron appears with hair disheveled (**horrida**), the nobles are arrayed in the garb of mourning (**pullati**), the praetor adjourns his court.

213. **differt vadimonia**: puts off the day when the defendant must appear.

215. **ardet adhuc**: while his house is still burning, contributions of marble, of money, and of works of art are brought in, till he is better off than he was before. — **iam accurrit**: Intr. 81.

217. **Euphranoris**: a Greek sculptor and painter of the fourth century B.C. — **Polycliti** (cf. 8. 103): a Greek sculptor of the time of Pericles. The finest productions of Greek art had been stolen from the provinces by dishonest magistrates, and brought to Rome; cf. 8. 100–107.

218. **haec**, *another*, a rich woman; *hic* would be expected here, and Owen, *Class. Rev.* XI. (1897), p. 403, suggests that **haec** may have been introduced from the abbreviation for this pronoun, which stood for all genders, by a copyist who wrongly supposed that the word agreed with **vetera ornamenta.** The Bodleian MS. (Intr. 20) has *hic*. Mayor adopts Roth's conjecture, *phaecasiatorum*, from *φαικάσιον*, *a white shoe.* — **ornamenta deorum**: plundered from some temple.

219. **libros**: it was fashionable to have books as well as works of art; cf. 206. — **forulos**, *book-cases.* — **mediam Minervam**: an image of Minerva to stand among the books.

221. **Persicus**: the present owner. — **orborum**: used here, as elsewhere in Juvenal, of wealthy persons without children, who are the prey of legacy-hunters; *Per-*

si potes avelli circensibus, optima Sorae
aut Fabrateriae domus aut Frusinone paratur,
quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum.
hortulus hic puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
in tenuis plantas facili diffunditur haustu.
vive bidentis amans et culti vilicus horti,
unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.
est aliquid, quocumque loco, quocumque recessu
unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae.
  Plurimus hic aeger moritur vigilando; sed ipsum
languorem peperit cibus inperfectus et haerens
ardenti stomacho; nam quae meritoria somnum

sicus, the richest of childless men; hence the eagerness of his friends to assist him. Hence also the suspicion that he set fire to his own house; he knew that he would be the recipient of valuable gifts from those who hoped to receive a legacy. In Mart. III. 52 Tongilianus has lost by fire a house which cost him 200,000 sesterces; a contribution is at once raised among his friends which amounted to 1,000,000, and Martial asks: *non potes ipse videri incendisse tuam domum?*

223. **circensibus**: the circensian games formed a chief attraction at Rome for all classes; the people are said to care for nothing except bread and the races of the circus (10. 81); the defeat of the favorite color fills the city with gloom like that following the battle of Cannae (11. 193–202); the chief regret of the man who runs away to avoid his creditors is that he loses for a whole year the circensian games (11. 53). Sora, which retains its ancient name unchanged, Fabrateria, and Frusino (now Frosinone) were small towns in Latium. An excellent house can be purchased in a country town for the yearly rent of a dark hole in Rome.

226. **brevis**, *shallow.* — **nec reste movendus**: from which you can dip the water, and do not need to draw it with rope and bucket.

229. **centum Pythagoreis**: the Pythagoreans were popularly believed to subsist on vegetables. Cf. 15. 173.

231. **dominum lacertae**: compare Martial's description of his farm (XI. 18).

232–238. The streets are so noisy at night that a poor man has no chance to sleep.

232. **plurimus aeger**: Intr. 61 *b.* — **vigilando**, *from loss of sleep.* For quantity of final *o*, see Intr. 84.

233. **inperfectus**, *undigested.* Indigestion causes the disease which sleeplessness aggravates till the result is death.

234. **meritoria**, *hired lodgings,* rooms rented for short periods.

admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe.
inde caput morbi. raedarum transitus arto
vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandrae
eripient somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.
si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur
dives et ingenti curret super ora Liburna
atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus;
namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra.
ante tamen veniet: nobis properantibus opstat
unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
qui sequitur; ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro
alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam.

235. **magnis opibus**: abl. of price; rooms in a quiet quarter of the city cost a fortune; cf. Mart. XII. 57. 4 *nec quiescendi in urbe locus est pauperi;* and 28. *dormire quotiens libuit, imus ad villam.* The noise in the streets at night would be greater because the passage of wagons was forbidden during the greater part of the day.

236. **inde caput**: on the ellipsis of the verb, see Intr. 52.

237. **stantis**: in the narrow and winding street which is filled with heavily loaded wagons the drove has come to a standstill. — **convicia**: the abuse heaped upon the animals and on one another by the drivers. — **mandrae**: objective gen.; properly an enclosure for cattle, then the animals themselves; cf. Mart. V. 22. 7.

238. **Druso**: perhaps the emperor Tiberius Claudius Drusus, who was by nature lethargic; Suet. *Claud.* 8 and 33. — **vitulis marinis**: Plin. *N. H.* IX. 42 *nullum animal graviore somno premitur.*

239–267. The poor man, who must go on foot, is exposed to many annoyances and dangers in the streets by day.

239. **officium**: duty to his patron, as attendance on the *salutatio.*

240. **ingenti Liburna**: in his spacious *lectica*, which is borne by Liburnian slaves. — **curret**, *he will glide along.* — **super ora**, *above our heads.*

241. **obiter leget**: Pliny (*Ep.* III. 5. 15, 16) gives an account of his uncle's literary activity when riding in his *sella;* cf. Sen. *Ep.* 72. 2 *quaedam sunt quae possis et in cisio scribere.*

242. **clausa fenestra**: the *lectica* was sometimes closed by drawing a curtain, and sometimes it was furnished with windows of mica or glass; 4. 21.

243. **ante tamen veniet**: although he goes with so little effort, yet he will reach his destination before we do.

244. **unda**: used also by Vergil (*G.* II. 462) of a surging crowd.

245. **assere**: a litter pole; cf. 1. 33 n; and 7. 132.

246. **tignum**: a long piece of timber carried on the shoulder. —

pinguia crura luto, planta mox undique magna
calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis haeret.
nonne vides quanto celebretur sportula fumo?
centum convivae, sequitur sua quemque culina.
Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
inpositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
scinduntur tunicae sartae modo, longa coruscat
serraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum

metretam: an earthenware jar. The *metreta* was a Greek measure of about nine gallons.

248. **clavus militis**: soldiers wore the *caligae militares*, the soles of which were filled with heavy nails. The injury inflicted by these hobnails in a soldier's boot is mentioned again in 16. 25.

249. **sportula**: probably not used here in the ordinary sense, but rather of a banquet, perhaps of some association, to which each guest carried his own portion, *cena collaticia*, δεῖπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος (Heinrich). Duff quotes a passage from Suet. *Claud.* 21, where the word is used with this meaning. Many understand this passage to refer to the distribution of the *sportula* in food, in the early afternoon, at the patron's house, or to a crowd of clients going from the patron's house to a cook shop to purchase food with the money just received from the *sportula*. But it would hardly take a Corbulo to carry home the amount of food that a patron would give to a client, or that could be purchased with 100 *quadrantes*. — **fumo**: from the **culina**. Each man is accompanied by his slave, who bears a *culina* (portable kitchen), in which the food is kept hot.

251. **Corbulo**, *a Corbulo*, a man as strong as Corbulo. Perhaps Gnaeus Domitius Corbulo, a distinguished general under Claudius and Nero, is meant, whom Tacitus (*Ann.* XIII. 8) calls *corpore ingens*.

253. **servulus**: Intr. 73 *e*. — **cursu ventilat ignem**, *fans the fire by his rapid pace.*

254–267. Here follow three pictures that are to be taken together. (1) In a crowded street through which are passing wagons loaded with timber and stone, a poor man, on his way home to the *cena*, is crushed to death beneath a load of marble which is overturned. (2) His slaves at home, ignorant of his death, are busily preparing for his return. (3) The shade of the unfortunate victim is sitting, amazed and hopeless, on the bank of the Styx.

254. **sartae modo**, *recently patched.* — **coruscat**: the long beam lies upon two trucks, and the front end, high over the horses or oxen, sways to and fro as the wagon advances. Wagons carrying material for the public buildings were allowed to pass through the streets at any hour.

255. **serraco**: a heavy wagon with two or four wheels.

plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.
nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
quid superest de corporibus? quis membra, quis ossa
invenit? obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver
more animae. domus interea secura patellas
iam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
striglibus et pleno componit lintea guto.
haec inter pueros varie properantur, at ille
iam sedet in ripa taetrumque novicius horret
porthmea nec sperat caenosi gurgitis alnum
infelix nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.
  Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis:
quod spatium tectis sublimibus unde cerebrum

257. **qui saxa portat**: Mart. V. 22. 8 *quae trahi multo marmora fune vides.* — **saxa Ligustica**: marble from Luna (*marmor Lunense*), on the border between Liguria and Etruria, used extensively in the public buildings of imperial Rome. The modern Carrara marble, employed in sculpture, is a finer variety from the same region.

258. **agmina**: the army of men in the street. — **montem**: the mountain-like blocks of marble.

260. **obtritum perit more animae,** *crushed to atoms, vanishes like a breath.*

261. **interea**: while this is taking place in the street, his slaves (**domus**), knowing nothing as yet about his death (**secura**), make preparations for the *cena* and the bath which precedes it.

263. **striglibus**: syncopated for *strigilibus*, Intr. 88; cf. Petr. 91 *video Gitona cum linteis et strigilibus.* These were flesh scrapers, made usually of metal or bone (hence **sonat**), and used during and after bathing to remove oil and perspiration. — **guto**: a cruet for oil.

264. **ille**: the master for whose return they are preparing.

266. **porthmea**: Charon. — **nec sperat alnum**: only those who had received due rites of burial could be ferried across the Styx in Charon's boat; Verg. *Aen.* VI. 325–330.

267. **trientem**: a small coin was often placed in the mouth of the dead man, with which to pay his fare to Charon. Juvenal, here as elsewhere, treats with derision the Greek superstitions about the lower world; Intr. 15.

268–314. The streets are full of dangers at night. If you escape the vessels thrown from the windows, you will be insulted by drunken bullies, or attacked by highwaymen.

269. **quod spatium**: the three indirect questions introduced by

testa ferit, quotiens rimosa et curta fenestris
vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
et laedant silicem. possis ignavus haberi
et subiti casus inprovidus, ad cenam si
intestatus eas: adeo tot fata quot illa
nocte patent vigiles te praetereunte fenestrae.
ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
ut sint contentae patulas defundere pelves.
ebrius ac petulans qui nullum forte cecidit
dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
Pelidae, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus;
ergo non aliter poterit dormire; quibusdam
somnum rixa facit. sed quamvis improbus annis

quod, quotiens (vs. 270), and **quanto** (vs. 271) all depend upon **respice**. — **spatium**: distance to the top.' The height of newly built *insulae* was limited by Augustus to seventy feet. That this rule was sometimes violated or evaded may be inferred from its renewal by Nero and the stricter regulation of Trajan, who placed the limit at sixty feet.

270. **testa**: a tile from the roof. — **fenestris**: Intr. 34.

272. **silicem**: even the basalt pavement is injured. *Silex* is a common name for the flinty volcanic stone with which many of the Roman streets were paved. — **ignavus et inprovidus**: *i.e.* careless and not taking proper precaution against accident.

273. **ad cenam si**: for the rhythm, see Intr. 83.

274. **intestatus**: it is not safe to go out to dinner without first making your will, for on your way home after dark your life will be in danger from every open window. The upper stories of houses in the city had windows on the street side, as well as on that toward the court.

275. **vigiles**: *i.e.* where the occupants of the rooms are still awake (Intr. 58); cf. *pervigiles popinas* (8. 158); *pervigilique toro* (15. 43).

277. **contentae**: *sc. fenestrae.* — **patulas defundere pelves,** *to throw out the contents of their capacious slop-jars.*

279. **dat poenas**: *i.e.* he is so troubled at his failure that he cannot sleep. He is as restless as Achilles after the death of Patroclus; Hom. *Il.* XXIV. 10 ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε ὕπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής; cf. *Proverbs* iv. 16 'For they sleep not except they have done mischief, and their sleep is taken away unless they cause some to fall.'

281. **ergo**: on the quantity of final *o*, see Intr. 84. — **aliter**: *i.e.* unless he has knocked somebody down.

282. **improbus annis**: insolent because he is young.

atque mero fervens, cavet hunc quem coccina laena
vitari iubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
multum praeterea flammarum et aenea lampas.
me, quem luna solet deducere vel breve lumen
candelae cuius dispenso et tempero filum,
contemnit. miserae cognosce prooemia rixae,
si rixa est ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
stat contra starique iubet. parere necesse est;
nam quid agas, cum te furiosus cogat et idem
fortior? 'unde venis?' exclamat 'cuius aceto,
cuius conche tumes? quis tecum sectile porrum
sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
nil mihi respondes? aut dic aut accipe calcem.
ede ubi consistas, in qua te quaero proseucha?'

283. **coccina laena**: the *laena* was a cloak of thick woolen cloth, with a long nap. It was much worn by all classes in Juvenal's time as a protection against the weather. The scarlet cloak, the long line of attendants, and the bronze *candelabrum* show the man of wealth and rank. The drunken youth knows enough to keep clear of him.

285. **lampas**: there were no street lamps at Rome, nor, at this time, in any other city. In Martial (VIII. 75. 7), the Gaul, returning home late at night, is accompanied by a slave bearing a small lamp.

286. **deducere**, *to escort on my way*.

287. **dispenso**: allow myself a definite portion for each time. — **tempero**: do not let it burn too fast.

288. **prooemia**, *prelude*.

289. **tu pulsas, ego vapulo**: cf. Ter. *Ad.* 213 *ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus*.

290. **starique iubet**, *and orders a halt*.

292. **unde venis**: a common form of salutation (cf. Hor. *S.* I. 9. 62), given here in an insulting tone. — **aceto**: sour wine, which, mixed with water, formed *posca*, the ordinary drink of the poorer classes at Rome; cf. Plaut. *M. G.* 836.

293. **porrum**, *leek*. It was either **sectile** (or *sectivum*, 14. 133), cut when young and tender; or *capitatum*, allowed to grow to a head.

294. **sutor**, *cobbler*. He taunts him also with having been in low company. — **vervecis labra**: a sheep's head cost little, but it was holiday fare for the poor man.

295. **nil mihi respondes**: Mart. V. 61. 7; VI. 5. 3; X. 41. 4.

296. **ubi consistas**, *where do you stand* (*sc.* to beg)? cf. 5. 8. — **proseucha**: properly a Jewish place for prayer in a town where there was no synagogue; *in what prayer-house am I to look for you?*

dicere si temptes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
tantumdem est: feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
irati faciunt. libertas pauperis haec est:
pulsatus rogat et pugnis concisus adorat
ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
nec tamen haec tantum metuas. nam qui spoliet te
non derit clausis domibus, postquam omnis ubique
fixa catenatae siluit compago tabernae.
interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem;
armato quotiens tutae custode tenentur
et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
sic inde huc omnes tamquam ad vivaria currunt.
qua fornace graves, qua non incude catenae?
maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas ne
vomer deficiat, ne marrae et sarcula desint.

implying that he has become a Jewish proselyte; cf. 14. 96–106.

298. **tantumdem est,** *it is precisely the same.*

300. **adorat,** *he begs as a favor.* Nero, when emperor (Tac. *Ann.* XIII. 25; Suet. *Ner.* 26), and Otho, before he was made emperor (Suet. *Oth.* 2), took part in disorderly scenes like the one here described.

302. **haec tantum**: these insults are not the only dangers on the street to which you are exposed: you may be robbed and murdered.

304. **catenatae tabernae**: *tabernae*, or shops for the sale of goods, occupied the ground floor of houses in the business quarters of the city. The front of the shop was closed at night by shutters, which were securely fastened by bars and chains. In some of the *tabernae* at Pompeii there are grooves in the front basement wall to receive the bottom of the shutters and hold them fast. Returning home at night, when the houses and shops are closed and the streets deserted, you may be surprised at any moment by a robber, or may be murdered without warning. The passage refers plainly to robberies on the street, and not to burglaries.

305. **subitus grassator**: 4. 133 *subitusque Prometheus.*

307. **Gallinaria pinus**: a pine forest not far from Cumae. When the soldiers drive the banditti from their lurking places in the country, they flock to Rome, a place especially adapted to their business.

308. **sic tamquam,** *just as if.* — **vivaria**: the wealthy Romans had *vivaria* for fish both from salt (4. 51) and fresh water, and for game of various kinds. For the figurative use of the word, cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 79.

310. **vinclis**: Intr. 88.

felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
saecula quae quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.
His alias poteram et pluris subnectere causas.
sed iumenta vocant et sol inclinat, eundum est;
nam mihi commota iam dudum mulio virga
adnuit. ergo vale nostri memor, et quotiens te
Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam
converte a Cumis. saturarum ego, ni pudet illas,
auditor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.'

312. **proavorum atavos,** *remote ancestors;* cf. Hor. *C.* I. 1. 1 *atavis edite regibus.*

313. **regibus atque tribunis**: in the time of the kings and of the early republic.

314. **uno carcere**: the Mamertine prison, built by Ancus Martius (Liv. I. 33. 8), which can still be seen beneath a church near the arch of Septimius Severus.

315–322. Umbricius takes leave of Juvenal and sets out on his journey.

315. **causas**: *i.e.* reasons why I leave Rome; cf. vss. 21–25.

316. **iumenta,** *mules;* cf. mulio vs. 317. The *raeda* is waiting, it is toward sunset, and the driver is getting impatient. He sets out on his journey of more than 100 miles at the close of the day. In the summer months the Romans often traveled at night; cf. 5. 54–55; 10. 20.

319. **tuo Aquino**: see Intr. 3 and 6. Aquinum (now Aquino) was a town of Latium, on the Via Latina, not far from the border of Campania. — **refici**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 18. 104 *me quotiens reficit gelidus Digentia rivus.*

320. **Helvinam Cererem**: see Intr. 3. The origin of the epithet is not known. Mommsen (*CIL.* X. 5382) derives it from the *gens Helvia* or *Elvia.* The scholiast says: *ibi namque apud Aquinum colunt numina earum dearum quae colunt in Gallis,* referring probably to the *Helvii,* a people of Gaul.

322. **auditor,** *listener;* cf. 1. 1. If the common reading, *adiutor,* be retained, which Bücheler restored in his last edition (1893), the meaning will be that he will furnish him material for other satires, as he has done for this. — **caligatus**: wearing heavy country boots, *caligae rusticae.*

SATVRA IV

Ecce iterum Crispinus, et est mihi saepe vocandus
ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
a vitiis, aegrae solaque libidine fortes
deliciae; viduas tantum spernatur adulter.
quid refert igitur quantis iumenta fatiget
porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,
iugera quot vicina foro, quas emerit aedes?
nemo malus felix, minime corruptor et idem
incestus, cum quo nuper vittata iacebat

IV. The Council of Domitian. — The satire consists of two parts: (1) The denunciation of Crispinus (1–33); (2) the meeting of the council of Domitian to deliberate on the question, what is to be done with a huge turbot which has been presented to the emperor (37–154). The first part has very little to do with the second, and Ribbeck sets it aside as spurious. It is more likely, however, that Juvenal wrote it for a different purpose, and afterward prefixed it here as an introduction. Lewis suggests that it may have been the beginning of a poem on Crispinus which was never completed. The satire was published after Domitian's death (vss. 153–154), *i.e.* after A.D. 96.

With the 'Council of the Turbot' should be compared the funereal banquet described by Dio Cassius, 67. 9.

1–27. The upstart Crispinus purchased a mullet for 6000 sesterces, and that too for his own eating.

1. **iterum**: this can hardly refer to 1. 26–29, since Satire 1 is an introduction and probably written later than the other satires of this book. The reference may be to some poem not preserved. — **iterum Crispinus**: cf. Plin. *Ep.* V. 20. 1 *iterum Bithyni.* — **vocandus ad partes**: must be summoned upon the stage to play his part. After the introduction Crispinus has a very unimportant part in this satire (vss. 108–109), and is mentioned elsewhere by Juvenal only in 1. 26–29.

2. **nulla virtute**, *not a single manly quality.*

4. **deliciae**, *a voluptuary.* — **viduas tantum**, *single women only.*

6. **porticibus**: Mart. XII. 57. 23 *intra limen clusus essedo cursus.* In 7. 178–180 the lord takes a drive in his *porticus* in rainy weather. — **vectetur**: *i.e.* in the *lectica.*

7. **vicina foro**: where land would naturally bring an exorbitant price.

9. **cum quo**: Intr. 48. — **vittata sacerdos**: *i.e.* a vestal. The *vitta* was a ribbon or fillet which bound the *infula* round the forehead, its ends hanging down at the sides of the head. It was worn by priests and vestals, and by victims; cf. Lucr. I. 87 *sq.*

sanguine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos.
sed nunc de factis levioribus ; et tamen alter
si fecisset idem, caderet sub iudice morum ;
nam quod turpe bonis Titio Seioque, decebat
Crispinum. quid agas cum dira et foedior omni
crimine persona est? mullum sex milibus emit,
aequantem sane paribus sestertia libris,
ut perhibent qui de magnis maiora loquuntur.
consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;
est ratio ulterior, magnae si misit amicae,
quae vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.

10. **terram subitura**: Intr. 41 *b*. If a vestal was guilty of unchastity, she was to be entombed alive. This punishment was revived by Domitian, and was duly carried out in the case of Cornelia; Plin. *Ep*. IV. 11.

12. **idem**: referring to **factis levioribus**. — **sub iudice**: 7. 13 *si dicas sub iudice 'vidi'*; 10. 69 *sed quo cecidit sub crimine?* Hor. *A.P.* 78 *sub iudice lis est*. — **iudice morum,** *the censor*, *i.e.* Domitian, who became perpetual censor; Dio Cass. 67. 4 τιμητὴς διὰ βίου πρῶτος καὶ μόνος καὶ ἰδιωτῶν καὶ αὐτοκρατόρων ἐχειροτονήθη; Suet. *Dom*. 8.

13. **quod turpe bonis**: 8. 181 *quae turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt*. — **Titio Seioque**: names used by the Roman jurists as examples to denote any persons engaged in litigation (cf. John Doe and Richard Roe); here, with **bonis**, meaning *any good men*.

14. **dira**, *detestable*. — **foedior omni crimine**, *too black for any accusation*.

15. **persona**, *character*. — **mullum**: the red mullet, which is still abundant in the Mediterranean, weighing ordinarily from two to three pounds. Mullets of an uncommon size brought almost incredible prices. The largest elsewhere mentioned (Sen. *Ep*. 95. 42) weighed four and one-half pounds, and was sold for 5000 sesterces.

16. **aequantem sestertia libris**: *i.e.* paying six thousand sesterces for a mullet of six pounds.

18. **artificis**: a master in the art of legacy hunting. — **si munere**: if by his present he has induced a childless old man to change his will and make him chief heir.

19. **praecipuam**: *i.e. primam*. Acron, on Hor. *S*. II. 5. 53, says: *prima cera secundo versu heredis continet nomen*.

20. **ratio ulterior,** *a further reason*. — **magnae amicae**: cf. 1. 33.

21. **cluso latis specularibus**: cf. 3. 242 *clausa lectica fenestra*; and 1. 33 n. She rides in a closed *lectica*, so as to appear respectable. The very wealthy used *lapis specularis* (muscovite or common mica) and sometimes glass for windows

nil tale exspectes: emit sibi. multa videmus
quae miser et frugi non fecit Apicius. hoc tu
succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro?
hoc pretio squamae? potuit fortasse minoris
piscator quam piscis emi; provincia tanti
vendit agros, sed maiores Apulia vendit.
qualis tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
induperatorem, cum tot sestertia, partem
exiguam et modicae sumptam de margine cenae,
purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
iam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat
vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros?

(*specularia*). Panes of glass have been found in Pompeii.

23. **Apicius**: even Apicius was frugal compared with Crispinus. According to Seneca (*ad Helv.* 10. 9), Apicius spent in gluttony 100,000,000 sesterces (Mart. III. 22, says 60,000,000) and, finding that he had only 10,000,000 left, poisoned himself to escape starvation. He is mentioned again as an example of a gourmand in 11. 3. — **hoc**: sc. *fecisti;* Intr. 50.

24. **patria papyro**: Pliny (*N. H.* XIII. 72) says the Egyptians made clothes from papyrus.

25. **squamae**: sc. *emptae sunt.* — **minoris piscator quam piscis**: in Martial X. 13 Calliodorus sold a slave for 1200 sesterces and with the money purchased a dinner, the chief dish of which was a four-pound mullet.

27. **sed**, *and indeed;* colloquial, frequent in Martial; see Friedländer on Mart. I. 117. 7. — **maiores Apulia vendit**: land in Apulia was considered inferior. Horace praises it (*C.* III. 16. 26), but Apulia was his native country.

29. **induperatorem**: archaic for *imperatorem*, which cannot be used in dactylic hexameter, and meaning Domitian, who is called *pontifex summus* (vs. 46), *Atrides* (vs. 65), and *dux magnus* (vs. 145).

31. **purpureus**: cf. 1. 27 *Tyrias lacernas.* — **scurra Palati**: as if he were court jester. — **Palati**: Augustus built his house on the Palatine and his example was followed by other emperors. Their residence was called *Palatium*, hence our 'palace.'

32. **princeps equitum**: Crispinus is so called probably because he was *praefectus praetorio*, which officer was taken from the *equites*, and is called (Vell. II. 127. 3) *princeps equestris ordinis.*

33. **vendere siluros**: *i.e.* he once retailed salt fish brought from his native Canopus. — **municipes**: Intr. 56; cf. 14. 271 *municipes Iovis lagonas*, and Mart. X. 87. 10 *Cadmi municipes lacernas.* — **fracta**, *broken* by accident, *damaged.* — **siluros**: Pliny (*N. H.* IX. 44) states that *siluri* of remarkable size were found in the Nile.

incipe, Calliope. licet et considere: non est
cantandum; res vera agitur. narrate, puellae
Pierides. prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.
Cum iam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem
ultimus et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,
incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi
ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon,
implevitque sinus; nec enim minor haeserat illis
quos operit glacies Maeotica ruptaque tandem
solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.
destinat hoc monstrum cumbae linique magister
pontifici summo. quis enim proponere talem

34. **Calliope**: the epic muse. There is no other address to any muse in Juvenal. — **licet considere**: it was customary to stand when singing or reciting before an audience. — **non est cantandum**: *i.e.* it is only a plain statement of facts, and requires no special inspiration.

37–154. A fisherman of Ancona, having caught a huge turbot, presents it to Domitian. The emperor, having no dish large enough to hold it, hastily summons his council to advise him what to do. The difficulty is solved by that expert glutton, Montanus, who proposes that a special dish be manufactured for the occasion, and the council is dissolved.

37. **semianimum**, *half strangled;* here a quadrisyllable; Intr. 88. — **laceraret**, *was mangling*, like a wild beast. — **Flavius ultimus**: Domitian.

38. **calvo Neroni**: Domitian, a Nero in character; cf. Suet. *Dom.* 18 *calvitio ita offendebatur ut in contumeliam suam traheret si cui alii ioco vel iurgio obiectaretur.*

39. **spatium admirabile rhombi**: see Intr. 60.

40. **Dorica**: because settled by refugees from Sicily. — **sustinet**, *bears aloft.* The temple of Venus at Ancona (cf. Cat. 36. 13) stood probably on the lofty site which is now occupied by the cathedral. — **Ancon**: so named from the bend (**ἀγκών** = elbow) in the Adriatic coast.

41. **sinus**: the object of **implevit**, joined loosely also with **incidit**, which generally takes *in* with the accusative.

42. **Maeotica**: of the *Palus Maeotis*, Sea of Azov.

43. **solibus**: plural because the effect is produced by the sun during many days.

46. **pontifici summo**: Domitian. The emperors from Augustus on held the office of *pontifex maximus.* — **proponere**, *to offer for sale.*

47. **et litora**, *even the seashore.* — **multo delatore**: 1. 33 n; Intr. 61 *b*. On the ablative, see Intr. 35.

aut emere auderet, cum plena et litora multo
delatore forent? dispersi protinus algae
inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo
non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem
depastumque diu vivaria Caesaris, inde
elapsum veterem ad dominum debere reverti.
si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,
quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto
res fisci est, ubicumque natat. donabitur ergo,
ne pereat. iam letifero cedente pruinis
autumno, iam quartanam sperantibus aegris,
stridebat deformis hiems praedamque recentem
servabat; tamen hic properat, velut urgeat auster.
utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat
ignem Troianum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,

51. **vivaria**: cf. 3. 308 n.

53. **Palfurio, Armillato** (Intr. 64 *a*): said by the scholiast to have been informers under Domitian. On spondaic verses, see Intr. 83.

55. **fisci**: the imperial treasury, as distinguished from the *aerarium*, the public treasury.

56. **ne pereat**: *i.e.* lest the informers confiscate it. — **letifero**: autumn was the season of the sirocco. Hor. *S.* II. 6. 18–19 *plumbeus auster, autumnusque gravis, Libitinae quaestus acerbae.*

57. **quartanam**: *sc. febrim.* The colder weather leads them to hope that their disease will take a milder form. Cicero (*ad Fam.* 16. 11. 1) tells Tiro that he hopes he will become stronger since his fever has become a quartan. Celsus (3. 15) says: *quartana neminem iugulat.*

58. **deformis hiems**: Intr. 59; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 10. 15 *informes hiemes;* Verg. *G.* IV. 135 *tristis hiems.*

59. **auster**: this would taint the fish; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 2. 41 *at vos, praesentes Austri, coquite horum obsonia.*

60. **ut lacus suberant,** *when the lakes lay below him.* He goes as rapidly as possible to the villa of Domitian, situated high up on the Alban hills near the modern Albano, on the west side of *lacus Albanus* (now lago di Albano). A short distance to the southeast was *lacus Nemorensis* (now lago di Nemi). — **quamquam diruta**: Intr. 42.

61. **ignem Troianum**: Alba Longa was founded by Ascanius, who transferred thither the Trojan fire brought by Aeneas from Troy to Lavinium. The city was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, but the temples were spared; Liv. I. 29. — **minorem**: inferior to the temple of Vesta at Rome.

obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper.
ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvae;
exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.
itur ad Atriden. tum Picens 'accipe' dixit
'privatis maiora focis. genialis agatur
iste dies, propera stomachum laxare sagina,
et tua servatum consume in saecula rhombum.
ipse capi voluit.' quid apertius? et tamen illi
surgebant cristae; nihil est quod credere de se
non possit cum laudatur dis aequa potestas.
sed derat pisci patinae mensura. vocantur
ergo in consilium proceres, quos oderat ille,
in quorum facie miserae magnaeque sedebat
pallor amicitiae. primus clamante Liburno

62. **miratrix turba**: 5. 21 *salutatrix turba;* 15. 81 *victrix turba.*

63. **facili cardine**: such a visitor gained ready admission.

65. **Atriden**: *i.e.* the Roman Agamemnon.

66. **maiora,** *too great for* (Intr. 36); cf. 3. 203.—**genialis,** *devoted to your genius, i.e.* a day of festivity; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 17. 14 *genium mero curabis et porco bimestri.*

67. **laxare,** *to distend.*

68. **saecula**: often used of the reign of an emperor in Pliny; *Ep.* X. 1. 2 *digna saeculo tuo;* X. 97. 2; cf. Tac. *Agr.* 3.

69. **quid apertius**: *i.e.* what could be more plainly a piece of flattery? Yet Domitian was pleased with it; *his crest rose.*

71. **dis** = *deorum potestati;* cf. 3. 74 *sermo Isaeo torrentior.*—**dis aequa potestas**: Domitian by his own order was addressed as *dominus et deus noster* (Suet. *Dom.* 13); cf. Mart. V. 8. 1 *edictum domini deique nostri.*

72. **patinae mensura**: *i.e.* a dish large enough; Intr. 60. Cf. Mart. XIII. 81 *quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum, rhombus latior est tamen patella.*

73. **proceres**: prominent men, generally of senatorial rank (**patres** 64), selected chiefly from the so-called friends of the emperor (cf. **amicitiae** 75; **comes** 84; **amici** 88), formed a sort of privy council, which he consulted on important matters. Friedländer I.[5] 117–130.

74. **magnae pallor amicitiae**: Domitian hates his advisers and they, well knowing his capricious cruelty, are in constant fear lest they say something which may cost them their lives.

75. **Liburno**: probably the messenger who summons the council. On receiving the summons Pegasus snatches up his cloak and hastens to the emperor's palace. But on **clamante Liburno** the scholiast says: *qui admissionibus praeerat.*

'currite, iam sedit' rapta properabat abolla
Pegasus, attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi.
anne aliud tum praefecti? quorum optimus atque
interpres legum sanctissimus omnia, quamquam
temporibus diris, tractanda putabat inermi
iustitia. venit et Crispi iucunda senectus,
cuius erant mores qualis facundia, mite
ingenium. maria ac terras populosque regenti
quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
saevitiam damnare et honestum adferre liceret
consilium? sed quid violentius aure tyranni,
cum quo de pluviis aut aestibus aut nimboso
vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?

76. **abolla**: cf. 3. 115 n; here the military cloak which the *praefectus urbi* wore as commander of the *cohortes urbanae*.

77. **Pegasus**: the *praefectus urbi.* — **vilicus**: Domitian regarded Rome as his estate, and the prefect was like a slave under the order of a master. According to the scholiast, Pegasus was the son of a captain of a trireme, and received his name from the figurehead upon his father's ship.

79. **interpres legum**: Pegasus was a prominent jurist. — **quamquam temporibus**: Intr. 42.

80. **inermi iustitia**: his treatment of offenders was mild, though it was a time when the severest measures were demanded.

81. **Crispi iucunda senectus**: Intr. 60. Vibius Crispus, now eighty years of age (vs. 92), was once the foremost pleader of his time, and had gained such a fortune by his eloquence that his wealth was proverbial (Mart. IV. 54. 7 *divitior Crispo*). He had been one of the *amici* of Vespasian (Tac. *Dial.* 8). It was Crispus who made the well-known reply to a person inquiring whether anyone was with Domitian, *ne musca quidem* (Suet. *Dom.* 3).

82. **mite ingenium**: in apposition with **Crispi senectus**, but implying, from its position, that his character and his eloquence alike lacked strength and vigor; cf. Quint. X. 1. 119 *Vibius Crispus compositus et iucundus et delectationi natus.*

84. **comes**: not identical with *amicus.* For each expedition of the emperor outside of Italy *comites* were selected from the list of the *amici.* Friedländer I.[5] 121. — **clade et peste**: *i.e.* Domitian; the misfortune for the author of it; Intr. 79 *c*.

86. **violentius**, *more irritable, more ready to take offense.* It was not safe for Domitian's friends to disagree with him, even about the state of the weather.

87. **cum quo**: Intr. 48. On spondaic verses, see Intr. 83.

88. **locuturi**: see Intr. 41 *a*.

ille igitur numquam derexit bracchia contra
torrentem, nec civis erat qui libera posset
verba animi proferre et vitam inpendere vero.
sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit
solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
proximus eiusdem properabat Acilius aevi
cum iuvene indigno quem mors tam saeva maneret
et domini gladiis tam festinata; sed olim
prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus;
unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
profuit ergo nihil misero, quod comminus ursos
figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena
venator. quis enim iam non intellegat artes
patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,
Brute, tuum? facile est barbato inponere regi.

91. **vitam inpendere vero**: cf. Lucan II. 382 *patriae impendere vitam*.

93. **his armis**, *in such armor; i.e.* by always complying with the humor of the emperor and cautiously avoiding any expression of his own opinion.

94. **Acilius**: M'. Acilius Glabrio, also an old man like Crispus (**eiusdem aevi**).

95. **iuvene**: his son, consul with Trajan in 91. He was exiled and put to death by Domitian; Suet. *Dom.* 10.

96. **olim est**: here = *iam dudum est;* in this sense mostly post-Augustan.

97. **prodigio par**, *nothing less than a portent.* — **in**, *in connection with.*

98. **malim**: if of low birth he would escape the emperor's jealousy. — **fraterculus**: Intr. 73 *f.* — **fraterculus gigantis**: *i.e.* a person without ancestry (Intr. 8). The giants were sons of earth.

99. **ergo**, *as we see*, since he was, nevertheless, put to death by Domitian's order. — **comminus**, *in close contest.*

100. **figebat**, *transfixed.* — **Albana harena**: traces of this amphitheatre are still to be seen.

101. **venator**, *huntsman*, one who fights with wild animals in the arena. — **artes**: by which they hope to escape the jealousy of the emperor.

103. **facile est . . . regi**: it was easy to deceive a king of the ancient type, as Brutus did Tarquinius Superbus (Liv. I. 56). — **barbato regi**: cf. 5. 30 *capillato consule*, and Hor. *C.* II. 15. 11 *intonsi Catonis*. According to Varro (*de Re Rust.* II. 11), barbers were introduced at Rome in B.C. 300.

104. **nec melior vultu**: as pale as the others (vs. 75), though being

nec melior vultu quamvis ignobilis ibat
Rubrius, offensae veteris reus atque tacendae,
et tamen inprobior saturam scribente cinaedo.
Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,
et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo
quantum vix redolent duo funera; saevior illo
Pompeius tenui iugulos aperire susurro,
et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis
Fuscus, marmorea meditatus proelia villa,
et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,
qui numquam visae flagrabat amore puellae,
grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum,
caecus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles,

of low birth he had less reason to fear (vs. 97).

105. **Rubrius**: *i.e.* Rubrius Gallus, a general of Vespasian. What his offense was is a matter of conjecture.

106. **inprobior**, *more shameless.* He rebuked others for their vices, though himself guilty of an offense not to be named. — **cinaedo**, *a sensualist.* No particular person is meant.

107. **Montani venter**: Intr. 60; cf. vss. 136–143.

108. **matutino amomo**: a proof of his bad taste and extravagance. The ashes in the funeral urn were perfumed with *amomum*; Ov. *Tr.* III. 3. 69. — **Crispinus**: cf. vss. 1–27.

110. **Pompeius**: of him nothing further is known. — **iugulos aperire susurro**, *to cut people's throats with a whisper*, *i.e.* by a secret accusation without any proof. — **aperire**: cf. Hor. *Epod.* 17. 71 *ense pectus Norico recludere.* The infinitive depends upon **saevior**; Intr. 39 *b*.

112. **Fuscus**: Cornelius Fuscus was *praefectus praetorio* under Domitian. — **meditatus proelia**, *planning campaigns.* He liked the excitement of military life. Tacitus (*Hist.* II. 86) says of him: *non tam praemiis periculorum quam ipsis periculis laetus.* He led an expedition against the Dacians in 86. The army was surprised and defeated, and Fuscus was slain; Tac. *Agr.* 41; Suet. *Dom.* 6.

113. **Veiento**: cf. vs. 129 and see 3. 185 n. — **Catullo**: Catullus Messalinus; cf. Tac. *Agr.* 45, cited on vs. 145. He is said by Pliny (*Ep.* IV. 22. 5) to have been blind and by nature cruel.

116. **a ponte satelles**, *a minion from the bridge*, a beggar. *Pons* (5. 8) denotes a beggar's station, and *aliquis de ponte* (14. 134) is a beggar. Juvenal does not mean that Catullus had been a beggar,

dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
blandaque devexae iactaret basia raedae.
nemo magis rhombum stupuit; nam plurima dixit
in laevum conversus, at illi dextra iacebat
belua. sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus
et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.
non cedit Veiento, sed ut fanaticus oestro
percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et 'ingens
omen habes' inquit 'magni clarique triumphi.
regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
excidet Arviragus. peregrina est belua, cernis
erectas in terga sudes?' hoc defuit unum
Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
'quidnam igitur censes? conciditur?' 'absit ab illo
dedecus hoc' Montanus ait; 'testa alta paretur,

but that being blind and of a servile disposition he was fitted by nature to be a beggar, was worthy to follow that calling, and practise the tricks common to it. Beggars naturally gathered on frequented roads, at those places where travelers would have to go slowly, as at bridges or on the slope of a hill.

117. **Aricinos**: Aricia was on the Via Appia about sixteen miles from Rome. The *clivus Aricinus* was a well-known resort for beggars; Mart. II. 19. 3; XII. 32. 10.

118. **devexae**: when it recedes down the hill.

121. **sic**: *i.e.* though unable to see them. — **Cilicis**: a gladiator from Cilicia; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 6. 44.

122. **pegma**: a kind of machine for the theatre or amphitheatre containing platforms which could be suddenly raised or lowered at pleasure. By this means actors were able to rise in the air; as Icarus (Suet. *Nero* 12); Hercules carried to the skies by a bull (Mart. *Spect.* 16 *b*). — **velaria** = *vela*, awnings to protect the audience from the sun.

123. **fanaticus**, *one inspired;* cf. Hor. *A. P.* 454. — **oestro**: for *furore*, *frenzy*, inspiration of prophets, like *μανία*.

127. **Arviragus**: Intr. 9. No chieftain of Britain of this name is mentioned by any other ancient writer. Shakespeare gives the name to one of the sons of Cymbeline. Tacitus (*Agr.* 12) states that war chariots were used by some of the peoples of Britain.

129. **Fabricio**: *i.e.* Veiento; cf. vs. 113 n.

130. **quidnam igitur censes**, *well, then, what do you propose?* — **conciditur**, *is it to be cut up?*

133. **debetur**, *is needed.* — **Prometheus** (Intr. 65): some worker

quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem.
debetur magnus patinae subitusque Prometheus.
argillam atque rotam citius properate, sed ex hoc
tempore iam, Caesar, figuli tua castra sequantur.'
vicit digna viro sententia. noverat ille
luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
iam medias aliamque famem, cum pulmo Falerno
arderet. nulli maior fuit usus edendi
tempestate mea; Circeis nata forent an
Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo
ostrea callebat primo deprendere morsu,
et semel aspecti litus dicebat echini.
surgitur et misso proceres exire iubentur
consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem
traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos
tamquam de Chattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris

in clay equaling Prometheus in skill; referring to the fable of the origin of man; Hor. *C.* I. 16. 13.

137. **noctes iam medias**: cf. Suet. *Nero* 27 *epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat.*

138. **aliam famem**: the appetite for a second meal when the revels have been continued far into the night; see Friedländer on Petr. 65. — **Falerno**: a choice Campanian wine.

139. **usus edendi,** *practice in eating.* He could tell where an oyster came from by its flavor, and name the native shore of a sea-urchin at sight.

142. **ostrea**: oysters were a favorite delicacy of the Romans, Pliny (*N. H.* XXXII. 59) says: *cum palma mensarum diu iam tribuatur illis.* Those from the three localities here named were all ranked among the best. Oysters from Circei were 'natives.' Pliny quotes Mucianus saying that none were found sweeter or more tender than these. Lucrine oysters had been brought from other localities and fattened in the beds of Lake Lucrinus. Horace (*Epod.* 2. 49) and Martial, in many places, speak of these as the best. Rutupiae was a town and harbor on the south-east coast of Britain, now Richborough, where there are still remains of many Roman buildings. On Juvenal's acquaintance with Britain, see Intr. 9.

145. **Albanam in arcem**: cf. Tac. *Agr.* 45 *intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini strepebat.*

147. **Chattis, Sycambris**: powerful and warlike German tribes. Domitian celebrated a triumph for victories which he claimed over the Chatti in 84, and assumed the title Germanicus, which appears

dicturus, tamquam ex diversis partibus orbis
anxia praecipiti venisset epistula pinna.
atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset
tempora saevitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
inlustresque animas impune et vindice nullo.
sed periit postquam cerdonibus esse timendus
coeperat. hoc nocuit Lamiarum caede madenti.

SATVRA V

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra,

upon his coins; Suet. *Dom.* 6. This is the triumph to which Tacitus refers in *Agr.* 39, for which, he says, the pretended captives had been purchased.

148. **ex diversis partibus orbis,** *from opposite quarters of the earth.*

149. **praecipiti pinna,** *on hurried wing.*

153. **cerdonibus** (8. 182), *working men,* sometimes with a name to indicate the trade; Mart. III. 59. 1 *sutor cerdo, a cobbler.* These represent the lower classes as the Lamiae do the nobility. Juvenal means that Domitian could murder the nobility without resistance, but that when he began to treat the lower classes with cruelty, the result was his assassination. Aelius Lamia was one of Domitian's victims; Suet. *Dom.* 10.

Domitian was assassinated September 18, A.D. 96. Among his murderers were Stephanus, steward of Domitilla, Clodianus, an adjutant, Maximus, a freedman, Saturius, head chamberlain, and several from the gladiatorial school; Suet. *Dom.* 17.

V. A POOR GUEST AT A RICH MAN'S TABLE. — A poor client, Trebius, after months of wearisome attendance on his patron Virro, gets an invitation to dine with him. The ignominious treatment which he receives is minutely described. Though the rich guests have the best which the market affords, everything set before Trebius is of inferior quality. That poor guests were sometimes treated in this way is evident from Mart. III. 60, IV. 68, VI. 11, and Pliny *Ep.* II. 6.

1–11. Better be a beggar than dine with the rich and submit to insults that a court jester would not endure.

1. **propositi,** *plan of life.* — **nondum**: *i.e.* after so long trial of it. — **eadem est mens**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 4 *non eadem est mens.*

2. **aliena vivere quadra,** *to live on another's bread;* cf. Plaut. *Pers.* 58 *quasi mures semper edere alienum cibum.* A *quadra* was a piece from a loaf marked on the top so as to be broken into four parts; cf. Mart. III. 77. 3 *sectae quadra placentae.*

si potes illa pati quae nec Sarmentus iniquas
Caesaris ad mensas nec vilis Gabba tulisset,
quamvis iurato metuam tibi credere testi.
ventre nihil novi frugalius. hoc tamen ipsum
defecisse puta quod inani sufficit alvo:
nulla crepido vacat? nusquam pons et tegetis pars
dimidia brevior? tantine iniuria cenae,
tam ieiuna fames, cum possit honestius illic
et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini?
Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere iussus
mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
fructus amicitiae magnae cibus; imputat hunc rex,
et quamvis rarum tamen imputat. ergo duos post

3. **Sarmentus, Gabba**: examples of court buffoons with whom the emperors amused themselves and their guests at table. Both lived in the time of Augustus. A *scurra* Sarmentus is mentioned in Hor. *S.* I. 5. 52. Gabba's wit is referred to in Mart. I. 41. 16 *qui Gabbam salibus tuis posses vincere.* — **iniquas**: where the guests did not all fare alike.

5. **iurato**: perfect passive participle with an active signification. A man with so little self-respect could not be believed under oath.

6. **frugalius,** *more easy to satisfy.*

7. **puta,** *suppose.* — **inani alvo**: cf. Hor. *S.* I. 6. 127 *inani ventre.*

8. **nulla crepido vacat**: *i.e.* is there no beggar's stand unoccupied? — **crepido**: steps of a public building. These would be favorite stations for beggars, as are the entrances to churches in Rome at the present day. — **pons**: 4. 116 n. — **tegetis**: a beggar's mat; cf. 9. 140.

9. **dimidia brevior**: *i.e.* only half long enough for a bed. — **iniuria cenae,** *the insult of a dinner.* The insolent treatment of an inferior guest is called *contumelia* in Plin. *Ep.* II. 6. 5.

10. **ieiuna,** *ravenous.* — **possit**: the subject is to be supplied from **fames**; cf. 1. 74 *probitas alget.* Most MSS. have *possis*, the final syllable of which is long. — **illic**: on the *crepido* or *pons.*

11. **tremere**: with cold. — **sordes farris canini**: Intr. 60.

12–23. The lowest place at Virro's table, given you only to fill a vacancy, pays up all social obligations.

12. **fige**: *i.e.* impress this on your mind.—**discumbere iussus**: invited by your patron to dine with him; cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 708 *toris iussi discumbere pictis.*

13. **mercedem solidam,** *payment in full.*

14. **amicitiae magnae**: cf. 4. 74. — **imputat,** *charges against you;* by this favor he makes you his debtor.

si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto,
'una simus' ait. votorum summa. quid ultra
quaeris? habet Trebius propter quod rumpere somnum
debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne
tota salutatrix iam turba peregerit orbem,
sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore quo se
frigida circumagunt pigri serraca Bootae.
Qualis cena tamen? vinum quod sucida nolit
lana pati: de conviva Corybanta videbis.
iurgia proludunt, sed mox et pocula torques

17. **vacuo**: *i.e.* not yet filled, perhaps because the person first invited is not able to come.—**culcita**: a cushion for the left elbow of the guest to rest upon.

18. **una simus**: *i.e.* let me have the pleasure of your company at dinner; cf. Ter. *Heaut.* 162 *aput me sis volo.*

19. **Trebius**: cf. vs. 135.

20. **debeat**: the invitation puts him under obligation.—**ligulas**: the straps with which the shoe was fastened over the instep.—**ligulas dimittere,** *to leave his shoes untied.*

21. **peregerit orbem**: the client sometimes visited more than one patron.

22. **sideribus dubiis**: when the stars are dim, just before daybreak. The *salūtatio* began at sunrise.—**illo tempore quo**: *i.e.* earlier still, while the stars are bright.

23. **frigida**: because situated so far to the north.—**pigri**: cf. Mart. VIII. 21. 3 *pigra Bootae plaustra.* Bootes, the herdsman, is called ὀψὲ δύων, *late setting,* in Hom. *Od.* V. 272. The constellation approaches the horizon in the northwest in an upright position, and therefore occupies several hours in setting. It is called *tardus,* Cat. 66. 67; and *serus,* Prop. IV. 5. 35.—**serraca**: the Ursa Major, which in the latitude of Rome never sinks below the horizon, but revolves around the pole (**circumagunt**).

24–155. Description of the dinner, interrupted by a brief address to Virro (107–113).

24–75. The service. Vile wine in a cracked glass cup is handed you by an ugly Moorish outrunner, while Virro is served with the best old wine in jeweled cups by a beautiful eastern cupbearer. Your black bread, too, is hard and moldy. The tender white bread is kept for better men than you.

24. **sucida lana**: wool just sheared; cf. Mart. XI. 27. 8 *sucida vellera.* Such wool with oil or wine was used for fomentations; Plin. *N. H.* XXIX. 30. The wine offered you is so poor that even the wool would reject it.

25. **de conviva**: cf. 7. 197 *fies de rhetore consul.*—**Corybanta**: the guest becomes as wild and noisy as a priest of Cybele.

26. **iurgia proludunt,** *disputes*

saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
inter vos quotiens libertorumque cohortem
pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagona.
ipse capillato diffusum consule potat
calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,
cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico;
cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cuius patriam titulumque senectus
delevit multa veteris fuligine testae,
quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant

form the prelude; but a bloody fight soon follows, which will entertain the guests.

27. **rubra**: proleptic.—**mappa**: guests usually brought their own napkins (Mart. XII. 29), partly for the purpose of taking home food and presents (ἀποφόρητα). The host also appears to have furnished napkins for use at the table; Marquardt, *Privatleben*, p. 313.

29. **Saguntina**: for the pottery of Saguntum, cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXXV. 160; Mart. XIV. 108.—**lagona**: a vessel made of earthenware, with one handle and a flat bottom, resembling a jug but having a wider mouth; used chiefly for wine.

30. **ipse**: the master, *rex* (vs. 14).—**capillato consule**: before barbers were known at Rome, *i.e.* before B.C. 300; cf. 4. 103 *barbato regi*, and Mart. III. 62. 2 *sub rege Numa condita vina bibis.* A label (*titulus*, vs. 34) on the *amphora* indicated the names of the consuls in whose term it was filled.—**diffusum**, *bottled*, *i.e.* drawn off from the *dolium* and put into the *amphorae*.

31. **bellis socialibus**: suggested perhaps by Hor. *C.* III. 14. 18 *cadum Marsi memorem duelli.*

32. **cardiaco**, *suffering with heartburn.* Wine was the only known remedy for the *cardiacus morbus*; Plin. *N. H.* XXIII. 50.—**cyathum**, *a ladleful;* as a measure, the *cyathus* was one-twelfth of a *sextarius.*—**missurus**: conclusion of the condition implied in **cardiaco**.

33. **Albanis**: cf. 13. 214 *Albani veteris pretiosa senectus.*

34. **Setinis**: from Setia in Latium (now Sezze); cf. 10. 27 *lato Setinum ardebit in auro.*—**titulum delevit**: the wine is so old that the date on the *amphora* cannot be read. The *apotheca* in which the wine was stored was sometimes built where the smoke could pass through it, since this was thought to improve the flavor; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 8. 11 *amphorae fumum bibere institutae consule Tullo.*

36. **coronati**: *sc.* with garlands, without which no Roman banquet was complete.—**Thrasea Helvidiusque**: Paetus Thrasea and his son-in-law Helvidius Priscus, both stoics, were two of the most prominent among those who were unfriendly to the empire. Nero put Thrasea to death in 66 and banished Helvidius. The latter was put to death by order of Vespasian.

Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. ipse capaces
Heliadum crustas et inaequales berullo
Virro tenet phialas: tibi non committitur aurum,
vel si quando datur, custos adfixus ibidem,
qui numeret gemmas, ungues observet acutos.
da veniam, praeclara illi laudatur iaspis;
nam Virro, ut multi, gemmas ad pocula transfert
a digitis, quas in vaginae fronte solebat
ponere zelotypo iuvenis praelatus Iarbae.
tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem
siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac iam
quassatum et rupto poscentem sulpura vitro.

37. **Brutorum**: *i.e.* Decimus and Marcus.

38. **Heliadum crustas**: embossed work of amber. The tears of the Heliades became amber; Ov. *Met.* II. 364 *sqq.*—**crustas** = *pocula crustata.*—**inaequales**: made rough, *studded.* For the very exceptional rhythm, see Intr. 83.

39. **phialas**: the *phiala* was a shallow vessel, resembling a saucer, without a handle, often made of gold or silver and elaborately ornamented.

41. **ungues acutos**: with which you might stealthily remove the gem.

42. **da veniam**: not the words of the *custos* (40) but of the poet. Do not be offended because he sets a watchman over you; the beautiful jasper on that cup is much admired.

44. **in vaginae fronte**: on that part of the scabbard which is most exposed to view when it hangs by the side. Vergil says of Aeneas (*Aen.* IV. 261) *illi stellatus iaspide fulva ensis erat.*

45. **praelatus**: by Dido; cf. *Aen.* IV. 36 and 196–218. See Intr. 66 *b.* Aeneas, a hero, put his jewels on his sword; Virro had his on his cups. Each ornamented that which he most highly prized. Cf. Mart. XIV. 109. 2 *quot digitos exuit iste calix!*

46. **Beneventani sutoris**: Vatinius of Beneventum, originally a shoemaker, became a favorite of Nero and acquired great wealth; Tac. *Ann.* XV. 34. His name was given to a kind of drinking cup with four noses; cf. Mart. X. 3. 4; XIV. 96.

47. **nasorum quattuor**: genitive of quality.

48. **poscentem sulpura**: your cup is cracked and ought to be exchanged, as broken glass, for sulphur matches. This is better than the explanation of the scholiast, that the cup ought to be mended with a sulphur cement. In Mart. I. 41. 4 the peddler gives sulphur matches for broken glass, and in Mart. X. 3. 4 it is broken Vatinian cups that are thus taken in exchange.

si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,
frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis.
non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar?
vos aliam potatis aquam. tibi pocula cursor
Gaetulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri
et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
clivosae veheris dum per monumenta Latinae:
flos Asiae ante ipsum, pretio maiore paratus
quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci
et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
frivola. quod cum ita sit, tu Gaetulum Ganymedem
respice, cum sities. nescit tot milibus emptus
pauperibus miscere puer; sed forma, sed aetas
digna supercilio. quando ad te pervenit ille?
quando rogatus adest calidae gelidaeque minister?

49. **vinoque ciboque**: see Intr. 27.

50. **decocta**: wine was mixed with hot water or with cold; cf. Mart. XIV. 105 *frigida non deerit non deerit calda petenti*. To get the water pure it was boiled and then cooled with snow.

52. **cursor Gaetulus**: an African runner, brought in to help at a banquet, will be a cupbearer good enough for you; *cursores* were slaves that ran before the carriages (Mart. III. 47. 14; XII. 24. 7), or were sent as messengers (Tac. *Agr.* 43).

54. **cui nolis occurrere**: because he looks like a villain who would rob and perhaps murder you; not, as Ruperti says, because he is so lean and black that you would take him for a ghost. — **per noctem**: cf. 3. 316 n.

55. **clivosae**: ascending the hill, where the carriages would go slowly. — **monumenta Latinae**: cf. 1. 171 n.

56. **flos Asiae**: cf. 11. 147. — **ante ipsum**: the waiters passed before the couches, between the guests and the table. On the ellipsis of the verb, see Intr. 50.

57. **Tulli census**: cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 7. 15 *dives Tullus et Ancus*. See Intr. 64 *a*.

59. **frivola**, *paltry possessions;* cf. 3. 198. — **cum ita**: Intr. 81.

60. **respice**, *look to him* as the man you must depend on to get anything; cf. Liv. IV. 46. 8; Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 105. — **tot milibus emptus**: such slaves sometimes brought fabulous prices; Antony purchased two for 200,000 sesterces; Plin. *N. H.* VII. 56.

62. **digna supercilio**, *justify his disdain.* — **ille**: your black Ganymede, the *cursor Gaetulus* (vs. 52).

63. **calidae**: cf. 50 n.

quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
quodque aliquid poscas et quod se stante recumbas.
maxima quaeque domus servis est plena superbis.
ecce alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
vix fractum, solidae iam mucida frusta farinae,
quae genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum.
sed tener et niveus mollique siligine fictus
servatur domino. dextram cohibere memento,
salva sit artoptae reverentia. finge tamen te
improbulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat:
'vis tu consuetis, audax conviva, canistris
impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?'
'scilicet hoc fuerat propter quod saepe relicta
coniuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri
Esquilias, fremeret saeva cum grandine vernus
Iuppiter et multo stillaret paenula nimbo.'

66. **servis plena**: Intr. 35.

68. **vix fractum,** *broken into pieces with difficulty.* — **solidae,** *in solid lumps.* — **mucida frusta**: cf. 14. 128 *mucida caerulei panis frusta.*

69. **quae genuinum agitent,** *to torment the grinders.*

70. **fictus,** *formed into loaves.*

72. **salva sit**: show proper respect for it by not touching the bread baked in it. It was not meant for you. — **artoptae**: a bread-pan in which the finest bread was baked; cf. Plaut. *Aul.* 400 *ego hinc artoptam ex proxumo utendam peto.* — **finge tamen,** *suppose, however;* 8. 195.

73. **improbulum** (Intr. 74 *b*), *a little reckless,* and venturing to take a piece from the wrong basket. — **superest**: a slave stands over you.

74. **vis tu . . . impleri,** *stuff yourself with bread from your own basket, will you?* a command in the form of a question; cf. Bentley on Hor. *S.* II. 6. 92 *vis non interrogantis modo est ut vin, sed orantis, hortantis, flagitantis, iubentis.*

76–79. You say to yourself: 'This insulting treatment is all that I get for my constant attendance on Virro's morning receptions.'

77. **per montem . . . Esquilias,** *up the steep slope of the chilly Esquiline;* cf. 3. 71. — **gelidas**: it is called also *aquosas* (Prop. V. 8. 1). The hill was bleak and the visits of Trebius were made early in the morning.

79. **Iuppiter**: often used by the poets for the sky; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 1. 25 *sub Iove frigido.* — **paenula**: a thick, close-fitting over-garment, usually of dark color, without sleeves, worn in bad weather or on a journey.

Aspice quam longo distinguat pectore lancem
quae fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique saepta
asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri.
sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
ponitur exigua feralis cena patella.
ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit: at hic qui
pallidus adfertur misero tibi caulis olebit
lanternam; illud enim vestris datur alveolis quod
canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
propter quod Romae cum Boccare nemo lavatur,
quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.

80–106. The first course. Virro has a fine lobster, asparagus, oil from Venafrum, and a choice mullet; but you get a crab, a cabbage soaked in lamp oil, and a pike fattened in the sewers. The *cena* regularly included (1) the *gustus* or *gustatio*, composed of dishes that would stimulate the appetite, as salad, cabbage, eggs, and some kinds of fish; (2) the *cena* proper, the chief part of the meal, served in courses (*fercula*); (3) *mensae secundae*, dessert, consisting of fresh and dried fruits and pastry. In this description Juvenal omits the *gustatio*.

81. **squilla,** *lobster*. — **saepta,** *garnished*.

82. **asparagis**: cf. 11. 69. — **despiciat convivia,** *looks down with disdain upon the guests*.

84. **constrictus,** *meagrely garnished*. — **cammarus,** *a crab* or *shrimp*. A *cammarus* is set before the poor client also in Mart. II. 43. 12.

85. **feralis cena**: at the *novemdiale*, on the ninth day after burial, food of the simplest kind was placed on the tomb. — **patella**: Intr. 32.

86. **Venafrano**: Venafrum (now Venafro) a small town in Samnium on the Via Latina, produced the best olive oil in Italy; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XV. 8; Hor. *C.* II. 6. 15.

87. **pallidus,** *wilted;* cf. Mart. XIII. 17 *pallentes caules*. — **olebit lanternam**: Natta, in Hor. *S.* I. 6. 124, anoints himself with oil fit only for the lamps.

89. **canna,** *reed boat*. Such boats were used on the Nile; Plin. *N. H.* VII. 206 (*naves*) *fiunt in Nilo ex papyro ac scirpo et harundine*. — **Micipsarum**: Micipsa was king of Numidia; Sall. *Iug.* 5. The plural stands for the Numidians or the people of Africa in general.

90. **cum Boccare**: *i.e.* with a Moor or African. Boccar was the name of a king of Mauretania; Liv. XXIX. 30.

91. This verse is not found in *P*, and might be omitted without loss. The poor quality of the oil furnished to Trebius has already been fully set forth in the preceding verses.

mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
Tauromenitanae rupes, quando omne peractum est
et iam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula saevit,
retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello
proxima, nec patimur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
quod captator emat Laenas, Aurelia vendat.
Virroni muraena datur, quae maxima venit
gurgite de Siculo; nam dum se continet auster,
dum sedet et siccat madidas in carcere pinnas,
contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim:
vos anguilla manet longae cognata colubrae,
aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus, et ipse
vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloaca
et solitus mediae cryptam penetrare Suburae.

92. **mullus**: cf. 4. 15 n.

93. **Tauromenitanae rupes**: Tauromenium (now Taormina) was a town on the east coast of Sicily.

94. **nostrum mare**: the Tuscan sea. — **gula**, *gluttony*; cf. 1. 140; 11. 39.

95. **scrutante**: cf. Sen. *Ep.* 89. 22 *gula hinc maria scrutatur, hinc terras.*

96. **Tyrrhenum**, *in the Tuscan sea.*

97. **instruit focum provincia**: *i.e.* the delicacies of the kitchen must now be brought from foreign parts.

98. **captator**, *legacy-hunter.* He buys the fish and sends it as a present to Aurelia, a rich and childless widow, and she, out of avarice, or because she has many such presents from other *captatores*, sends it to the market.

99. **muraena**: an eel found in the Mediterranean, considered a delicacy by the Romans, and often kept in their *vivaria.*

100. **gurgite de Siculo**: cf. Mart. XIII. 80. 1 *quae natat in Siculo grandis muraena profundo.* — **auster**: often accompanied by rain; cf. Ov. *Met.* I. 66 *pluvius auster.*

101. **madidas**: from the storm which has now subsided. — **in carcere**: suggested by the description of the cave of the winds in Verg. *Aen.* I. 50–63.

102. **contemnunt**: cf. 10. 123 *Antoni gladios potuit contemnere.* — **lina**, *nets*; cf. 4. 45.

104. **Tiberinus**: a fish from the Tiber, probably the *lupus* (pike); cf. Hor. *S.* II. 2. 31. It was marked with spots as if frost-bitten, and had been fattened upon the filth from the sewers.

105. **vernula**, *a native.* — **torrente**, *rushing*; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXXVI. 105 *cursu praecipiti tor-*

Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si praebeat aurem:
'nemo petit, modicis quae mittebantur amicis
a Seneca, quae Piso bonus, quae Cotta solebat
largiri; namque et titulis et fascibus olim
maior habebatur donandi gloria. solum
poscimus ut cenes civiliter. hoc face et esto,
esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.'
Anseris ante ipsum magni iecur, anseribus par
altilis, et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri

rentium modo. The main channel of the *cloaca maxima* began in the valley of the Subura (cf. 3. 5 n) and passed beneath the forum and the Velabrum to the Tiber. It received not only the sewage, but also the surface water from the adjacent slopes.

107–113. I should like to have a few words with Virro himself: You are not expected to show unusual generosity, but when you invite guests, treat yourself as you treat them.

107. **pauca velim**: sc. *dicere;* cf. Plaut. *M. G.* 375 *paucis verbis te volo.* — **facilem aurem**: cf. 3. 122, and Prop. III. 21. 15 *nimium faciles aurem praebere puellae.*

108. **nemo petit**: *i.e.* no one expects you to give. — **modicis amicis,** *friends in humble circumstances;* cf. *vilibus amicis* (vs. 146) and *minoribus amicis* (Plin. *Ep.* II. 6. 2).

109. **Seneca, Piso**: Intr. 79 *c.* Martial also (XII. 36. 8) mentions Seneca and Piso as examples of liberality. — **Piso**: the conspirator against Nero who suffered death in A.D. 65. Tacitus (*Ann.* XV. 48) speaks of his liberality toward his friends.

112. **cenes civiliter**: *i.e.* treat your guests as one citizen treats another; treat them as your equals; cf. Eutrop. 10. 16 *Iulianus civilis in cunctos.*

113. **dives tibi, pauper amicis**: *i.e.* dine as expensively as you please when you are alone, and be as parsimonious as you please when you entertain your friends; but when you entertain them fare as they do. Pliny (*Ep.* II. 6. 3) says: *cunctis rebus exaequo quos mensa et toro aequavi;* and again (4) *liberti mei non idem quod ego bibunt, sed idem ego quod liberti.*

114–145. The main courses. While Virro and his rich guests feast on goose's liver, capon, wild boar, and truffles, you are merely an idle spectator. If, however, you were rich and childless you would be treated like a prince.

114. **anseris iecur**: cf. Mart. XIII. 58 *aspice quam tumeat magno iecur ansere maius.* Geese were fattened in such a way that the livers attained an unnatural size, like the Strasburg geese of modern times.

115. **altilis**: a fattened fowl, *a capon.* — **flavi**: a common epithet of a hero; Homer (*Il.* II. 642) has ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος. — **dignus ferro**: *i.e.* equal in size to the Calydonian boar which Meleager slew; Ovid *Met.* VIII. 270 *sqq.*

spumat aper. post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua cenas
maiores. 'tibi habe frumentum' Alledius inquit,
'o Libye, disiunge boves, dum tubera mittas.'
structorem interea, nequa indignatio desit,
saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti
cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
omnia; nec minimo sane discrimine refert
quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.
duceris planta velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus
et ponere foris, si quid temptaveris umquam
hiscere, tamquam habeas tria nomina. quando propinat

116. **spumat**: a bold use of the standing epithet of the boar; Lucr. V. 985; Verg. *Aen.* I. 324; Mart. XI. 69. 9; XIV. 70. 2. An easier reading is *fumat*, but cf. Mart. XIV. 221. 2. — **aper**: cf. 1. 141 n. — **hunc**: *i.e. aprum.* — **tubera**: 14. 7 *tubera terrae.* Pliny (*N. H.* XIX. 37) says thunder causes truffles to grow, and that they are most tender in the spring.

119. **disiunge boves**: Africa was a grain-growing country, and sent its produce to Rome. Alledius, some epicure, is willing to dispense altogether with the grain if he can get a supply of truffles.

120. **structorem**: properly the slave who arranges (*struo*) the dishes (cf. 7. 184 *qui fercula docte conponat*), but who also performs the duties of the carver (*carptor* or *scissor*); cf. 11. 136, and Mart. X. 48. 15 *quae non egeant ferro structoris.* — **interea**: while Virro is enjoying his dinner you may amuse yourself by watching the carver.

121. **chironomunta**: a Latinized form of χειρονομοῦντα, moving the hands in time, *gesticulating*; cf. Petr. 36 *processit statim scissor, et ad symphoniam ita gesticulatus laceravit obsonium ut putares essedarium hydraule cantante pugnare.*

122. **dictata magistri**: he has taken lessons of a teacher. For a description of a school of carving where the learners practised on wooden models, see 11. 136–141.

123. **sane**: ironical, *it makes, of course, a vast difference.*

125. **duceris planta**, *you will be dragged out by the heels*, as Cacus was by Hercules; Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 264 *pedibusque informe cadaver protrahitur*; Liv. I. 7 *Cacus ictus clava, fidem pastorum nequiquam invocans, morte occubuit.*

127. **hiscere**: *i.e.* to take any part in the conversation. — **tria nomina**: free citizens had three names; slaves had only two. Trebius is free (vs. 161), but he receives such servile treatment that Juvenal addresses him sarcastically as if he were a slave. — **prŏpinat**: in Martial the *o* is common in quantity. — **propinat tibi**, *drink to your health*; drink from the cup and then pass it to you.

Virro tibi sumitve tuis contacta labellis
pocula? quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
perditus, ut dicat regi 'bibe'? plurima sunt quae
non audent homines pertusa dicere laena.
quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus,
ex nihilo quantus fieres Virronis amicus.
'da Trebio, pone ad Trebium. vis, frater, ab ipsis
ilibus?' o nummi, vobis hunc praestat honorem,
vos estis fratres. dominus tamen et domini rex
si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aula
luserit Aeneas nec filia dulcior illo;
iucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.
sed tua nunc Mycale pariat licet et pueros tres
in gremium patris fundat semel, ipse loquaci

128. **tibī**: see Intr. 84.

130. **perditus,** *reckless.*

131. **audent**: archaic and poetic use of the indicative after **sunt quae**; cf. 14. 1 *plurima sunt quae monstrant.* — **pertusa laena,** *with a hole in their cloak;* see note on 3. 283.

132. **quadringenta** (*sestertia*): see 1. 105 n. If you become suddenly rich Virro will treat you with great attention, hoping to be made your heir. — **tibī**: cf. vs. 128 n.

133. **melior fatis**: that made you poor. — **homuncio,** *some little man,* in contrast with **deus**; cf. Ter. *Eun.* 590–591 *at quem deum! ego homuncio hoc non facerem?*

134. **ex nihilo,** *from a nobody;* cf. vs. 25 n.

135. **vis ab ilibus,** *will you have a piece from the loin?* cf. Mart. X. 45. 4 *ilia Laurentis cum tibi demus apri.* — **frater**: cf. Horace's advice (*Ep.* I. 6. 54) to the ambitious politician: *frater, pater adde; ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta.*

137. **vos estis fratres**: so Martial (VIII. 81. 6) says of Gellia's pearls: *hos fratres vocat, hos vocat sorores.* — **dominus et domini rex**: if you wish to become a patron, and even the patron of one who himself has clients, you must be not only rich but childless.

138. **parvulus Aeneas** (Intr. 65): taken from Verg. *Aen.* IV. 328 *si quis mihi parvulus aula luderet Aeneas.*

139. **luserit**: see Intr. 37.

141. **nunc**: as things now are, *i.e.* while you are poor. — **Mycale**: your low-born wife. As you have no property to leave to any one, Virro will not object to your children, but will even show them special attention. Heinrich and Friedländer take Mycale for a concubine, whose children could not inherit.

gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca iubebit
adferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum,
ad mensam quotiens parasitus venerit infans.
Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
boletus domino, sed quales Claudius edit
ante illum uxoris, post quem nihil amplius edit.
Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa iubebit
poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore,
qualia perpetuus Phaeacum autumnus habebat,
credere quae possis subrepta sororibus Afris:
tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit

143. **gaudebit nido**: will amuse himself with your children's prattle. — **thoraca**: the little breastplate in which the child plays soldier.

144. **nuces**: nuts were used for playthings by children as marbles are at the present day.

145. **ad mensam**: *i.e.* the table of Virro.

146–148. Virro has mushrooms fit for an emperor, but you get those that you eat at the risk of your life.

146. **vilibus amicis**: cf. vs. 108 n. — **ancipites**, *of uncertain quality;* some mushrooms are poisonous and these look like that kind.

147. **boletus**: a mushroom of the better kind. The poor client at the table of his patron in Mart. III. 60. 5 says: *sunt tibi boleti, fungos ego sumo suillos.* — **sed**, *and that too;* colloquial; cf. 4. 27 n. — **quales Claudius edit**: Claudius was fond of *boleti*, and Agrippina, his fourth wife, caused his death (A.D. 54) by giving him one that had been prepared with poison by Lucusta; cf. 1. 71 n; Suet. *Claud.* 44; and Mart. I. 20. 4 *boletum qualem Claudius edit, edas.*

149–155. The dessert. To the better guests fruit is served that reminds them of the gardens of Alcinous, but you get an apple such as is given to a trained monkey.

149. **Virronibus**: Intr. 64.

151. **perpetuus autumnus**, *the never-ending harvest.* In the gardens of Alcinous, king of the Phaeaceans, were apples all the year round; Hom. *Od.* VII. 117–121. Cf. Mart. X. 94. 2 *regius Alcinoi nec mihi servit ager.*

152. **sororibus Afris**: the Hesperides.

153. **scabie mali** (Intr. 60), *a scrub apple;* cf. 4. 39. — **quod rodit**: a scholiast explains: *quale simia manducat.* An ape, dressed like a soldier and set upon a goat, is made to go through the movements of a cavalryman to amuse the soldiers and idlers; cf. Mart. XIV. 202. 1 *callidus emissas eludere simius hastas.* — **aggere**: the rampart of Servius Tullius, extending from the Colline to the Esquiline gate. It had now become a public promenade; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 8. 15. Beyond this was the Praetorian camp.

qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
discit ab hirsuta iaculum torquere capella.
Forsitan impensae Virronem parcere credas.
hoc agit ut doleas; nam quae comoedia, mimus
quis melior plorante gula? ergo omnia fiunt,
si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
cogaris pressoque diu stridere molari.
tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris:
captum te nidore suae putat ille culinae,
nec male coniectat; quis enim tam nudus ut illum
bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum
vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro?
spes bene cenandi vos decipit. 'ecce dabit iam
semesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri;
ad nos iam veniet minor altilis.' inde parato
intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetis.

154. **metuens flagelli**: cf. 7. 210 *metuens virgae*, and 14. 19 n.

156–173. Virro subjects you to this treatment not to save expense, but that he and his better guests may enjoy your vexation.

158. **plorante gula**: an actor in mime or comedy was often introduced at the *cena* to amuse the company. But no comedy or mime could afford so much real entertainment as the disappointed glutton. For the hiatus, see Intr. 82.

159. **effundere bilem,** *vent your indignation.*

160. **presso stridere molari,** *grind your tightly compressed teeth.*

162. **captum,** *enslaved,* opposed to liber (vs. 161); cf. Mart. IX. 10. 4 *liber non potes et gulosus esse.* — **nidore culinae**: cf. Mart. I. 92. 9 *pasceris et nigrae solo nidore culinae.*

163. **nudus,** *destitute.* — **illum bis ferat**: *i.e.* would accept his invitation to such a dinner a second time.

164. **Etruscum aurum**: the *bulla*, which was worn by free-born Roman boys till the *toga virilis* was assumed. All *pueri ingenui* wore *bullae*, which were made of gold for the sons of the wealthy, and of leather for the children of the poor; cf. 13. 33; 14. 5. The custom came from Etruria.

166. **ecce dabit**: you say to yourself.

168. **minor altilis**: *i.e.* a capon too small for the better guests; cf. Plin. *Ep.* II. 6. 2 *ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat.*

169. **stricto,** *tightly grasped,* like the drawn sword of a soldier ready for action. — **tacetis**: you wait expectantly in silence for what you will never receive.

ille sapit qui te sic utitur. omnia ferre
si potes, et debes. pulsandum vertice raso
praebebis quandoque caput nec dura timebis
flagra pati, his epulis et tali dignus amico.

LIBER TERTIVS

SATVRA VII

Et spes et ratio studiorum in Caesare tantum.
solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas
respexit, cum iam celebres notique poetae

171. **et** = *etiam*. — **pulsandum**: you will soon be acting the part of a clown (**vertice raso**), ready to take any kind of abuse. In vss. 3 and 4 he has said that Trebius already bears insults which court jesters would not endure.

173. **flagra pati**: *i.e.* to suffer the punishment of a slave.

VII. ON THE NEGLECT OF LITERARY MEN. — The satire deals with the wretched condition of those who depend for their support upon literary pursuits, owing to the lack of patronage and the small rewards given for intellectual efforts. The introduction (1–35) is not in harmony with the satire. (1) It contains the assurance that the poet need no longer fear lack of patronage, since the emperor is the poet's friend; while in verses 94–97 it is asserted that great patrons of poetry no longer exist. (2) The introduction deals with poets only, while the satire includes also historians, lawyers, orators, teachers of rhetoric, and grammarians. The introduction, which may have been written later than the satire, describes the hopeful condition of poetry on the accession of a new emperor. Friedländer has shown that this emperor is Hadrian, and that the passage in Pliny (*Pan.* 47) that has been quoted to prove that this satire was published under Trajan, refers to a revival of interest in philosophy and oratory.

1–35. The hope of the poet is in the favor of the emperor alone.

1. **spes et ratio**: *i.e.* hope of reward, and incentive. — **studiorum**: used by Juvenal only here and in vs. 17, and in both places of poetry, as the context shows; cf. Plin. *Ep.* VII. 4. 4. — **Caesare**: Hadrian.

2. **Camenas**: cf. 3. 16 n. In poetry the *Camenae* are often identified with the Muses.

3. **respexit**, *has looked with favor upon*; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 2. 36. Even poets of repute, because they have found no patron, are compelled to seek an income from debasing occupations; cf. Mart. V. 16.

balneolum Gabiis, Romae conducere furnos
temptarent, nec foedum alii nec turpe putarent
praecones fieri, cum desertis Aganippes
vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio.
nam si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra
ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machaerae
et vendas potius commissa quod auctio vendit
stantibus, oenophorum tripodes armaria cistas
Alcithoen Pacci, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
hoc satius quam si dicas sub iudice 'vidi'
quod non vidisti, faciant equites Asiani

4. **Gabiis**: for any insignificant country town, as in 3. 192, and 10. 100; cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 11. 7 *Gabiis desertior vicus.* — **furnos**, *bakeries.*

6. **praecones,** *criers, auctioneers.* Their business often yielded a good income; cf. 3. 157 *nitidi praeconis filius*, and Hor. *Ep.* I. 7. 56 *sqq.*; but none of the occupations mentioned here would be considered suitable for a respectable Roman citizen. — **Aganippes**: fountain of the Muses on Mt. Helicon.

7. **atria,** *auction rooms*; cf. Cic. *Quinct.* 12 *ab atriis Liciniis atque a praeconum consessu*; Cic. *Agr.* I. 7 *in atriis auctionariis.* — **Clio**: the only other muses mentioned in Juvenal are Terpsichore (vs. 35) and Calliope (4. 34).

8. **Pieria in umbra**: *i.e.* in the secluded life of a poet; cf. vs. 173, and Mart. IX. 84. 3 *haec ego Pieria ludebam tutus in umbra.* — **quadrans nullus,** *not even a farthing*; cf. Mart. II. 44. 9 *quadrans mihi nullus est in arca.*

9. **ames,** *you must satisfy yourself with.* — **Machaerae**: a *praeco.* Intr. 17.

10. **commissa**: where the bidders engage in a contest; cf. *committere proelium, certamen,* etc.

11. **stantibus**: *i.e.* the crowd standing around at a public sale. — **oenophorum**: a wine vessel with handles, serving the same purpose as the *amphora.* For the number, see Intr. 63. — **armaria**: upright cases (cupboards) to be fixed against the walls, used for clothing and household utensils. — **cistas**: the *cista* was a small metal box or casket, generally cylindrical.

12. **Alcithoen,** etc.: second-hand books of no value except for old paper. Their authors Paccius and Faustus are any poor tragic poets. For the story of Alcithoe, see Ov. *Met.* IV. 1 *sqq.*

13. **hoc satius quam**: *i.e.* it is better to be even a baker or an auctioneer than to get money by rascality, as our rich upstarts often do. — **vidi**: cf. 16. 30.

14. **faciant**: for the mood, see Intr. 42. — **equites Asiani**: *i.e.* slaves from the province of Asia who, having gained their liberty, have acquired by questionable methods the equestrian income; cf. 1. 102–106.

quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni,
altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.
nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem
cogetur posthac, nectit quicumque canoris
eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.
hoc agite, o iuvenes. circumspicit et stimulat vos
materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit.
siqua aliunde putas rerum spectanda tuarum
praesidia atque ideo croceae membrana tabellae
impletur, lignorum aliquid posce ocius et quae
componis, dona Veneris, Telesine, marito,
aut clude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.

15. The text is corrupt; the first syllable of **Bithyni** is nowhere else found short (cf. 10. 162; 15. 1), and a conjunction is needed to introduce **quos** (vs. 16), since Juvenal cannot, of course, mean that the Bithynians came from Galatia. Weise proposes: *faciant equites Bithyni et;* cf. 13. 160; 14. 143.

16. **altera Gallia**: *i.e.* Galatia.— **traducit,** *sends across the sea.* If *gallica*, the reading of *P*, be retained, the meaning will be *whom a low shoe exposes to ridicule;* cf. 8. 17.

18. **nectit . . . modis,** *joins eloquent language to harmonious measures.*

19. **laurum momordit**: *i.e.* in order to gain inspiration; cf. Tib. II. 5. 63 *sic usque sacras innoxia laurus vescar.*

20. **hoc agite,** *do your best;* an expression used to arouse to earnest action.

21. **sibī**: see Intr. 84.—**ducis**: *i.e.* of the emperor; cf. 4. 145 and Tac. *Dial.* 9 *pulchrum id quidem, indulgentiam principis ingenio mereri.* For the position of the subject, see Intr. 45.

22. **aliunde**: *sc.* than from the emperor.

23. **praesidia**: the word used by Horace to characterize the patronage of Maecenas; *C.* I. 1. 2.— **croceae membrana tabellae,** *the parchment of the saffron-colored leaf.* The reference is to a book in modern form consisting of leaves of parchment; cf. Mart. I. 2. 3 *quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis.* Of such a book Martial says (vs. 4): *me manus una capit.* Parchment was more durable than papyrus, and both sides of the leaf were used for writing. A book of this form could be much more easily read and consulted than a papyrus roll, and was more convenient for use on a journey.

25. **dona Veneris marito**: *i.e.* consign to the flames; Intr. 66 *a.*

26. **clude**: in the *scrinium.*— **tinea pertunde**: *i.e.* let them be perforated by the bookworm; cf. Mart. VI. 60. 7 *quam multi tineas pascunt diserti;* Ov. *P.* I. 1. 72 *conditus ut tineae carpitur ore liber.*

frange miser calamum vigilataque proelia dele,
qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
spes nulla ulterior; didicit iam dives avarus
tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,
ut pueri Iunonis avem. sed defluit aetas
et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
taedia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus.

Accipe nunc artes. ne quid tibi conferat iste
quem colis et Musarum et Apollinis aede relicta,

27. **frange calamum**: cf. Mart. IX. 73. 9 *frange leves calamos et scinde libellos.* — **vigilata proelia**: poems about battles on which you have spent wakeful nights; cf. Ov. *Fast.* IV. 109 *carmen vigilatum.*

28. **cella,** *garret.* The *cella* of Santra (Mart. VII. 20. 20) was reached by 'two hundred' steps; and that of Martial (VIII. 14. 5–6) was *non tota clusa fenestra,* and too cold to be comfortable for Boreas.

29. **venias,** *appear in public.* — **hederis**: chaplets of ivy, sacred to Bacchus, one of the deities who inspired poets; cf. vs. 64, and Hor. *C.* I. 1. 29 *doctarum hederae praemia frontium.* — **imagine**: busts of prominent literary men were often placed in libraries. — **macra**: to represent the poet, emaciated from poverty and overwork.

30. **ulterior**: *i.e.* beyond an ivy-crowned bust. — **dives avarus**: Intr. 57. The rich man admires and praises the poet, but never aids him; cf. 1. 74 *probitas laudatur et alget.*

31. **disertos,** *the eloquent,* used here of poets; cf. *facunda* (vs. 35).

32. **Iunonis avem**: the peacock. — **defluit aetas**: that period of life is passing which one can devote to commerce, war, or agriculture, the only respectable occupations that were remunerative.

33. **patiens cassidis**: cf. 11. 5 *dum membra sufficiunt galeae.*

34. **taedia**: disappointment that life has yielded so little. — **seque suamque**: Intr. 27.

35. **Terpsichoren odit**: is disgusted with the calling which has brought him no return. — **facunda et nuda senectus**: *i.e.* the aged poet in destitute circumstances. For the position of **senectus,** see Intr. 45.

36–97. The rich are no longer patrons of literature. The poet may be favored with a chance to recite his verses, but even the most popular poet will starve unless he produce some burlesque for the stage.

36. **artes**: *i.e.* schemes of the wealthy.

37. **colis,** *court,* as your literary patron. — **Musarum et Apollinis aede**: the temple of Apollo on the Palatine was dedicated B.C. 28, on which occasion Horace wrote

ipse facit versus, atque uni cedit Homero
propter mille annos. et si dulcedine famae
succensus recites, Maculonis commodat aedes.
haec longe ferrata domus servire iubetur,
in qua sollicitas imitatur ianua portas.
scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentis
ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces:
nemo dabit regum quanti subsellia constant
et quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo
quaeque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.

C. I. 31 *Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem vates?* In it was placed the statue of Apollo by Scopas, with figures of the nine Muses. Connected with the temple was the Palatine Library, in two sections, one for Greek and the other for Latin writers. This library contained busts of celebrated authors, and here literary productions were often recited.

38. **ipse facit versus**: he pretends to be a poet himself, and is therefore exempt from any obligation to give money to a fellow-poet. — **uni cedit Homero**: he yields the first place to Homer only, and that on the ground of time, *i.e.* not because he considers him a better poet.

40. **Maculonis commodat aedes,** *he puts at your disposal the house of Maculo*, some private house at present unoccupied, and very likely often used for this purpose; *maculosas*, a conjecture of Heinrich based on a note of the scholiast, has been adopted by many editors.

41. **longe,** *out of the way*, to be joined with **domus,** *an out-of-the-way house*, as in Mart. III. 58. 51 *rus hoc vocari debet, an domus longe? a town house away from town;* cf. Draeger, *Histor. Syntax*, I. 111.

42. **imitatur ianua portas**: the door is barricaded and reminds one of the gate of a city in time of siege.

43. **extrema in parte ordinis**: the freedmen are placed at the ends of the rows, and the heavy voiced clients are distributed where their services will be most effectual. The applause was given by shouts of approval: Pers. 1. 49 *euge, belle;* Hor. *A. P.* 428 *pulchre, bene, recte;* Mart. I. 3. 7 *sophos.* Pliny (*Ep.* II. 14) condemns the practice of furnishing hired applauders for the speakers in the courts; cf. 13. 32 *Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem sportula.*

45. **subsellia**: benches in the body of the house.

46. **pendent**: *i.e.* the rows of seats rise one above another. — **anabathra** (Intr. 46): tiers of seats in the rear. — **tigillo,** *timber.*

47. **reportandis posita cathedris,** *furnished with chairs that must be returned*, because hired for the occasion. — **orchestra**: comfortable chairs for the more honorable part of the audience were placed immediately in front of the reader.

nos tamen hoc agimus tenuique in pulvere sulcos
ducimus et litus sterili versamus aratro.
nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosi
consuetudo mali; tenet insanabile multos
scribendi cacoethes et aegro in corde senescit.
sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,
qui nil expositum soleat deducere nec qui
communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,
hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,
anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
impatiens, cupidus silvarum aptusque bibendis
fontibus Aonidum. neque enim cantare sub antro
Pierio thyrsumque potest contingere maesta
paupertas atque aeris inops, quo nocte dieque

48. **hoc agimus,** *to this we give all our thought;* yet the result is no more than we should get by ploughing the sand on the shore.

49. **sterili,** *that yields no return;* cf. 203 *vanae sterilisque cathedrae;* 12. 96 *quis gallinam inpendat amico tam sterili.*

51. **insanabile scribendi cacoethes,** *the incurable passion for writing,* like a disease which has become chronic. Jahn rejects 51 and changes **ambitiosi** to *ambitiosum.*

53. **vatem egregium,** *a really great poet.* — **publica vena,** *ordinary talent;* cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 10 *ingeni benigna vena.*

54. **nil expositum**: *i.e.* nothing of the sort which any man might write. — **deducere,** *to spin out;* cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 225 *tenui deducta poemata filo.* — **nec qui . . . moneta,** *and who does not coin a commonplace poem with the current stamp;* cf. Hor. *A. P.* 59 *signatum praesente nota producere nomen.*

56. **nequeo monstrare,** *I am unable to point out, i.e.* among the living, since lack of patronage does not allow any such poet to exist at the present day.

57. **omnis acerbi impatiens**: *i.e.* too sensitive to bear anything that embitters life; cf. Tac. *Ann.* IV. 3. 2 *Drusus impatiens aemuli;* VI. 25. 3 *Agrippina aequi impatiens.*

58. **cupidus silvarum**: he must get his inspiration from nature and the Muses; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 1. 30–34.

59. **Aonidum,** *the Muses;* cf. Ov. *Met.* V. 333 *poscimur Aonides.* Aonia was the district about Mt. Helicon; cf. vs. 6 n. — **sub antro Pierio**: cf. vs. 8.

60. **thyrsum**: a staff carried by Bacchus and his attendants. It was surmounted with a pine cone, and wreathed with ivy or vine leaves. — **maesta paupertas**: *i.e.* the poet, poor and therefore discouraged.

corpus eget: satur est cum dicit Horatius 'euhoe.'
quis locus ingenio, nisi cum se carmine solo
vexant et dominis Cirrhae Nysaeque feruntur
pectora vestra duas non admittentia curas?
magnae mentis opus nec de lodice paranda
attonitae, currus et equos faciesque deorum
aspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinys.
nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desset
hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri,
surda nihil gemeret grave bucina: poscimus ut sit
non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
cuius et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus?

62. **satur est**: his wants are all supplied; cf. *C.* II. 18. 14 *satis beatus unicis Sabinis*, and *Epod.* 1. 31 *satis superque me benignitas tua ditavit.* — **cum dicit 'euhoe'**: *i.e.* when he writes such poetry as the hymn to Bacchus, *C.* II. 19; cf. vs. 5 *euhoe, recenti mens trepidat metu*, and vs. 7 *euhoe, parce Liber, parce gravi metuende thyrso.*

63. **quis locus**: Intr. 77. — **locus**, *opportunity.*

64. **dominis Cirrhae Nysaeque**: Apollo and Bacchus. Cirrha was the port of Delphi; cf. 13. 79 *Cirrhaei spicula vatis*, and Mart. I. 76. 11 *quid tibi cum Cirrha?* Nysa was the place where Bacchus was reared; cf. Verg. *Aen.* VI. 805 *Liber agens celso Nysae de vertice tigres.*

65. **duas curas**: *i.e.* about writing poetry and getting one's daily bread.

66. **opus**, *task.* — **lodice**: a small coarse blanket.

67. **attonitae**, *perplexed.*

68. **aspicere**: *sc.* in fancy, so as to be able to describe, as Vergil did. — **Erinys** (13. 51; 14. 285): Alecto, who was sent by Juno to arouse Turnus to make war against Aeneas when Lavinia had been promised him in marriage; cf. *Aen.* VII. 406–474.

69. **puer**, *a slave.*

70. **a crinibus**: *i.e.* from the locks of Alecto. When Alecto appeared to Turnus in her true form, *tot Erinys sibilat hydris* (*Aen.* VII. 447) *et geminos erexit crinibus anguis* (vs. 450).

71. **surda . . . bucina**, *her silenced trumpet would pour forth no deep moan; Aen.* VII. 513 *cornu recurvo Tartaream incendit vocem*, and 519 *qua bucina signum dira dedit.*

72. **antiquo cothurno**: cf. Hor. *C.* II. 1. 12 *Cecropio cothurno. Cothurnus*, the tragic buskin, is used metaphorically for *tragedy* (Intr. 68). — **Rubrenus Lappa**: some tragic poet of the day.

73. **alveolos**: cf. 5. 88. — **laenam**: see 3. 283 n. — **pignerat**: while writing his tragedy *Atreus*, he is compelled to pawn his dishes and his cloak to get the necessaries of life.

non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico:
Quintillae quod donet habet, nec defuit illi
unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem
iam domitum; constat leviori belua sumptu
nimirum et capiunt plus intestina poetae.
contentus fama iaceat Lucanus in hortis
marmoreis, at Serrano tenuique Saleio
gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
curritur ad vocem iucundam et carmen amicae
Thebaidos, laetam cum fecit Statius urbem
promisitque diem; tanta dulcedine captos
adficit ille animos tantaque libidine vulgi
auditur; sed cum fregit subsellia versu,
esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.

74. **infelix**: he feels poor when he thinks of helping a friend. — **Numitor**: 8. 93.

77. **iam domitum**: and therefore bringing a higher price. Wolves, bears, panthers, lions, and other animals were brought in great numbers to Rome, and were owned by many private individuals.

79. **Lucanus,** nephew of Seneca the philosopher, was very wealthy and lived in luxury. He took part in the conspiracy of Piso against Nero, and, although he turned informer and betrayed his accomplices, suffered death by the order of the emperor. He left an unfinished epic in ten books, *Pharsalia,* upon the civil war between Caesar and Pompey.

80. **marmoreis**: *i.e.* ornamented with marble statues. — **Serrano**: Serranus and Saleius (Bassus) are both mentioned by Quintilian (X. 1. 89 and 90) among epic poets. The latter is highly praised by Tacitus (*Dial.* 5, 9 and 10.) — **tenui,** *of slender means.*

82. **curritur**: people run in crowds. — **amicae,** *popular.*

83. **Thebaidos**: an epic, in twelve books, upon the expedition of the Seven Heroes against Thebes. Statius spent twelve years in the composition of this work, which was completed in the latter part of Domitian's reign. He probably recited portions of it before the whole was published. Statius is not elsewhere mentioned by any ancient writer.

84. **diem**: *i.e.* for reading the *Thebaid.*

86. **fregit subsellia**: by the loud applause.

87. **intactam,** *virgin, i.e.* which has not yet been acted. — **Agaven**: though a tragic subject, must stand here for a pantomime, *i.e.* a kind of play, without dialogue, in which the action consisted of gesticulation and dancing by a *pantomimus* while the text of the play was sung by a chorus accompanied by an orchestra. The subjects of pantomime were often taken from

ille et militiae multis largitur honorem,
semestri digitos vatum circumligat auro.
quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio. tu Camerinos
et Baream, tu nobilium magna atria curas?
praefectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.
haud tamen invideas vati quem pulpita pascunt.
quis tibi Maecenas, quis nunc erit aut Proculeius
aut Fabius? quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter?
tunc par ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis
pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.

tragedy. Agave tore in pieces her son Pentheus, king of Thebes, when he attempted to keep the Theban women from celebrating the festival of Bacchus.

88. **ille**: *i.e.* Paris. There were several actors of this name. The one here mentioned lived under Domitian and suffered death in 83 by order of the emperor on account of his intimacy with the empress. Martial composed his epitaph (XI. 13), from which it appears that he came from Egypt (*sales Nili*), and was a great favorite with the people.

89. **semestri auro**: *i.e.* the ring gained by six months' service as tribune. Young men of noble families were not infrequently appointed tribunes for six months only; cf. Plin. *Ep.* IV. 4. 2 *hunc rogo semestri tribunatu splendidiorem facias.* The tribune had the right to wear the gold ring of the *equites*, and this privilege as well as the equestrian rank was retained after the period of service had expired.

90. **quod non dant**: *i.e.* positions in the army. An actor has more influence with the emperor than the nobles have. — **Camerinos**: the Camerini (8. 38) and the Bareae (3. 116) were noble families; Intr. 64 *a*.

92. **praefectos facit**: see Intr. 9. — **Pelopea, Philomela**: like *Agave*, vs. 87, names of pantomimes. Pelopea was daughter of Thyestes, and mother of Aegisthus. This passage (vss. 90–92) is said in the *vitae* to have been the cause of Juvenal's banishment; see Intr. 2 and 11.

94. **Proculeius**: brother of Terentia, the wife of Maecenas. He was liberal in the treatment of his own family (Hor. *C.* II. 2. 5–8) and may have been a patron of literature. See Intr. 79 *c*.

95. **Fabius, Cotta**: patrons of Ovid. — **Lentulus**: there is no other mention of any patron of literature of this name.

96. **tunc**: *i.e.* when there were such patrons of literature. When talent was rewarded, it was of some advantage to poets to grow pale from much study (**pallere**), and to abstain from the dissipations of the Saturnalia. This festival began December 17, and lasted five days (Mart. IV. 88. 2 *et iam Saturni quinque fuere dies*), and sometimes seven (Mart. XIV. 72 *Saturni septem dies*), but its spirit affected the whole month.

Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
scriptores? perit hic plus temporis atque olei plus.
nullo quippe modo millesima pagina surgit
omnibus et crescit multa damnosa papyro;
sic ingens rerum numerus iubet atque operum lex.
quae tamen inde seges? terrae quis fructus apertae?
quis dabit historico quantum daret acta legenti?
'Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.'
dic igitur quid causidicis civilia praestent
officia et magno comites in fasce libelli.

98–104. The historian is less appreciated than the slave who reads to you the daily paper.

98. **porro,** *in the next place.* — **fecundior,** *more remunerative.*

99. **perit . . . olei plus,** *on this more time and more oil are wasted;* cf. the proverbial expression *et operam et oleum perdere.* Work by lamplight was done by the Romans generally in the morning rather than in the evening. Schools opened before sunrise; cf. vss. 222–227. Pliny (*Ep.* III. 5. 8 and 9) states that Vespasian began work before daybreak, and that his uncle, the elder Pliny, commenced his day's work, in winter, never later than two in the morning, and often earlier. Phrases like *haec scripsi ante lucem* (*Q. fr.* II. 3) are not uncommon in Cicero; cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 112 *prius orto sole calamum posco.*

100. **modo,** *limit.* — **millesima pagina surgit:** *i.e.* the work grows till the thousandth page is reached.

102. **operum lex:** *i.e.* the nature of historical composition; every event must be fully treated.

104. **acta:** *i.e.* the *acta diurna,* a daily official record of events of interest, such as births, deaths, funerals, fires, edicts of magistrates, decrees of the senate, and reports of trials. The publication of the *acta* began with Julius Caesar in 59 B.C. They were posted in a public place, and copies were distributed by private enterprise. Some idea of their contents may be obtained from a parody read by the *actuarius* at the supper of Trimalchio, Petr. 53.

105–149. The lawyer may boast of his income to keep off his creditors, but he will get few clients and beggarly fees unless he lives in a style that may involve bankruptcy.

105. **sed genus ignavum:** but, you say, poets and historians are an indolent set; it is not strange that their studies are not appreciated. — **quod lecto gaudet:** *i.e.* not actively engaged in the forum, as the lawyers are. — **lecto:** for reading and writing. — **gaudet:** Intr. 44 *c*.

106. **causidicis:** cf. 1. 32 n. On advocates at Rome, see Friedländer I.^{5} 290–297. — **civilia officia,** *services to their fellow-citizens.* — **praestent,** *bring in.*

107. **magno in fasce,** *in a great bundle.*—**comites** (Intr. 56): which they carry with them to attract attention.

ipsi magna sonant, sed tum cum creditor audit
praecipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo
qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen.
tunc inmensa cavi spirant mendacia folles
conspuiturque sinus: veram deprendere messem
si libet, hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,
parte alia solum russati pone Lacertae.
consedere duces, surgis tu pallidus Aiax
dicturus dubia pro libertate bubulco
iudice. rumpe miser tensum iecur ut tibi lasso
figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.
quod vocis pretium? siccus petasunculus et vas

108. **magna sonant**: they boast of their business, especially in the presence of those whom they owe.

109. **tetigit latus**, *has given him a nudge.*

110. **qui venit . . . nomen**, *who comes with a big account-book to collect a doubtful debt.* This is another creditor of the lawyer, more eager than the first because his bill has long gone unpaid (**dubium**).

111. **cavi folles**, *the inflated windbags.*

112. **conspuitur sinus**: this was considered a charm for averting the wrath of Nemesis, who punished arrogance; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXVIII. 36 *veniam a deis spei alicuius audacioris petimus in sinum spuendo.*

113. **patrimonia**, *fortunes* (not necessarily inherited); cf. 12. 50 *faciunt patrimonia quidam.* One hundred lawyers do not have a larger income than one popular driver in the circus. Martial (X. 74. 5–6) says that Scorpus, a victorious charioteer, received in one hour fifteen heavy bags of gold.

114. **russati**, *who wears the red;* cf. 11. 198. The four *factiones* in the circus were named according to color, *albata, russata, veneta, prasina.* — **Lacertae**: the name of a charioteer.

115. **consedere duces**: an imitation of Ov. *Met.* XIII. 1–2, where he begins to describe the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the armor of Achilles. — **duces**: *i.e. iudices.* — **pallidus**: anxious about the result of the trial; cf. 10. 82 *pallidulus.*

116. **dicturus**: Intr. 40. — **dubia pro libertate**: *i.e.* in behalf of one whose freedom is disputed.

118. **palmae**: with which the doors of successful pleaders were sometimes adorned; cf. Mart. VII. 28. 6 *excolat et geminas plurima palma fores.* The poor advocate lives in an attic, and the palm branches may decorate his stairway.

119. **petasunculus**: Intr. 73 *f.* Clients from the country sometimes brought their advocates presents from the farm; cf. Mart. IV. 46. — **vas pelamydum**: a kit of small salted tunnies.

pelamydum aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi
aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae.
si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.
Aemilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos
egimus. huius enim stat currus aeneus, alti
quadriiuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
eminus et statua meditatur proelia lusca.

120. **epimenia,** *a month's provisions.*

121. **Tiberi devectum**: in contrast with foreign and Campanian wines, which were brought *up* the Tiber. — **lagonae**: cf. 5. 29 n.

122. **quater**: *i.e.* in an exceptionally laborious case, bringing in an actual fee in gold. — **aureus**: a Roman gold coin. The *aureus* of Augustus contained 126 grains of gold, and was equivalent to about five dollars. That of Nero contained only 112 grains of gold and was worth proportionately less.

123. **pragmaticorum,** *attorneys;* men skilled in law, who gave legal advice but did not plead. The advocates were trained in rhetoric but might have little legal knowledge; hence they often depended upon the *pragmatici* for the points of law on which their arguments were based; cf. Quint. XII. 3. 4.

124. **Aemilio**: any lawyer of wealth and position. Because he is wealthy and influential his clients expect to pay liberally for his services. — **quantum licet,** *as much as the law allows.* By the *lex Cincia*, B.C. 204, a person was forbidden to receive money or a gift for pleading a case. In the reign of Claudius the law was so changed that a fee not in excess of 10,000 *sesterces* might be taken; Tac. *Ann.* XI. 5 and 7. Pliny (*Ep.* V. 13. 8) never received a fee or a present for pleading a case.

125. **huius**: to be joined with **in vestibulis.** — **currus**: in which some ancestor is represented as riding in triumph; cf. 8. 3 *stantis in curribus Aemilianos.* — **alti quadriiuges,** *a stately team of four.*

126. **ipse**: Aemilius himself. — **feroci bellatore sedens**: cf. Mart. IX. 68. 6 *causidicum medio cum faber aptat equo.* The description is meant to be ludicrous. A lawyer is represented mounted on a spirited war horse charging against an unseen enemy with a crooked spear. The spear shaft may have become bent by accident, or by its own weight through lapse of time and neglect.

128. **eminus**: as if aiming at an object a spear's throw distant. — **meditatur proelia,** *is practising an attack;* cf. 4. 112. — **lusca,** *one-eyed.* Mayor says: 'For certainty of aim one eye is closed'; but who would have his own statue made in that way? Friedländer suggests that the statue may have been of bronze with colored stones for eyeballs, one of which has fallen out.

sic Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, exitus hic est
Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lavari
qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba
perque forum iuvenes longo premit assere Maedos
empturus pueros argentum murrina villas;
spondet enim Tyrio stlattaria purpura filo.
et tamen est illis hoc utile. purpura vendit
causidicum, vendunt amethystina; convenit illi
et strepitu et facie maioris vivere census;
sed finem inpensae non servat prodiga Roma.
fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo ducentos
nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulserit anulus ingens.
respicit haec primum qui litigat, an tibi servi

129. **sic**: *i.e.* by attempting a similar display in order to gain clients and to exact from them large fees. — **conturbat,** *gets hopelessly in debt.* — **deficit,** *fails.* — **exitus,** *end.* On Matho, cf. 1. 32 n, and 11. 34.

130. **cum rhinocerote**: with an oil flask made of the horn of a rhinoceros; cf. Mart. XIV. 52.

131. **vexat . . . turba,** *crowds the baths with his gang of dirty clients.*

132. **iuvenes Maedos**: *i.e.* his Thracian litter bearers. The Maedi dwelt among the mountains near the source of the Axius. — **premit,** *presses down upon.* — **assere**: cf. 1. 33 n; 3. 245.

133. **empturus,** *going out to purchase;* Intr. 40. Cf. the shopping tour of Mamurra, Mart. IX. 59. — **pueros**: see vs. 69 n. — **argentum,** *silver plate.* — **murrina**: vases made of *murra*, probably a variety of agate with shades of red or purple. *Murrina* were first brought to Rome in 61 B.C. by Pompey, from the East, and the genuine were very expensive; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXXVII. 18–20.

134. **spondet,** *gains him credit.* The seller is not afraid to trust one who wears fine clothing. — **stlattaria**: from *stlatta*, a piratical ship. It may mean sea-borne, *i.e.* *foreign*, *costly*, or, better, *deceptive*, *ensnaring*, like a ship sailing under false colors. A scholiast explains it by *illecebrosa*.

135. **hoc**: *i.e.* such appearance of wealth. — **vendit**: *i.e.* gets him paying clients.

136. **amethystina**: sc. *vestimenta*, robes of the color of amethyst, *i.e.* violet-blue; cf. Mart. I. 96. 7 *amethystinasque mulierum vocat vestes.*

137. **strepitu**: the noisy show of wealth. — **maioris**: *i.e.* than they possess.

138. **finem non servat,** *observes no limit;* every extravagance must be followed by a greater, until the result is bankruptcy.

141. **servi octo**: *i.e.* bearers of his *lectica;* cf. 1. 33 n.

octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati
ante pedes. ideo conducta Paulus agebat
sardonyche, atque ideo pluris quam Gallus agebat,
quam Basilus. rara in tenui facundia panno.
quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?
quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguae.
Declamare doces? o ferrea pectora Vetti,
cum perimit saevos classis numerosa tyrannos.
nam quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem stans
perferet atque eadem cantabit versibus isdem;

142. **comites**, *clients*, as in 1. 119. — **togati ante pedes**: cf. *anteambulo*, Mart. II. 18. 5; III. 7. 2.

143. **conducta sardonyche**: *i.e.* with a glittering ring hired for the occasion. — **Paulus, Gallus, Basilus** (Intr. 64 *a*): any poor *causidici.*

144. **pluris**: for a larger fee.

146. **flentem producere matrem**: *i.e.* when will he have an important case and an opportunity to produce in court the mother of his client, in order to move the hearts of the *iudices?*

147. **accipiat te Gallia**: *i.e.* go there to practise your profession. The provincials were much given to litigation, and able to pay large fees. Some of the foremost advocates in Rome came from Gaul, Spain, and Africa.

150–214. Pity the poor teacher of rhetoric. He listens day after day to the same old stuff, yet must often go to law to get the scanty compensation which he has earned. Quintilian's fortune was due solely to good luck.

150. **declamare**: instruction in rhetoric was designed to prepare young men for the practice of law and for public life. — **ferrea**: because he can listen unmoved to so many appeals. — **Vetti**: a rhetorician. According to Pliny (*N. H.* XXIX. 8) there was a physician Vettius Valens, who was also distinguished in oratory.

151. **perimit tyrannos**: *i.e.* in their declamations they denounce tyrants and justify their assassination. Tyranny and tyrannicide were common subjects for declamation. — **numerosa**, *large*, but perhaps with a suggestion of its earlier meaning, *tuneful*, *sing-song;* cf. **cantabit**, vs. 153.

152. **sedens modo legerat**: sc. *classis.* They had read their exercises to the teacher while seated, they will speak them before him while standing; cf. Plin. *Ep.* VI. 6. 6 *dicenti mihi sollicitus adsistit, adsidet recitanti.*

occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.
quis color et quod sit causae genus atque ubi summa
quaestio, quae veniant diversae forte sagittae,
nosse volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.
'mercedem appellas? quid enim scio?' 'culpa docentis
scilicet arguitur quod laevae parte mamillae
nil salit Arcadico iuveni, cuius mihi sexta
quaque die miserum dirus caput Hannibal implet,
quidquid id est de quo deliberat, an petat urbem
a Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.
quantum vis stipulare et protinus accipe: quid do,

154. **crambe repetita**: the constant repetition of the same subject; δὶς κράμβη θάνατος was an old proverb.

155. **quis color**: *i.e.* in what light one should present the case so as to make the admitted facts seem favorable to his side. — **summa quaestio**: the chief point.

156. **quae diversae sagittae**: *i.e.* what arguments are likely to be brought up on the other side.

158. **mercedem**, *fee*. — **appellas**, *dun;* cf. Cic. *Phil.* II. 71 *appellatus es de pecunia*. — **quid enim scio**: Intr. 78.

160. **nil salit**: cf. Pers. 3. 111 *cor tibi rite salit?* The heart was sometimes considered the seat of intelligence; Cic. *Tusc.* I. 19 *alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum*. — **Arcadico iuveni**: the Arcadians had a reputation for simplicity of character and lack of intelligence; Pers. 3. 9 *Arcadiae pecuaria rudere dicas*.

161. **dirus Hannibal**: another favorite subject for declamation; cf. 10. 167. For the epithet, cf. Hor. *C.* III. 6. 36; IV. 4. 42; *Epod.* 16. 8.

162. **id**: Intr. 71. — **an . . . an**: each particle introduces a distinct question. Hannibal deliberates whether he shall attack the city, after Cannae; or, he deliberates whether he shall wheel about his cohorts, etc. The latter question is explained by the statement of Livy (XXVI. 11) that, in B.C. 211, on two successive days the two armies were drawn up in line ready for battle, but on each day an engagement was prevented by a violent tempest. Hannibal, thinking this an unfavorable omen, deliberates whether he shall abandon the attack.

165. **quantum . . . accipe**, *name any sum you will, and take it at once*. — **quid do ut**, *what shall I give on condition that;* a repetition of the preceding offer, with a statement of the terms. *Quid do ut* or *ne* is colloquial; cf. 3. 184 *quid das ut Cossum aliquando salutes?* Ter. *Phor.* 633 *quid vis dari tibi in manum ut erus his desistat litibus?*

ut totiens illum pater audiat?' haec alii sex
vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistae
et veras agitant lites raptore relicto;
fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,
et quae iam veteres sanant mortaria caecos.
ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt
consilia, et vitae diversum iter ingredietur,
ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra
summula ne pereat qua vilis tessera venit
frumenti. quippe haec merces lautissima. tempta
Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Pollio quanti
lautorum pueros: artem scindes Theodori.

166. **totiens**: *i.e.* as often as I have done.

167. **sophistae** = *rhetores.*

168. **veras lites,** *real lawsuits,* entered upon in order to collect their fees. — **relicto**: they abandon for the time their fictitious cases, of which vss. 168–170 contain examples. These may have been based on the stories of Paris, Medea, Jason, and Pelias.

170. **veteres caecos,** *those long blind;* Intr. 57. — **mortaria**: Intr. 46.

171. **sibī**: see Intr. 84. — **rudem**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 2. When a gladiator was discharged from service he received the *rudis,* a wooden sword. Juvenal says the rhetorician who needs to go to law to get his paltry fee had better give up his profession altogether and turn to some other mode of life.

173. **ad pugnam**: *i.e.* to a contest in the courts. — **rhetorica ab umbra,** *from his scholastic seclusion;* cf. vs. 8 *Pieria in umbra.*

174. **ne pereat**: depending upon **descendit.** — **tessera frumenti,** *grain ticket.* Citizens at Rome, except senators, were furnished monthly with a certain amount of grain (probably five *modii* each) by the state, sometimes gratuitously, but generally at a price much below the market value. This was supplied without cost to the poor citizens, who received tickets called *tesserae frumentariae,* with which they could get the grain without payment. A citizen might sell his ticket. The value would be small, but the rhetorician gets hardly enough to purchase one. — **venit,** *is sold, i.e.* by the person entitled to receive it.

175. **tempta**: *i.e.* look into the matter and see; an imperative in the protasis of a conditional sentence; cf. 1. 155 n.

176. **Chrysogonus**: 6. 74. — **Pollio**: 6. 423; Mart. IV. 61. 9. Both were musicians. The music teacher is much better paid than the rhetorician; cf. Mart. V. 56. 9.

177. **artem,** *text-book* (on rhetoric). — **scindes,** *and you will tear up.* — **Theodori**: an eminent Greek rhetorician of the time of Augustus; Quint. III. 1. 17.

balnea sescentis et pluris porticus in qua
gestetur dominus quotiens pluit — anne serenum
exspectet spargatque luto iumenta recenti?
hic potius, namque hic mundae nitet ungula mulae;
parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis
surgat et algentem rapiat cenatio solem.
quanticumque domus, veniet qui fercula docte
conponat, veniet qui pulmentaria condit.
hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,
ut multum, duo sufficient; res nulla minoris
constabit patri quam filius. 'unde igitur tot
Quintilianus habet saltus?' exempla novorum
fatorum transi: felix et pulcer et acer,
felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus,

178. **balnea sescentis**: on the omission of the verb, see Intr. 54. The rich man does not waste his money on his son's teachers; he needs it for his luxuries. — **sescentis**: sc. *milibus sestertium;* see note on 3. 8. — **porticus**: a walk or drive covered by a roof supported on two rows of columns. This would afford protection from sun and rain; cf. 4. 6; Mart. I. 12. 5 *hic rudis aestivas praestabat porticus umbras.*

182. **Numidarum columnis**: Numidian marble, of a yellowish color, now called *giallo antico;* cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 3–6 *non trabes Hymettiae premunt columnas ultima recisas Africa.*

183. **algentem rapiat solem**: the winter dining-room faces the south in order to catch the sun; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 15. 14–16, where the *porticus*, built for summer, *opacam excipiebat Arcton.* — **rapiat**: because at this season it receives the sun's rays for a short time only.

184. **quanticumque domus**: see Intr. 54. — **qui fercula conponat**: *i.e.* the *structor* who prepares and serves the courses (*fercula*), and is also the carver; cf. 5. 120–124; 11. 136–141. On the anaphora, see Intr. 26 *a.*

185. **condit**: see Intr. 55.

186. **Quintiliano**: *i.e.* even for the most distinguished rhetorician.

187. **ut multum**, *as an ample fee;* cf. Mart. X. 11. 6.

189. **saltus**, *forest pasture lands.*

190. **transi**: *i.e.* pass over cases of unexpected good luck; cf. 3. 114 n. Juvenal says Quintilian got his property because he was a favorite of fortune.— **felix**: see Intr. 57. The lucky man, like the ideal wise man of the Stoics, is endowed with all good qualities, and is at once the foremost lawyer in the forum and the foremost athlete on the Campus Martius.

192. **lunam**: the *luna* or *lunula* was an ivory crescent worn on the patrician shoe. — **alutae**: a kind

adpositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae;
felix orator quoque maximus et iaculator,
et si perfrixit, cantat bene. distat enim quae
sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem
edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.
si Fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul;
si volet haec eadem, fiet de consule rhetor.
Ventidius quid enim? quid Tullius? anne aliud quam
sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati?
servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphum.
felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo.
paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae,
sicut Lysimachi probat exitus atque Secundi

of soft leather prepared by the use of alum (*alumen*), used especially for the shoes of Roman women.

194. **si perfrixit**: if he has caught a cold hoarseness adds richness to his voice.—**distat quae sidera**: it makes all the difference in the world under what star you were born; cf. vs. 200, and 16. 3 *secundo sidere*.

197. **de rhetore,** *out of a rhetorician;* cf. 5. 25 *de conviva Corybanta videbis;* and Plin. *Ep.* IV. 11. 2 *Fortuna, facis ex senatoribus professores, ex professoribus senatores.*

199. **Ventidius**: *i.e.* P. Ventidius Bassus of Picenum, who had been brought to Rome in B.C. 89, a captive with his mother in the triumph of Cn. Pompeius Strabo. Having gained his liberty, he rose, chiefly by the aid of Julius Caesar, till he became consul in 43. He had been a mule driver, and it was said of him: *mulas qui fricabat consul factus est;* cf. Gell. XV. 4. Having been sent by Antony as his *legatus* against the Parthians, he defeated Labienus and Pacorus, the Parthian leaders, and himself rode in triumph in 38, fifty-one years after he had been carried as a captive in the triumph of another. — **Tullius**: *i.e.* Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome, whose mother was a slave; cf. 8. 259.

200. **sidus**: *i.e.* examples of what a lucky star can bring. — **potentia fati**: Intr. 16.

201. **servis**: as in the case of Tullius. — **captivis**: as in the case of Ventidius.

202. **corvo albo**: cf. 6. 165 *nigro simillima cycno.*

203. **sterilisque cathedrae**: cf. Mart. I. 76. 13 *at circum pulpita nostra et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant.* — **cathedrae**: of the teacher of rhetoric.

204. **Lysimachi**: presumably some rhetorician well known at this time. The scholiast says: *rhetoris apud Athenas qui suspendio perit.* — **Secundi Carrinatis**: a rhetorician banished from Rome under Caligula. The scholiast adds: *veneno perit, cum fugeret paupertatem.*

Carrinatis; et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenae,
nil praeter gelidas ausae conferre cicutas.
di, maiorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram
spirantisque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
qui praeceptorem sancti voluere parentis
esse loco. metuens virgae iam grandis Achilles
cantabat patriis in montibus et cui non tunc
eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri;
sed Rufum atque alios caedit sua quemque iuventus,
Rufum, quem totiens Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.
Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palaemonis adfert

205. **hunc**: Secundus Carrinas; not, as some have supposed, Socrates, who was not a teacher of rhetoric.

206. **nil ausae conferre**: not having the courage to be just to a man friendless and in want.—**gelidas**, *chilling, deadly*; Intr. 59.

207–210. Blessed be the memory of our ancestors who treated teachers with reverence.

207. **di**: sc. *date* or *dent*; Intr. 50.—**umbris**: *i.e.* *manibus*.—**sine pondere**: a noun with a preposition used instead of an adjective; cf. Ov. *Met.* I. 26 *ignea convexi vis et sine pondere caeli.* It was a common wish for the dead that the earth might press lightly upon them; cf. Mart. V. 34. 9–10, and the formula of sepulchral inscriptions S·T·T·L (*sit tibi terra levis*).

208. **spirantis**, *fragrant.* It was the custom of ancient, as it is of modern times, to decorate tombs and graves with flowers.

210. **metuens virgae**: Achilles, though grown to the stature of a man, reverenced his teacher Chiron and had a wholesome fear of punishment, but in our day the teacher gets beaten by his own pupils; cf. Plaut. *Bacch.* 438–448.—**grandis**: cf. Hor. *Epod.* 13. 11 *nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno.*

211. **patriis in montibus**: on Mount Pelion in Thessaly.—**cui**: cf. 3. 49 n.

213. **Rufum**: some rhetorician not otherwise known. If his pupils called him the Allobrogian Cicero, he was, of course, a Gaul, as the scholiast says.

215–243. The *grammaticus* fares even worse. But a fraction of his trifling fee ever gets to him, yet he must be at his desk before daylight and submit to the unreasonable demands of parents.

215. **gremio**: money was carried in the *sinus* of the toga; cf. 14. 327 *si nondum implevi gremium.*—**Celadi**: nothing is known of him.—**Palaemonis**: a distinguished grammarian of the time of Claudius and Nero. He was wealthy and noted for his profligacy; Suet. *de Gram.* 23. In the school of the *grammaticus* boys studied the Greek and Latin poets. The authors most read at this time were Homer (who held the first place), Menander,

quantum grammaticus meruit labor? et tamen ex hoc
quodcumque est,—minus est autem quam rhetoris aera,—
discipuli custos praemordet acoenonoetus,
et qui dispensat, frangit sibi. cede, Palaemon,
et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam
institor hibernae tegetis niveique cadurci,
dummodo non pereat mediae quod noctis ab hora
sedisti qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet
qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro;
dummodo non pereat totidem olfecisse lucernas
quot stabant pueri, cum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et haereret nigro fuligo Maroni.
rara tamen merces quae cognitione tribuni

the Greek tragic and lyric poets, Horace and Vergil.

217. **aera,** *tuition, fee;* small as this is, some large slices are taken off before he gets it.

218. **discipuli custos**: *i.e. paedagogus.* — **praemordet,** *gets the first bite.* — **acoenonoetus** = *communi carens sensu* (scholiast), here in the sense of *unfeeling.*

219. **qui dispensat**: the *dispensator;* see 1. 91 n. He, too, takes out his commission.

221. **institor,** *peddler, huckster;* Hor. *C.* III. 6. 30 *seu vocat institor.* — **tegetis,** *quilt.* — **nivei cadurci**: coverlet of white Cadurcian linen. The Cadurci, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, were famous for the manufacture of bed linen.

222. **mediae noctis ab hora,** *from midnight, i.e.* from a very early hour, but not to be understood literally; cf. 14. 190 *media de nocte.* The school began before daylight; Mart IX. 68. 3–4 *nondum cristati rupere silentia galli: murmure iam saevo verberibusque tonas;* and XII. 57. 4 *negant vitam ludimagistri mane.* Cf. vs. 99 n.

223. **sedisti,** *have been at your desk.*

224. **obliquo ferro**: *i.e.* the card with its crooked teeth.

225. **dummodo non pereat**: on the anaphora, see Intr. 26 *a.* — **non**: in post-Augustan writers sometimes used for *ne* after *dummodo* (provided that). — **non pereat**: *i.e.* be not an utter waste.

227. **Flaccus, Maroni**: the text-books are Horace (cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 20. 17) and Vergil; cf. Quint. I. 8. 5 *optime institutum est, ut ab Homero atque Vergilio lectio inciperet.* Friedländer, however, understands this of busts of Horace and Vergil, blackened by the smoke which rises from the lamps.

228. **cognitione tribuni egeat**: even this scanty fee you must generally go to law to get. The *tribunus plebis* seems to have had some sort of judicial authority under the empire; cf. 11. 7; Tac. *Ann.* XIII. 28.

non egeat. sed vos saevas imponite leges,
ut praeceptori verborum regula constet,
ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes
tamquam ungues digitosque suos, ut, forte rogatus
dum petit aut thermas aut Phoebi balnea, dicat
nutricem Anchisae, nomen patriamque novercae
Anchemoli, dicat quot Acestes vixerit annis,
quot Siculi Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.
exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,
ut si quis cera vultum facit; exigite ut sit
et pater ipsius coetus, ne turpia ludant,
ne faciant vicibus; non est leve tot puerorum
observare manus oculosque in fine trementis.
'haec' inquit 'curas, et, cum se verterit annus,
accipe victori populus quod postulat aurum.'

229. **vos**: *i.e.* the parents.— **leges**, *conditions*.

230. **ut . . . constet**, *that the teacher be faultless in his use of language*.

231. **historias**: works of general information necessary to explain references to history, mythology, geography, etc.

233. **thermas**: public baths.— **Phoebi balnea**: private baths, not elsewhere mentioned; cf. Mart. I. 59. 3 *redde Lupi nobis tenebrosaque balnea Grylli*.

234. **nutricem Anchisae**, etc.: these are examples of absurd questions which may be put to the teacher to puzzle him, all suggested by passages in the *Aeneid* In VII. 1–2 Caieta is the nurse of Aeneas, and this suggests the question, 'Who was the nurse of Aeneas's father?' In X. 389 allusion is made to the incest of Anchemolus with his step-mother: 'What was the name of his step-mother, and where was she born?' Acestes was the king of Sicily who twice received and entertained Aeneas and the Trojans (**Phrygibus**). Vergil (V. 73) says Acestes was *aevi maturus*: 'Give his exact age.' In I. 195 it is stated that he had given wine to the Trojans at their departure: 'How many gallons?'

238. **cera vultum facit**: the teacher must fashion the morals of his pupils as the artist models the wax to form an image.— **exigite ut**: Intr. 26 *a*.

242. **inquit**: this word is often used in the sense of 'says one,' 'they say'; 3. 153; 14. 153.

243. **accipe aurum**: receive for your whole year's services as much as is given to the winning jockey after a race.

SATVRA VIII

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
sanguine censeri, pictos ostendere vultus
maiorum et stantis in curribus Aemilianos
et Curios iam dimidios umerosque minorem
Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem?
quis fructus generis tabula iactare capaci

VIII. On Pride of Birth. — The purpose of the satire is to show that high birth is honorable only when accompanied by personal worth. If one's life is disgraceful, noble ancestors serve only to make his worthlessness more conspicuous. Some of the follies and vices of the nobility are noticed, and examples given of patricians who have betrayed the state or sought its overthrow, and of plebeians and slaves who have saved it. The satire is in the form of an epistle, and is addressed to Ponticus, of whom nothing is known.

1–38. Noble ancestors do not make one truly noble who is personally unworthy. The only true nobility is virtue.

1. **stemmata quid faciunt**, *what do pedigrees amount to?* The ancestral portraits (*imagines*) fashioned in wax were arranged in niches (*armaria*) against the wall of the *atrium* and connected by lines so as to form a sort of genealogical tree (*stemma*); cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXXV. 6 *stemmata vero lineis discurrebant ad imagines pictas;* Mart. IV. 40. 1 *atria Pisonum stabant cum stemmate toto.* — **longo sanguine censeri**, *to be rated at a long line of ancestors.*

2. **pictos vultus**: cf. *imagines pictas* in the passage from Pliny quoted above.

3. **stantis in curribus**: *i.e.* bronze or marble statues of them riding in triumphal chariots; cf. vs. 143; 7. 125. — **Aemilianos**: *i.e.* noble ancestors like P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus, who destroyed Carthage. He was the son of L. Aemilius Paulus and received the name Aemilianus on his adoption by the son of the elder Scipio Africanus.

4. **Curios**: among the Curii was Curius Dentatus, who fought against Pyrrhus. — **iam dimidios**, *mutilated;* cf. 15. 5 *dimidio Memnone;* Mart. X. 2. 10 *dimidios Crispi mulio ridet equos.* — **umeros minorem**, *his shoulders gone.* For the syntax of **umeros**, see Intr. 29. The accusative of 'the part affected' is rarely used with adjectives.

5. **Corvinum, Galbam**: the *gens Valeria*, in which Corvinus was a cognomen, was one of the oldest patrician families; cf. Cic. *Fl.* 25; Liv. VII. 26; Aul. Gell. IX. 11. 10. For the claims of the *gens Sulpicia*, of which the Galba family was a branch, cf. Suet. *G.* 2 *imperator vero etiam stemma in atrio proposuerit, quo paternam originem ad Iovem, maternam ad Pasiphaam Minois uxorem referret.* — **auriculis**: see Intr. 73 *b*.

Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga
fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
si coram Lepidis male vivitur? effigies quo
tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
ante Numantinos, si dormire incipis ortu
luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?
cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara
natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si
vanus et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna,
si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
squalentis traducit avos emptorque veneni

7. **multa virga,** *through many a branch* (of the family tree); Intr. 61 *b.* — **contingere,** *to reach;* cf. 11. 62 *contingens sanguine caelum.* — **virga**: the lines which join the *imagines;* cf. Pers. 3. 28 *stemmate quod Tusco ramum millesime ducis.* This verse is wanting in most MSS., but is found in *P* and was known to the scholiast, who explained **multa virga** by *multis fascibus.* There seems to be no reason for mentioning Corvinus a second time.

8. **fumosos**: blackened by the smoke from the hearth (*focus*), which in olden time was in the middle of the *atrium.*

9. **male vivitur**: cf. Valer. Max. II. 9. 1 *quid prodest foris esse strenuum, si domi male vivitur?* — **effigies quo**: Intr. 51.

10. **pernox,** *all night long;* cf. 14. 46 *cantus pernoctantis parasiti.*

11. **Numantinos**: the agnomen *Numantinus* was given to Scipio Aemilianus (vs. 3) after his capture of Numantia in B.C. 133.

12. **castra movebant**: were breaking camp and on the march.

13. **Allobrogicis**: Q. Fabius Maximus, for a victory over the Allobroges in B.C. 121, was called Allobrogicus. — **magna ara**: the *ara maxima* of Hercules in the forum Boarium, said to have been dedicated to Hercules by Evander (Tac. *Ann.* XV. 41) or built by Hercules after he had slain the giant Cacus (Ov. *Fast.* I. 581).

14. **in Herculeo lare,** *in the household of Hercules;* cf. 14. 20. The Fabian gens claimed descent from Hercules and the daughter of Evander. On the anaphora, si, si, si, see Intr. 26.

15. **Euganea**: the Euganei were an ancient people living between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea until they were driven out by the Veneti; cf. Liv. I. 1. The wool of this region was celebrated; cf. Plin. *N. H.* VIII. 190 *alba Circum, padanis nulla praefertur;* Mart. XIV. 155.

16. **Catinensi**: Catina or Catana (now Catania) was a town at the foot of Mount Aetna, where pumice stone from the volcano was abundant. — **pumice**: used for smoothing the skin; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXXVI. 154. — **lumbum**: see Intr. 29.

17. **squalentis,** *rugged,* in con-

frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem?
tota licet veteres exornent undique cerae
atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.
Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto.
hos ante effigies maiorum pone tuorum,
praecedant ipsas illi te consule virgas.
prima mihi debes animi bona. sanctus haberi
iustitiaeque tenax factis dictisque mereris?
agnosco procerem. salve Gaetulice, seu tu
Silanus, quocumque alio de sanguine, rarus
civis et egregius patriae contingis ovanti;
exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
invento. quis enim generosum dixerit hunc qui
indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum
insignis? nanum cuiusdam Atlanta vocamus,

trast with **mollior** and **tenerum**. — **traducit**: cf. 11. 31. — **emptor veneni**: *i.e.* to remove some one whose property he is to inherit; cf. 13. 154 *mercatorem veneni.*

18. **funestat**: he disgraces the unhappy family by having his image broken, when it is discovered, some time after his death, that he had been guilty of murder.

21. **Paulus,** *a Paulus.*

22. **hos, illi**: referring to **moribus**. — **ante effigies pone**: *i.e.* esteem character above pedigree.

23. **praecedant virgas**: think more of character than of the display of power.

24. **mihi debes**: *i.e.* I have a right to expect of you; Intr. 84.

25. **iustitiae tenax**: cf. Hor. *C.* III. 3. 1 *iustum et tenacem propositi.* — **mereris**: a question in place of a conditional sentence; cf. 1. 155 n.

26. **agnosco procerem**: *i.e.* I recognize in you the real nobleman. — **procerem**: the singular is very rare.

27. **quocumque sanguine**: no matter what your origin.

28. **civis**: Intr. 44 *a.*

29. **exclamare libet**: *i.e.* your native country rejoices as the Egyptians do when they rediscover Osiris. The sacred bull Apis was regarded as the incarnation of Osiris. When this animal reached a certain age he was drowned in a sacred fountain, and another bull was sought into which the soul of Osiris had passed. — **quod clamat**: *i.e.* εὑρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν.

30. **generosum**: possessed of a noble nature.

31. **indignus**: Intr. 49.

32. **Atlanta**: names are often given jestingly, because of their inappropriateness, as when we call a dwarf, Atlas. Mental and physical oddities were kept for amusement by many Romans; cf. Quint. II. 5. 11; Plin. *Ep.* IX. 17.

Aethiopem Cycnum, pravam extortamque puellam
Europen; canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
levibus et siccae lambentibus ora lucernae
nomen erit pardus tigris leo, si quid adhuc est
quod fremat in terris violentius; ergo cavebis
et metues ne tu sic Creticus aut Camerinus.

His ego quem monui? tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli
Blande. tumes alto Drusorum stemmate, tamquam
feceris ipse aliquid propter quod nobilis esses,
ut te conciperet quae sanguine fulget Iuli,
non quae ventoso conducta sub aggere texit.
'vos humiles' inquis, 'vulgi pars ultima nostri,
quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis,
ast ego Cecropides.' vivas et originis huius

33. **pravam,** *crooked.* — **extortam,** *deformed.*

35. **siccae**: *i.e.* which once contained oil.

36. **pardus,** *panther.*

37. **cavebis et metues** (Intr. 79 *a*): the future indicative to express an exhortation. Lane 1624.

38. **sic,** *on the same principle.* A worthless cur may be called 'Lion'; see to it lest you, as inappropriately, bear a noble name, which will only make more noticeable, by contrast, your own worthlessness. — **Creticus aut Camerinus**: Intr. 64 *a*.

39–70. You, Rubellius Blandus, may boast of royal descent and yet be only a useless blockhead, just as a horse of noble pedigree may be fit only to turn a mill.

39. **sermo,** *a few words.* — **Rubelli Blande**: just who is meant is uncertain. The only Rubellius Blandus of whom we have any account married, A.D. 33, Julia, granddaughter of Tiberius, and by her had a son Rubellius Plautus. Verse 42 seems to show that Juvenal had in mind their son. Lipsius, therefore, proposed *Plaute*; but the passage does not apply well to Rubellius Plautus, who was a man of excellent character; Tac. *Ann.* XIV. 22 *omnium ore Rubellius Plautus celebratur, cui nobilitas per matrem ex Iulia familia.* Weidner thinks that the Blandus here mentioned was a brother of Rubellius Plautus, who received his father's cognomen, but of whom we have no further information.

42. **ut conciperet** depends on **feceris aliquid**: *i.e.* as if it were due to some merit of yours that you have a mother of royal descent and not a poor woman working for hire at the loom.

43. **ventoso aggere**: cf. 5. 153 n.

44. **ultima,** *the lowest.* See Intr. 8.

46. **ego Cecropides**: *i.e.* I am descended from an ancient family

gaudia longa feras. tamen ima plebe Quiritem
facundum invenies; solet hic defendere causas
nobilis indocti; veniet de plebe togata
qui iuris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat;
hic petit Euphraten iuvenis domitique Batavi
custodes aquilas armis industrius; at tu
nil nisi Cecropides, truncoque simillimus Hermae;
nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod
illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago.
dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta
quis generosa putet nisi fortia. nempe volucrem
sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
fervet et exsultat rauco victoria circo;
nobilis hic, quocumque venit de gramine, cuius
clara fuga ante alios et primus in aequore pulvis.
sed venale pecus Coryphaei posteritas et

of kings. Cecrops was the mythical founder of Athens.

47. **Quiritem**: used in the singular in poetry and late prose.

49. **nobilis indocti**: Intr. 57. — **de plebe togata**: *i.e.* from the common people who fill up the ranks of the clients; cf. I. 96 *turbae togatae;* also Mart. VI. 48. 1.

50. **iuris nodos**, *knotty points of law.* — **legum aenigmata**, *the obscure words of the statutes.*

51. **petit Euphraten**: *i.e.* serves against the Parthians and Armenians. — **Batavi**: a German tribe near the mouth of the Rhine, defeated in 69, in an attempt to free itself from the dominion of Rome.

53. **simillimus Hermae**: *i.e.* as inactive and useless as a stone image. — **Hermae** (Intr. 30): a quadrangular pillar terminating at the top in a head or bust.

54. **nullo discrimine**: *i.e.* you are superior only in the fact that you are a live blockhead, while he is marble.

56. **Teucrorum proles**: in ridicule of those Romans who pretended to trace their ancestry back to the companions of Aeneas; cf. I. 100 *ipsos Troiugenas.*

58. **facili**: *i.e.* winning with ease. — **palma**: palm of victory.

59. **rauco**: cf. II. 197 *fragor aurem percutit;* Mart. X. 53. 1 *clamosi gloria circi.* — **circo** (Intr. 67): used for the spectators, who become hoarse by shouting.

61. **clara fuga**, *whose speed is distinguished.* — **primus pulvis**: *i.e.* whose dust rises in advance of all the others.

62. **venale pecus**, *a herd for sale.* — **Coryphaei, Hirpini**: famous race horses, the former not elsewhere mentioned. According to an inscription described by Lip-

Hirpini, si rara iugo victoria sedit;
nil ibi maiorum respectus, gratia nulla
umbrarum; dominos pretiis mutare iubentur
exiguis, trito ducunt epiraedia collo
segnipedes dignique molam versare nepotes.
ergo ut miremur te, non tua, privum aliquid da
quod possim titulis incidere praeter honores
quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes.
Haec satis ad iuvenem quem nobis fama superbum
tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo;
rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
fortuna. sed te censeri laude tuorum,
Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futurae
laudis agas. miserum est aliorum incumbere famae,
ne conlapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos.

sius, it appears that Hirpinus won first place 131 times, second place 56 times, and third place 36 times; cf. Mart. III. 63. 12 *Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos*.

63. **rara,** *rarely, seldom*, for the adverb *raro;* cf. 10. 18.

64. **ibi**: *i.e.* on the race course pedigree is nothing; no favor comes there from shades of departed ancestors.

66. **trito,** *galled.* — **epiraedia**: a Gallic word; the thongs with which the horse is attached to the *raeda; the traces.* The hybrid composition of the word (from ἐπί and *raeda*), is noticed by Quintilian (I. 5. 68).

67. **versare**: Intr. 39 *b.* — **nepotes,** *descendants* of fleet sires. The inferior MSS. have *Nepotis*, the name of a miller.

68. **privum,** *that you have done yourself.*

69. **titulis,** *inscriptions;* 5. 110; 10. 143.

70. **illis**: your ancestors.

71–145. Honor your high birth by doing honorable deeds. Noble ancestors will only make your own disgrace more shameful if your life is ignoble.

71. **ad,** *with respect to.*

72. **plenum Nerone propinquo** (Intr. 35): *i.e.* thinking of nothing else. Rubellius was descended from Tiberius, and Nero from Drusus, the brother of Tiberius.

73. **sensus communis**: *i.e.* the feeling which a man, as a member of society, ought to have with respect to others.

74. **fortuna,** *condition of life.*

75. **nihil futurae laudis**: *i.e.* nothing that will hereafter be considered praiseworthy.

78. **viduas,** *unwedded*, on which

esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
integer; ambiguae si quando citabere testis
incertaeque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
falsus et admoto dictet periuria tauro,
summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori
et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.
dignus morte perit, cenet licet ostrea centum
Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aeno.
exspectata diu tandem provincia cum te
rectorem accipiet, pone irae frena modumque,
pone et avaritiae, miserere inopum sociorum.
ossa vides rerum vacuis exsucta medullis.
respice quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine iusto

no vines have been trained; cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 5. 30 *vitem viduas ducit ad arbores; Epod.* 2. 10; Cat. 62. 49–54; Ov. *Met.* XIV. 663 *ulmus caelebs sine palmite.* — **desiderat,** *feels the need of.*

79. **esto**: the *o* is here short, but has its regular length in vs. 164. — **tutor**: guardian of youth. — **arbiter,** *arbitrator.* The *arbiter* was given more discretion than the *iudex*, and decided the case according to equity.

80. **ambiguae incertaeque**: cf. Intr. 79 *b*.

81. **Phalaris**: the tyrant of Agrigentum, who tortured his victims to death by burning them in a brazen bull; called by Cicero (*Ver.* IV. 73) *crudelissimus omnium tyrannorum.* — **Phalaris imperet**: cf. Hor. *C.* III. 3. 3 *non voltus instantis tyranni mente quatit solida.*

83. **animam,** *life.* — **pudori,** *honor;* cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 9. 50 *peiusque leto flagitium timet.*

84. **vivendi causas**: among these Pliny (*Ep.* I. 12. 3) mentions *optimam conscientiam, optimam famam, maximam auctoritatem.*

85. **perit**: perfect tense. The man who prefers life to honor is dead already, though he live in luxury; cf. Seneca *Ep.* 93. 4 *alter post mortem quoque est, alter ante mortem periit.*

86. **Gaurana**: Mons Gaurus was near Lake Lucrinus, which was famous for its oysters; cf. 4. 142 n. — **Cosmi**: a well-known perfumer at Rome, whose name occurs often in Martial. — **aeno,** *caldron,* the vessel in which his perfumes were prepared.

87. **exspectata diu**: the ambition of a nobleman who wished to better his fortunes was to get a province.

88. **frena**: cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 2. 63.

89. **sociorum,** *the provincials.*

90. **vacuis exsucta medullis**: for *vacua exsuctis medullis;* cf. Hor. *Epod.* 5. 37 *exsecta medulla;* Cat. 66. 23 *exedit cura medullas.*

et Capito et Numitor ruerint damnante senatu
piratae Cilicum. sed quid damnatio confert?
praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
cum Pansa eripiat quidquid tibi Natta reliquit,
iamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulum.
non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus
nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti

93. **Capito**: Cossutianus Capito, son-in-law of Tigellinus (1. 155), was governor of Cilicia in A.D. 56. He was accused of extortion in the following year, and making no defense was condemned by the senate; Tac. *Ann.* XIII. 33. Quintilian (VI. 1. 14) mentions the trial, and says his accuser spoke Greek. Capito was afterwards restored through the influence of Tigellinus, and in 66 accused Paetus Thrasea, who had assisted the Cilicians against him; cf. 5. 36 n, and Tac. *Ann.* XVI. 21. — **Numitor**: perhaps the one mentioned in 7. 74, otherwise unknown.

94. **piratae Cilicum**: *i.e.* pirates of the pirates. The Cilicians were notorious pirates, but the Roman governors surpassed even them. — **quid damnatio confert**: cf. 1. 48.

95. **praeconem circumspice**: *i.e.* sell what little you have left before that too is stolen, and then hold your tongue. If you go to Rome to make accusation and even gain your case, you will not get enough to pay your fare. — **Chaerippe**: some provincial who has suffered under dishonest governors, perhaps the accuser of Capito; Quint. VI. 1. 14.

96. **Pansa, Natta**: any provincial governors.

98. **vulnus damnorum**: the feeling of injury caused by spoliation. — **par**: *i.e.* as great as it now is.

101. **Spartana**: probably to denote the color; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 7 *nec Laconicas mihi trahunt honestae purpuras clientae.* — **chlamys**: a light Greek mantle. — **conchylia Coa**: garments of Coan purple; cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 13. 13 *Coae purpurae.* Silk loosely woven, so as to be almost transparent, was manufactured in the island of Cos.

102. **Parrhasii**: a celebrated painter who lived at Athens about B.C. 400. Some of his works seem to have been at Rome in the time of Horace; cf. *C.* IV. 8. 6. — **Myronis**: a sculptor, an older contemporary of Phidias and Polyclitus. Copies of the *discobolus* of Myron still exist.

103. **Phidiacum ebur**: the Zeus of Phidias at Olympia, and his Athene at Athens surpassed all other works of ancient art.

multus ubique labor, rarae sine Mentore mensae.
inde Dolabellae atque hinc Antonius, inde
sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis
occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
nunc sociis iuga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum,
et pater armenti capto eripietur agello,
ipsi deinde Lares, si quod spectabile signum,
si quis in aedicula deus unicus; haec etenim sunt
pro summis, nam sunt haec maxima. despicias tu
forsitan inbellis Rhodios unctamque Corinthon,
despicias merito; quid resinata iuventus

The marble sculptures of the Parthenon were produced under his direction. — **vivebat**: cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 8. 14; Verg. *Aen.* VI. 848 *vivos ducent de marmore voltus.* — **ebur**: *i.e.* statues of ivory and gold, chryselephantine. — **Polycliti**: cf. 3. 217 n.

104. **labor,** *work;* cf. Mart. IV. 39. 5 *Mentoreos habes labores.* — **Mentore**: *i.e.* a cup of Mentor's workmanship. Mentor was the most celebrated artist in silver-chasing. Some of his works were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Diana at Ephesus in B.C. 356.

105. **Dolabellae**: three of this name plundered the provincials: a Cn. Dolabella in Macedonia; another Cn. Dolabella in Cilicia, and P. Dolabella, son-in-law of Cicero, in Asia on his journey to Syria. — **Dollabellae atque**: Intr. 82. The MSS. have *Dolabella atque hinc*, which lacks one syllable to make a verse. — **Antonius**: C. Antonius, colleague of Cicero in the consulship, was guilty of extortion in Macedonia; and his brother, M. Antonius, called Creticus, despoiled Sicily.

106. **sacrilegus**: Verres was accused, among other charges, of stealing the statues of the gods from the temples; cf. Cic. *Ver.* IV. (*de signis*) *passim.*

107. **occulta**: *i.e.* which they dared not exhibit. In this word final *a* is made long by position; Intr. 86. — **plures . . . triumphos**: *i.e.* there was brought home in time of peace treasure enough to adorn many triumphs.

110. **Lares**: after the oxen and horses have been seized, and the little farm taken, even the household gods will not be spared. — **spectabile,** *worth looking at.*

111. **aedicula,** *the shrine*, of the home. — **unicus,** *single, solitary.*

112. **pro summis**: *i.e.* in place of the treasures they once possessed (vss. 100–104). — **maxima**: *i.e.* the highest prizes now left to the plunderers.

113. **unctam,** *perfumed.* The people of Rhodes and Corinth live in luxury; you may despoil them without opposition.

114. **quid**: *i.e.* what harm. — **resinata**: resin, like pumice stone (vs. 16), was used to remove hairs from the skin and make it smooth.

cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis?
horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis
qui saturant urbem circo scaenaeque vacantem;
quanta autem inde feres tam dirae praemia culpae,
cum tenuis nuper Marius discinxerit Afros?
curandum in primis ne magna iniuria fiat
fortibus et miseris. tollas licet omne quod usquam est
auri atque argenti, scutum gladiumque relinques
et iaculum et galeam; spoliatis arma supersunt.
quod modo proposui, non est sententia, verum est:
credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae.
si tibi sancta cohors comitum, si nemo tribunal
vendit acersecomes, si nullum in coniuge crimen

116. **vitanda**: because they are warlike and dangerous. — **axis**: cf. 14. 42 n.

117. **latus,** *seacoast.* — **messoribus illis**: *i.e.* the Africans; cf. vs. 120. Rome depended for its grain supply chiefly upon Africa; cf. 5. 119 n.

118. **circo**: cf. 3. 223 n; 10. 81; 11. 53. — **vacantem,** *while it devotes its leisure.*

119. **quanta**: *i.e. quantula.* — **tam dirae**: because plundering Africa would interfere with the supply of grain for Rome.

120. **tenuis,** *poor;* proleptic; cf. Intr. 5; 1. 49 n. — **discinxerit,** *stripped;* money was carried in the girdle; cf. 7. 215 n; 14. 297 *zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.*

122. **miseris,** *desperate.*

123. **relinques**: *i.e.* you cannot take away.

125. **sententia,** *rhetorical commonplace.*

126. **folium Sibyllae**: cf. 3. 2 n, and Serv. *Aen.* III. 444 *in foliis autem palmarum Sibyllam scribere solere testatur Varro.* The original Sibylline books were destroyed when the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus was burned, B.C. 83. A new collection of oracles which had been made was carefully revised by the direction of Augustus, and those considered genuine were deposited in the temple of Apollo on the Palatine.

127. **cohors comitum**: 3. 47 n. The *comites* were young men who accompanied the governor chiefly to get some experience in the public service. Cicero took with him into Cilicia, as *comites,* his own son, the son of his brother, and a relative of his friend Atticus. If there was no opportunity to make anything out of the provincials, the *comites* sometimes returned disappointed; cf. Cat. 10. — **tribunal vendit**: *i.e.* is bribed to influence your decisions.

128. **acersecomes,** *Longlocks* (ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair*),

nec per conventus et cuncta per oppida curvis
unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celaeno,
tu licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te
nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam
inter maiores ipsumque Promethea ponas;
de quocumque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.
quod si praecipitem rapit ambitio atque libido,
si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te
delectant hebetes lasso lictore secures,
incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
nobilitas claramque facem praeferre pudendis.
omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se

an epithet of Phoebus, *Il.* XX. 39; here meaning a favorite slave; cf. 3. 186. Compare this with Juvenal's description of his own slaves, 11. 149 *tonsi rectique capilli.* — **coniuge**: it was customary for the governor of a province to leave his family at home, but the custom was sometimes disregarded and many evils resulted from the presence in the provinces of the wives of the magistrates; cf. Tac. *Ann.* III. 33; IV. 19.

129. **conventus**: for judicial purposes the province was divided into several districts or circuits, called *conventus*. In each the governor appeared at certain appointed times, to hear complaints and administer justice.

130. **raptura**: Intr. 40. — **Celaeno** (Verg. *Aen.* III. 211), *like a harpy.*

131. **licet numeres genus,** *then you may trace your descent.* — **Pico**: the first mythical king of Latium, son of Saturnus and father of Faunus; cf. Verg. *Aen.* VII. 48 *Fauno Picus pater, isque parentem te, Saturne, refert.*

132. **omnem Titanida pugnam** (Intr. 67), *the whole battle of the Titans, i.e.* all the Titans who fought with Jove.

133. **Promethea**: son of the Titan Iapetus; creator of man (Plato, *Protag.* 11; Hor. *C.* I. 16. 13; Ov. *Met.* I. 82) and also his friend and benefactor.

134. **libro**: *i.e.* any mythological work containing names of gods and heroes.

135. **praecipitem**: sc. *te;* cf. Verg. *Aen.* VI. 594 *praecipitem adegit.*

137. **hebetes lasso**: *i.e.* if you delight in cruel executions.

138. **contra te stare,** *to rise up in judgment against you.*

139. **facem praeferre pudendis,** *to hold a torch before your disgraceful deeds;* cf. Sall. *Iug.* 85. 23 *maiorum gloria posteris quasi lumen est, neque bona neque mala eorum in occulto patitur.*

140. **conspectius,** *more noticeable;* the higher one's rank, so much the more glaring his disgrace; cf. Sall. *Cat.* 51. 13 *in maxuma fortuna minuma licentia est.*

crimen habet, quanto maior qui peccat habetur.
quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas
in templis quae fecit avus, statuamque parentis
ante triumphalem? quo, si nocturnus adulter
tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo?

Praeter maiorum cineres atque ossa volucri
carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,
ipse rotam adstringit sufflamine mulio consul,
nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
intendunt oculos. finitum tempus honoris
cum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum
sumet et occursum numquam trepidabit amici
iam senis ac virga prior adnuet, atque maniplos

142. **quo mihi**: see Intr. 51; cf. Ov. *A. A.* I. 303 *quo tibi pretiosas sumere vestes?*, **quae fecit avus** is grammatically subordinate to **signare**, but the thought is: What is it to me that your grandfather built the temple which you disgrace? — **falsas signare tabellas**: cf. 1. 67. He stealthily substitutes a forged will in place of the genuine. Temples were used as places of safe deposit for wills and other valuables; cf. 14. 260 *ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi;* Suet. *Aug.* 101.

145. **Santonico**: from the Santones, a people of Aquitania; cf. Mart. XIV. 128 *Gallia Santonico vestit te bardocucullo.* — **cucullo**, *a hood;* often used to conceal the face; cf. 3. 170 n.

146–182. Lateranus, of consular rank, is fond of driving, frequents low resorts, and leads a life that would bring a slave to the *ergastulum*.

146. **praeter maiorum cineres**: *i.e.* along one of the frequented roads leading out of Rome, which were bordered with tombs; cf. 1. 171 n. The passion of the young nobles for driving has been noticed before (1. 60).

147. **carpento**: a light covered carriage with two wheels, often used by women. — **Lateranus**: cf. 10. 17 *Lateranorum aedes.* Plautius Lateranus suffered death, A.D. 65, for his part in Piso's conspiracy; cf. Tac. *Ann.* XV. 49 and 60.

148. **sufflamine**, *drag chain, brake.* The word is used figuratively in 16. 50. — **mulio consul**: see Intr. 22 and 56. The MSS. reading is *multo sufflamine consul.*

149. **testes**: cf. Prop. II. 9. 41 *sidera sunt testes.*

150. **tempus honoris**: *i.e.* his consulship.

153. **virga adnuet**: *i.e.* he salutes with his whip as a common coachman would. — **maniplos**: Intr. 88. — **maniplos solvet**, etc.: when he returns to the stables he will untie the bundles of hay. He is so fond of horses that he delights to do the work of a groom.

solvet et infundet iumentis hordea lassis.
interea, dum lanatas robumque iuvencum
more Numae caedit, Iovis ante altaria iurat
solam Eponam et facies olida ad praesepia pictas.
sed cum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,
obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix unctus amomo
currit, Idumaeae Syrophoenix incola portae,
hospitis adfectu dominum regemque salutat,
et cum venali Cyane succincta lagona.
defensor culpae dicet mihi 'fecimus et nos
haec iuvenes.' esto : desisti nempe nec ultra
fovisti errorem. breve sit quod turpiter audes ;

155. **interea** : *i.e.* while his consulship lasts. — **lanatas** : cf. 15. 11. — **robum** : Festus, p. 264 *'robum' rubro colore et quasi rufo significari, ut bovem quoque rustici appellant, manifestum est.*

157. **Eponam** : the protecting divinity of horses. The scholiast says : *dea mulionum est.* Lateranus sacrifices, as the consul is required to do, but, even before the altar of Jove, he thinks of nothing but horses and stables.

158. **pervigiles** (Intr. 58), *kept open all night* ; cf. 3. 275 *vigiles fenestrae.* — **instaurare**, *to resort again to.* — **popinas** : disreputable shops where food and drink were sold ; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 4. 62 *immundis popinis.* They were visited mostly by slaves and the lower classes, (11. 81), and were gathering places for idlers, newsmongers, vagabonds, and criminals (vss. 173–176).

159. **Syrophoenix** : the host. Syrophoenice was a division of Syria, including Phoenicia.

160. **Idumaeae portae** probably denotes one of the gates of Rome ; this is the explanation of the scholiast : *tabernarius qui prope portam manet.* Since *Idumaeus* sometimes means *Jewish*, Owen, *Class. Rev.* VII. (1893), p. 402, supposes that *Idumaea porta* signifies the gate at the Jewish quarter of the city, *i.e.* the *porta Capena* ; cf. 3. 14.

161. **hospitis adfectu**, *with the obsequious air of an innkeeper.*

162. **Cyane** : either the hostess or the waitress. — **succincta** : girded up ready to serve ; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 6. 107 *veluti succinctus cursitat hospes.* — **lagona** : cf. 5. 29 n.

163. **defensor culpae** : one who is disposed to palliate such faults. — **fecimus haec iuvenes** : cf. Plaut. *Bacch.* 410 *feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia* ; Mart. IV. 78. 9 *haec faciant sane iuvenes.*

164. **nempe**, *that is to say.* The poet seizes on the word **iuvenes** and interprets it in his own way with **desisti**. 'Just so, — when we were young ; that is to say, you 've stopped. Lateranus keeps on.' — **ultra** : beyond the period of youth.

quaedam cum prima resecentur crimina barba.
indulge veniam pueris: Lateranus ad illos
thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit
maturus bello, Armeniae Syriaeque tuendis
amnibus et Rheno atque Histro. praestare Neronem
securum valet haec aetas. mitte Ostia, Caesar,
mitte, sed in magna legatum quaere popina;
invenies aliquo cum percussore iacentem,
permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,
inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum
et resupinati cessantia tympana galli.
aequa ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus
non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.
quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?

166. **cum prima barba**: cf. 3. 186 n.

168. **thermarum**: here probably the same as the *thermipolia* of Plautus (*Trin.* 1013), which were identical with the *popinae*. — **inscripta lintea**: awnings in front of the *popina* inscribed with the names of the articles for sale within.

169. **maturus bello**, *of suitable age for war.* — **tuendis amnibus**: see Intr. 31.

170. **amnibus**: the Euphrates and Tigris, the natural boundaries of the Roman Empire on the east as the Rhine and Danube were on the north and northeast. — **praestare securum**, *to guarantee the safety of.*

171. **haec aetas**: *i.e.* the age of Lateranus. — **mitte Ostia**: send your general to Ostia to set sail for his command beyond the sea, but your messenger will find him in some crowded *popina*, spending his time in dissipation with cut-throats and vagabonds. — **Ostia**: the port of Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber; cf. 12. 75 n. It is sometimes, as here, neut. pl.; cf. Liv. XXII. 37. 1 *classis Ostia accessit.*

173. **percussore**, *assassin.* — **iacentem**, *at table with.*

175. **sandapilarum**: a cheap open coffin or bier on which the dead bodies of the poor were carried out to burial; cf. Mart. VIII. 75. 14. The business of undertakers and those who had to do with funerals was thought degrading; cf. 3. 32.

176. **resupinati galli**: the priest of Cybele, lying drunk on his back. — **cessantia**, *silent.*

177. **aequa libertas**: *i.e.* all are on a level in the *popina*; the noble ranks no higher than the runaway slave.

178. **alius**, *special.* — **remotior**, *separate*, *reserved.*

179. **talem sortitus servum**: *i.e.* if you chanced to have a slave that frequented such a place.

nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas.
at vos, Troiugenae, vobis ignoscitis, et quae
turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.
Quid si numquam adeo foedis adeoque pudendis
utimur exemplis ut non peiora supersint?
consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti
sipario, clamosum ageres ut Phasma Catulli.
Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,
iudice me dignus vera cruce. nec tamen ipsi
ignoscas populo; populi frons durior huius
qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum,

180. **nempe,** *why.* — **Lucanos,** *your estate in Lucania.* The plural of the name of a people is sometimes used to denote an estate situated among them; cf. Plin. *Ep.* V. 6. 1 *cum audisses me aestate Tuscos meos petiturum;* Hor. *C.* III. 4. 22 *vester, Camenae, vester in arduos tollor Sabinos.* — **ergastula**: slaves that could not be managed in the city were sent into the country and kept in fetters. At night they were confined in the *ergastulum;* cf. 14. 24. During the day they were generally kept at hard labor in the fields; cf. 11. 80 *in magna compede fossor.* Their condition was not unlike that of convicts who work in a modern chain gang.

181. **Troiugenae**: cf. 56 n; 1. 100 n. — **vobis ignoscitis**: you pardon in yourselves the crimes for which you would torture a slave.

182. **cerdoni**: cf. 4. 153 n. — **Volesos, Brutum**: any nobles of ancient stock.

183–210. Other nobles still more degraded act in pantomime or enter the arena.

185. **Damasippe**: any nobleman who has squandered his fortune and who degrades himself by going upon the stage. The name was familiar from the spendthrift in Hor. *S.* II. 3.

186. **sipario**: a theatre curtain, by metonomy for the stage. — **Phasma,** *The Ghost.* — **Catulli**: a writer of mimes in the time of Caligula, Claudius, and Nero; cf. 13. 111, and Mart. V. 30. 3 *facundi scaena Catulli.*

187. **Laureolum**: also a play of Catullus. The principal character was a robber chief who long eluded his pursuers but was finally caught and crucified.

188. **dignus vera cruce**: in one case at least the part was taken by a condemned criminal who was actually crucified on the stage; Mart. *Spect.* 7. 4 *non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus.* — **nec ignoscas populo**: *i.e.* the people who look on are by no means free from blame.

189. **frons durior**: their brow is hardened, *i.e.* their shamelessness is very great.

190. **triscurria,** *gross buffooneries* (*tri-scurra*); *tri* is intensive, as in Plaut. *Rud.* 735 *trifurcifer;* *Pers.* 266 *triparcus.*

planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui
Mamercorum alapas. quanti sua funera vendant
quid refert? vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,
nec dubitant celsi praetoris vendere ludis.
finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni,
quid satius? mortem sic quisquam exhorruit ut sit
zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
res haud mira tamen citharoedo principe mimus
nobilis. haec ultra quid erit nisi ludus? et illic
dedecus urbis habes, nec murmillonis in armis
nec clipeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina;
damnat enim tales habitus, sed damnat et odit,

191. **planipedes**: the actors in mimes appeared without *cothurnus* or *soccus*.

192. **Mamercorum**: a noble family belonging to the *gens Aemilia*. — **alapas**: noisy blows given to the clown; cf. 5. 171; Mart. V. 61. 11 *quam dignus eras alapis Latini*. — **quanti**, *for what compensation*. They do not do it now to save their lives, as nobles did under Nero. — **sua funera**: *i.e.* their moral degradation. Juvenal is not speaking here of the arena. Gladiatorial contests are first brought in at vs. 199.

193. **nullo cogente Nerone**: Nero did compel senators and knights to fight in the arena; cf. Dio Cass. 61. 17; Suet. *Ner.* 12.

194. **celsi**: the *tribunal* upon which the officer sat who presided at the entertainment was over one of the entrances to the orchestra. At this time the public games were managed by the praetors; 10. 36.

195. **finge . . . poni**: *i.e.* suppose an emperor did compel them to go upon the stage or suffer death for disregard of his order.

196. **quid** = *utrum*; see Intr. 76.

197. **zelotypus**: *i.e.* the jealous husband. — **Thymeles**: cf. 1. 36. In the mime the female parts were taken by women. — **Corinthi**: an actor who took the part of the *stupidus*, a standing character in the mime, corresponding to the parasite of comedy.

198. **principe**: *i.e.* Nero; cf. vs. 220. — **mimus**: an actor in mimes.

199. **haec ultra**: see Intr. 48 *b*. — **quid erit nisi ludus**: *i.e.* beyond this there will be nothing more disgraceful, except the gladiatorial school and the arena.

200. **murmillonis**: a gladiator with a fish (μορμύρος) represented on his helmet, and armed in Gallic fashion. His opponent was generally a *retiarius*, but sometimes a *Threx*; cf. Suet. *Dom.* 10 *Threcem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem*.

201. **Gracchum**: an appositive with **dedecus**. — **falce supina**: *i.e.* with a curved sword (*sica*), the characteristic weapon of the *Threx*.

202. **sed**: see 4. 27 n.

nec galea faciem abscondit : movet ecce tridentem ;
postquam vibrata pendentia retia dextra
nequiquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum
erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus harena.
credamus, tunicae de faucibus aurea cum se
porrigat et longo iactetur spira galero.
ergo ignominiam graviorem pertulit omni
vulnere cum Graccho iussus pugnare secutor.

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
perditus ut dubitet Senecam praeferre Neroni?
cuius supplicio non debuit una parari
simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus.

203. **nec galea**: the *murmillo*, the *Threx*, and the *secutor* (vs. 210) were fully armed with shield and sword, and a helmet that covered the entire face. The *retiarius* wore the tunic only, and had neither helmet nor shield. He carried in one hand a net, and in the other a trident (*tridens* or *fuscina*, cf. 2. 143). In the combat he tried to throw the net over his antagonist and then dispatch him with the trident. Failing to entangle him in the net (**nequiquam effudit**), as he is not armed for a close encounter, he must quickly retreat (**fugit**) and make ready for another assault.

204. **vibrata dextra,** *from his right hand moving to and fro* while he is watching for a favorable opportunity to catch his adversary.

205. **effudit,** *has thrown out.* — **spectacula,** *the spectators;* Intr. 67.

206. **agnoscendus** : he adopted the costume of the *retiarius* that he might be easily recognized.

207. **credamus,** *let us believe it, i.e.* that we see a nobleman fighting as a *retiarius*. — **aurea** : evidence of wealth and rank.

208. **spira** : a band attached to the net, by which it was drawn back after an unsuccessful throw. — **galero** : a guard of leather or metal worn on the left arm and reaching above the shoulder.

209. **ignominiam**: the *secutor*, who pursues the fleeing *retiarius*, thinks it less disgraceful to be vanquished by a skillful gladiator than to conquer an unskilled nobleman; cf. Sen. *Prov.* 3. 4 *ignominiam iudicat gladiator cum inferiore componi.*

211–230. Nero added to his many crimes by writing poetry and acting in tragedy.

211. **suffragia** : cf. 10. 77. Seneca was of equestrian family and provincial origin.

213. **non una**: see 3. 151 n.

214. **simia**: the parricide was scourged and sewed up in a leather bag (**culleus**; cf. 13. 155 *corio bovis*) with an ape, a serpent, a dog, and a cock, and drowned in the sea or in a river. One such punishment would be too little for

par Agamemnonidae crimen, sed causa facit rem
dissimilem. quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
patris erat caesi media inter pocula, sed nec
Electrae iugulo se polluit aut Spartani
sanguine coniugii, nullis aconita propinquis
miscuit, in scaena numquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. quid enim Verginius armis
debuit ulcisci magis aut cum Vindice Galba,
quod Nero tam saeva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
haec opera atque hae sunt generosi principis artes,
gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
prostitui Graiaeque apium meruisse coronae.

Nero, who caused the death of his mother Agrippina, and of many other near relatives.

215. **Agamemnonidae**: dative after **par**; cf. 3. 74; 10. 247. Orestes killed his mother Clytaemnestra, at Apollo's command, to avenge the death of his father. — **causa**, *motive*. Nero murdered his mother at the instigation of Poppaea.

217. **media inter pocula**: following the account of Agamemnon's death given by Homer *Od.* XI. 409–411 *ἀλλά μοι Αἴγισθος τεύξας θάνατόν τε μόρον τε ἔκτα σὺν οὐλομένῃ ἀλόχῳ, οἰκόνδε καλέσσας, δειπνίσσας*. In the tragic poets a bath is the scene of the murder; Aesch. *Ag.* 1128. — **nec . . . aut**: sometimes found in poetry for *nec . . . nec*; cf. 14. 174; Verg. *Aen.* IV. 339.

218. **Electrae**: Orestes did not murder his sister Electra, as Nero did Antonia, his adoptive sister, nor his wife Hermione, as Nero did Octavia and Poppaea. — **Spartani coniugii**: Hermione, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen.

219. **coniugii**: for *coniugis*; cf. *spectacula*, vs. 205 n. — **aconita propinquis**: Nero poisoned Britannicus and other relatives.

220. **numquam cantavit Orestes**: cf. Suet. *Nero* 21 *tragoedias quoque cantavit personatus, heroum deorumque item heroidum ac dearum personis effectis ad similitudinem oris sui et feminae*.

221. **Troica**: an epic poem by Nero; cf. Dio Cass. 62. 29. — **quid magis**: *i.e.* than his acting and his poetry? The revolt against Nero began in the provinces, and was led by Vindex in Gaul and Galba in Spain. Verginius Rufus, governor of upper Germany, did not openly rebel against Nero. He refused the offer of his soldiers to make him emperor after the death of Vindex, and again after the death of Otho. He died in 97 and was honored with a public funeral, Tacitus pronouncing his funeral oration; Plin. *Ep.* II. 1.

226. **prostitui**, *to dishonor himself*. — **apium**: with which victors at the Nemean games were crowned.

maiorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestae
syrma vel Antigonae personam vel Melanippae,
et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso.
Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi
inveniet quisquam sublimius? arma tamen vos
nocturna et flammas domibus templisque paratis,
ut bracatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet;

227. **insignia vocis**: *i.e.* prizes gained in song. Nero visited Greece in 66 and remained till the beginning of 68. He was allowed to be victor in the whole circle of Greek games, and returned with more than 1800 crowns of victory.

228. **Domiti**: some distinguished ancestor. Nero belonged to the *gens Domitia*, and was called L. Domitius Ahenobarbus till his adoption in 50 by his great-uncle and step-father, Claudius Nero. — **Thyestae, Antigonae, Melanippae**: tragic characters in which Nero appeared.

229. **syrma**: a tragic robe with a long train; cf. 15. 30; Hor. *A. P.* 215 *traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem*.

230. **de marmoreo colosso**: from the colossal marble statue of some ancestor. The colossal statue of Nero, placed in the vestibule of the *domus aurea*, was of brass; Plin. *N. H.* XXXIV. 46.

231–268. The noble-born Catiline aimed at the destruction of the state, which Cicero, a *novus homo*, preserved. The saviors of Rome have often been persons of ignoble birth.

231. **Catilina**: of the *gens Sergia*, which was patrician and claimed descent from Sergestus, a Trojan who came to Italy with Aeneas; *Aen.* V. 121 *Sergestusque domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen*. — **natalibus**, *birth*, a meaning peculiar to the Silver Age. — **Cethegi**: the chief accomplice of Catiline, of the *gens Cornelia*, which was also patrician; cf. 10. 287–288.

234. **ut bracatorum pueri**: *i.e.* as if you were descended from Rome's ancient foes. — **bracatorum**: from *bracae*, *breeches*; early Roman name for the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis; Plin. *N. H.* III. 31 *Narbonensis provincia, Bracata antea dicta*. — **Senonum**: the Gauls who captured Rome in the time of Camillus; Liv. V. 35. — **minores**, *descendants*; cf. 1. 148.

235. **tunica molesta**: a garment covered with pitch or other inflammable material, which was put on criminals and set on fire; cf. 1. 155 n and Mart. X. 25. 5; called also *tunica ardens* by Tertullian. Under Nero many Christians were tortured to death in this way; cf. Tac. *Ann.* XV. 44.

hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae
municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique
praesidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.
tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi
nominis ac tituli, quantum in Leucade, quantum
Thessaliae campis Octavius abstulit udo
caedibus adsiduis gladio; sed Roma parentem,
Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit.
Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
poscere mercedes alieno lassus aratro,
nodosam post haec frangebat vertice vitem,

237. **novus Arpinas**: Cicero, born at Arpinum (now Arpino), was the first member of his family to hold a curule office (*novus homo*).

238. **municipalis eques,** *only a country knight.* He was of equestrian rank in his native *municipium*, and calls himself (*Mur.* 17) *equitis Romani filius.* — **galeatum,** *helmeted*, *i.e.* ready for battle; 1. 169 n.

239. **attonitis,** *the terrified inhabitants.* — **in omni monte**: *i.e.* in all parts of the city.

240. **tantum toga contulit**: Cicero, though only a civilian, gained as great glory from [Catiline's overthrow as Octavian did at Actium or Philippi. — **muros intra**: Intr. 48 *b.*

241. **quantum in** is metrically incorrect. The reading of the inferior MSS., *quantum non*, is not correct in sense, since Cicero and Augustus received the same honor. In place of **in** Jahn suggested *sibi*; Munro, *tum in*; Bücheler, *sub.* Owen, *Class. Rev.* IX. (1895), p. 347, proposes to read *vi*, and translates: "Cicero won as much glory, the man of peace (toga) in Rome (muros intra) as Augustus won in war (*vi*) at Actium (Leucade)." — **Leucade**: an island a few miles below Actium.

242. **Thessaliae campis**: Philippi was not in Thessaly, but the Roman poets generally represented this battle as fought on the same field as the battle of Pharsalus; see Merivale's *History of the Romans*, note at the end of ch. xxvi. — **udo**: cf. Hor. *C.* II. 1. 5 *arma uncta cruoribus.*

244. **libera**: but no longer so when Octavian received the same title.

245. **Arpinas alius**: *i.e.* Gaius Marius, who was of lowest origin; Tac. *Hist.* II. 38 *e plebe infima.* His parents supported themselves by their daily labor; Plut. *Mar.* 3.

246. **poscere mercedes**: *i.e.* to work for wages.

247. **frangebat vertice vitem,** *had the vine branch broken over his head;* cf. 6. 515 *hic frangit ferulas, rubet ille flagello, hic scutica.* — **vitem**: the centurion's staff was the vine branch, with which soldiers were punished. Marius entered the army as a common soldier. By merit alone he rose to the highest position, was seven

si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra.
hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
excipit et solus trepidantem protegit urbem;
atque ideo, postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
qui numquam attigerant maiora cadavera corvi,
nobilis ornatur lauru collega secunda.
plebeiae Deciorum animae, plebeia fuerunt
nomina; pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro
omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
sufficiunt dis infernis Terraeque parenti;
pluris enim Decii quam quae servantur ab illis.
ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini
et fasces meruit, regum ultimus ille bonorum.

times consul, and in a great crisis saved Rome.

248. **dolabra**: a combined ax and pick used for making stockades and excavating. Marius served first in the war against the Celtiberians, when Scipio besieged Numantia; Plut. *Mar.* 3.

249. **rerum,** *of the state.*

250. **excipit,** *meets.*

251. **stragem**: heaps of dead bodies on the battle field.

252. **maiora,** *more gigantic.* Writers agree that the Germans were men of great stature; cf. Tac. *Ger.* 4; *Agr.* 11.

253. **nobilis collega**: *i.e.* Catulus, who was allowed to share the triumph for the victory over the Cimbri at Vercellae, B.C. 101. Marius and Catulus both deserved great credit for this victory, which was gained by their united armies. Both had been consuls the previous year when Marius defeated the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae, but now Marius was consul and Catulus only proconsul. Plutarch says (*Mar.* 27) that the chief credit was given to Marius, both on account of his previous victory and his superior rank.

254. **Deciorum**: cf. 14. 239. P. Decius Mus, in B.C. 340, at the battle near Vesuvius, in the Latin war, devoted himself to death to save the Roman army; Liv. VIII. 9. His son sacrificed his life in the same manner at the battle of Sentinum in the war against the Samnites and Gauls, B.C. 295; Liv. X. 28. The formula of devotion is given in Liv. VIII. 9.

257. **sufficiunt,** *suffice to appease the wrath of.*

258. **pluris**: for the ellipsis of the verb, see Intr. 54.

259. **ancilla natus**: Servius Tullius was the son of a female captive; Liv. I. 39; cf. 7. 201. — **trabeam**: a kind of toga worn by kings. It was white and ornamented with horizontal purple stripes. — **diadema**: a fillet or band to encircle the head, a symbol of kingly power.

prodita laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
exsulibus iuvenes ipsius consulis et quos
magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quae
imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit:
occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus,
matronis lugendus; at illos verbera iustis
adficiunt poenis et legum prima securis.
Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
Aeacidae similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas,
quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles.
et tamen, ut longe repetas longeque revolvas

261. **laxabant**: the imperfect of an act attempted but not accomplished.

262. **iuvenes consulis**: *i.e.* the sons of Brutus, the first consul, who, with other nobles, conspired to betray the city to the exiled Tarquins, while a slave (vs. 266) disclosed their conspiracy to the senate; cf. Liv. II. 5.

263. **dubia**, *imperiled*.

264. **Coclite**: Horatius Cocles, the defender of the Sublician bridge; Liv. II. 10. — **Mucius**: Mucius Scaevola, who burned off his right hand in the presence of King Porsena; Liv. II. 12.

265. **virgo**: *i.e.* Cloelia, who escaped from Porsena's camp and swam across the Tiber to Rome; Liv. II. 13; Intr. 66 *c*.

266. **crimina**: of the sons of Brutus. — **servus**: *i.e.* Vindicius. He was liberated, elevated to citizenship, and received money from the treasury; Liv. II. 5.

267. **matronis lugendus**: the Roman matrons mourned for a year the death of Brutus; Liv. II. 7. Livy does not say that they mourned for Vindicius, nor does Juvenal say so. The slave was worthy of the honor given to Brutus himself, but the unworthy sons of Brutus died as traitors. — **verbera . . . securis**: they were beaten with rods and then beheaded (Liv. II. 5), and this was the first legal execution.

268. **legum**: the laws of a free state contrasted with the arbitrary power of the kings.

269–275. At best your remote ancestor was either a shepherd or an outcast.

269. **Thersites** (Intr. 65): the most ill-favored and impudent man among the Greeks before Troy; Hom. *Il.* II. 216. He is again contrasted with Achilles in 11. 30–31.

270. **Vulcania arma**: *i.e.* the armor of Achilles made by Vulcan after that worn by Patroclus had been taken by Hector.

272. **tamen**, *after all.* — **ut**: concessive. — **repetas**, *trace your lineage.* — **revolvas**: *i.e.* unroll the scroll that contains the genealogical record.

nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo;
maiorum primus, quisquis fuit ille, tuorum
aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo.

LIBER QVARTVS

SATVRA X

Omnibus in terris quae sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram et Gangen pauci dinoscere possunt
vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
erroris nebula. quid enim ratione timemus
aut cupimus? quid tam dextro pede concipis ut te
conatus non paeniteat votique peracti?
evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis

273. **asylo**: cf. Liv. I. 8.

275. **quod dicere nolo**: Plutarch (*Rom.* 9) says that slaves, debtors, and murderers took refuge in the asylum.

X. On the Vanity of Human Wishes. — The one thought of the satire is that the gratification of ambition does not bring happiness. The blessings that men most earnestly desire and pray for frequently become curses. Great power, eloquence, military glory, long life, and personal beauty have often proved fatal gifts. The conclusion, then, is that he is wisest who prays only for health and virtue, and leaves it to the gods to bestow whatever else they deem best. Juvenal was closely followed by Dr. Johnson in his satire on the same subject.

1–27. The things which men most desire often prove their ruin.

1. **Gadibus**: (modern Cadiz) situated on an island beyond the Strait of Gibraltar, often put for the extreme limit of the known world on the west. — **usque**: often used without *ad* before the accusative of names of towns; with the accusative of other names of localities it occurs first in Livy XLIV. 5. 6, and is found occasionally in post-Augustan writers.

3. **illis**: dative with **diversa** (Intr. 30); cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 18. 5. — **illis multum diversa**: *i.e. vera mala.*

4. **quid enim**: Intr. 78.

5. **tam dextro pede**: *i.e.* so auspiciously. To set out with the left foot first was considered unlucky. Vitruvius (III. 3. 4) says temples should be built with an odd number of steps, so that one might put the right foot on the first step, and also enter the temple with the same foot forward.

7. **optantibus ipsis**: *i.e.* in answer to their own prayers.

di faciles. nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
militia. torrens dicendi copia multis
et sua mortifera est facundia; viribus ille
confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.
sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
strangulat et cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census
quanto delphinis ballaena Britannica maior.
temporibus diris igitur iussuque Neronis
Longinum et magnos Senecae praedivitis hortos
clausit et egregias Lateranorum obsidet aedes
tota cohors: rarus venit in cenacula miles.

8. **di**: see Intr. 87. — **faciles**, *indulgent*, easily moved by vows; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 1. 21–22 *neque se fore posthac tam facilem dicat votis ut praebeat aurem;* Mart. I. 103. 4 *riserunt faciles et tribuere dei.* — **nocitura**: Intr. 41 *c*.

9. **torrens dicendi copia**, *an impetuous volume of speech;* cf. 3. 73 *sermo promptus et Isaeo torrentior*.

10. **ille**: some man well known; the scholiast says Milo of Croton, whose hands were held fast in a tree which he tried to rend, and who, unable to escape, was devoured by wolves.

11. **periit**: the final syllable retains its original quantity; cf. Allen's *Remnants of Early Latin*, Introd. § 57.

14. **ballaena Britannica**: cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 14. 47 *beluosus qui remotis obstrepit Oceanus Britannis.* Whales from the northern ocean are not infrequently seen as far south as Britain.

15. **temporibus diris**: cf. 4. 80. Great wealth, under an emperor like Nero, placed the life of the possessor in jeopardy, since on a charge of treason the property could be confiscated. Nero's reign of terror began in 62, and among those to suffer was C. Cassius Longinus, a renowned jurist, who was banished to Sardinia on the pretext that he had, among his ancestral images, one of Cassius, the murderer of Caesar, inscribed *dux partium* (Tac. *Ann.* XVI. 7), but his great wealth was the real reason for the charge against him. Seneca, the philosopher, and Plautius Lateranus were accused of complicity in Piso's conspiracy and put to death; cf. Tac. *Ann.* XV. 60.

16. **praedivitis**: within four years after the elevation of his pupil Nero to the throne, Seneca had amassed wealth to the amount of 300,000,000 sesterces; Tac. *Ann.* XIII. 42.

17. **Lateranorum aedes**: cf. 8. 147. The palace of the Laterani was on the Caelian hill, where the church of St. John Lateran now stands.

18. **tota cohors**: a tribune of the praetorian guard surrounded Seneca's villa with soldiers to prevent his escape; Tac. *Ann.* XV. 60. — **rarus**: see 8. 63 n. For

pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri
nocte iter ingressus, gladium contumque timebis
et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram:
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis
divitiae, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto
nostra sit arca foro. sed nulla aconita bibuntur
fictilibus; tunc illa time, cum pocula sumes
gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.
Iamne igitur laudas quod de sapientibus alter
ridebat, quotiens de limine moverat unum

the omission of the conjunction, see Intr. 25 *b*. — **in cenacula**: the poor man who lives in an attic (cf. 3. 201) is not likely to be accused of treason. Varro says (*L. L.* V. 162) that after it became the custom to dine in the upper part of the house, all that part was called *cenacula*.

19. **puri**, *plain*, unembossed; cf. *leve* (14. 62); the opposite is *caelatum* (12. 47) or *asperum* (14. 62), *chased*. On a journey some persons preferred to carry their own plate rather than use such ware as might be furnished at the inns.

20. **nocte iter ingressus**: cf. 3. 316 n. — **contum**, *the pike* of some highwayman.

21. **ad lunam**, *in the moonlight*; cf. Verg. *Aen.* IV. 513 *messae ad lunam quaeruntur herbae.*

22. **vacuus**, *with empty purse*; *inanis* frequently has this meaning.

23. **templis**: locative ablative.

24. **crescant ut, ut sit**: in apposition with **divitiae**. The clauses express more fully the content of the **vota**, already expressed in a word by **divitiae**.

25. **arca**, *money chest*, *i.e.* our bank account; cf. 1. 90 n. The bankers, whose places of business were around the forum, received deposits and made payments much as modern bankers do. — **nulla aconita . . . fictilibus**: *i.e.* the poor need not fear poison; Sen. *Thyest.* 453 *venenum in auro bibitur.*

26. **fictilibus**: cf. 3. 168. — **pocula gemmata**: costly drinking cups were adorned with jewels; cf. 5. 43.

27. **Setinum**: an expensive wine, the favorite wine of Augustus; cf. 5. 34 n; Plin. *N. H.* XIV. 61. — **in auro**: Intr. 69.

28–55. It is not strange that one philosopher laughed and another wept over the follies of mankind.

28. **igitur**: since men are so eager to obtain that which causes their ruin. — **alter**: Democritus (B.C. 460–357) of Abdera in Thrace, a celebrated philosopher, one of the founders of the atomic theory. He took a cheerful view of human life, and was popularly regarded as having always laughed at the follies of mankind.

29. **moverat protuleratque**: Intr. 79 *a*.

protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?
sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni:
mirandum est unde ille oculis suffecerit umor.
perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat
Democritus, quamquam non essent urbibus illis
praetextae trabeae fasces lectica tribunal.
quid si vidisset praetorem curribus altis
exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere circi
in tunica Iovis et pictae Sarrana ferentem
ex umeris aulaea togae magnaeque coronae
tantum orbem quanto cervix non sufficit ulla?
quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul

30. **contrarius auctor**: Heraclitus of Ephesus, who flourished near the close of the sixth century. He was of a gloomy disposition, and in contrast with Democritus was called the 'weeping philosopher.'— **auctor**, *authority*, *teacher*; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 28. 14 *non sordidus auctor naturae verique.*

31. **rigidi**, *austere.* — **rigidi cachinni**: for the position of the noun and attribute, see Intr. 47 *b.* — **censura**, *reproof.*

34. **essent**: for the mood, see Intr. 42. — **urbibus illis**: those of his country and time.

35. **praetextae**: the robe of the highest magistrates. — **trabeae** (cf. 8. 259 n): a kingly robe, worn also by the *equites* as a robe of state (cf. Tac. *Ann.* III. 2 *trabeati equites*), and by the augurs. — **lectica**: cf. 1. 33 n. — **tribunal**: of the praetor, who was often influenced by bribery; cf. 13. 4.

36–46. These verses contain a description of the procession at the opening of the circensian games. It set out from the Capitol and passed through the Forum, the Vicus Tuscus, the Velabrum, and the Forum Boarium, to the principal entrance of the Circus Maximus. The praetor, whose most important duty was the management of the games, presided, riding in a triumphal chariot and having the insignia of a triumphing general; cf. 11. 194 *similis triumpho.*

38. **tunica Iovis**: called *tunica palmata*, embroidered with figures of palm branches. — **pictae togae**: the gold-embroidered purple toga. The *tunica palmata*, *toga picta*, and the sceptre (vs. 43) were kept in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. — **Sarrana**, *Tyrian*, to denote the color, from Sarra or Sara, the ancient name of Tyre.

39. **aulaea**, *hangings*, referring to the size and weight. — **coronae**: a gilded crown representing a garland of oak leaves.

40. **tantum . . . ulla**: *i.e.* such an encircling crown as no neck is able to support.

41. **sudans**: on account of the weight of the crown. — **publicus servus**: a slave belonging to the

ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.
da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quae surgit eburno,
illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi
agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites,
defossa in loculos quos sportula fecit amicos.
tunc quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnis
occursus hominum, cuius prudentia monstrat
summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos
vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci.
ridebat curas nec non et gaudia vulgi,
interdum et lacrimas, cum Fortunae ipse minaci
mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.
Ergo supervacua aut quae perniciosa petuntur?

state. Public slaves were employed in the care of the public buildings (Tac. *Hist.* I. 43) and served as assistants to the magistrates and priests (*Gell.* XIII. 13). On coins a figure of victory generally carries the crown. — **sibi ne placeat,** *that he be not too much elated;* cf. Mart. IV. 59. 5 *ne tibi regali placeas, Cleopatra, sepulcro.* — **consul**: to make a stronger contrast with **servus.** Under the republic the consul presided at the circensian games.

43. **volucrem** : the eagle, with expanded wings (**surgit**), carried by a general riding in triumph. — **sceptro** : Intr. 34.

44. **praecedentia** : in advance of his chariot.

45. **officia** : used concretely of the attendants; Intr. 68. — **niveos Quirites** : *i.e.* his clients in white togas; cf. 1. 96; 7. 142.

46. **defossa in loculos** : the *sportula* for which they have no immediate need has been stowed away in their money drawers; cf. 1. 89 n. — **sportula** : Intr. 73 *b.*

49. **daturos** : Intr. 41 *c.*

50. **vervecum** : the people of Abdera, like the Boeotians, were proverbially stupid; cf. Mart. X. 25. 4 *Abderitanae pectora plebis habes.* Their stupidity, like that of the Boeotians, was ascribed to the heavy atmosphere; Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 244 *Boeotum in crasso aere natum.*

53. **mandaret laqueum** : *i.e.* if Fortune threatened he bade her 'be hanged.' — **medium ostenderet unguem** : to point at with the middle finger (Pers. 2. 33 *infami digito*) was to treat with scorn; cf. Mart. II. 28. 2 *digitum porrigito medium.*

54. **aut quae perniciosa** : the MSS. have *aut perniciosa*, which lacks one long syllable to make a complete verse. The question, 'What useless or injurious things do men seek?' is answered in vss. 56–345. The answer to the question of vs. 55, 'What is it right to pray for?' may be found in the last division of the satire, vss. 346–366.

propter quae fas est genua incerare deorum?
Quosdam praecipitat subiecta potentia magnae
invidiae, mergit longa atque insignis honorum
pagina. descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur;
ipsas deinde rotas bigarum inpacta securis
caedit et inmeritis franguntur crura caballis.
iam strident ignes, iam follibus atque caminis
ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
Seianus; deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellae.
pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum
cretatumque bovem: Seianus ducitur unco

55. **incerare**: the terms of a vow to a deity were sometimes written out upon a tablet and hung upon his image.

56–113. What has been said generally of the folly of human ambition is now applied specifically to the more common objects of pursuit. This division of the satire treats of political power, of which Sejanus and the members of the so-called first triumvirate are cited as examples.

56. **praecipitat**, *hurls down*.

57. **mergit**, *ruins;* cf. 13. 8 *ut mediocris iacturae te mergat onus;* Lucr. V. 1008 *nunc rerum copia mersat.* — **honorum pagina**: *i.e.* an inscription in which the honors to be recorded are numerous and fill up many lines, so that the whole looks like a page, in contrast with a meagre inscription of a few lines.

58. **restem sequuntur**: *i.e.* are dragged off; cf. 1. 164 *urnam secutus;* an 8. 18. The downfall of a person in high position was followed by the destruction of his statues.

59. **bigarum**: triumphal chariot in which the image of the great man stands; cf. 7. 125; 8. 3.

61. **strident**, *roar.* — **ignes**: with which the images of Sejanus are melted down. — **caminis**, *furnaces.*

62. **adoratum**: the images of Sejanus were worshiped; Tac. *Ann.* IV. 2. Sejanus was prefect of the praetorian guard, a great favorite of the Emperor Tiberius, and second only to him in the state. He became ambitious of absolute power, and was condemned and executed in A.D. 31.

64. **urceoli** (3. 203): jugs for serving the hot and cold water at table; cf. Mart. XIV. 105. — **pelves**: 3. 277. — **sartago**: for the number, see Intr. 63.

65. **laurus**: the day of his overthrow was a day of rejoicing, when the doorposts were wreathed with laurel; cf. 12. 91.

66. **cretatum**: whitened with chalk where it was not naturally white. Perfectly white victims were not easily obtained. — **ducitur unco**: *i.e.* is drawn by a hook

spectandus. gaudent omnes. 'quae labra, quis illi
vultus erat! numquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
hunc hominem. sed quo cecidit sub crimine? quisnam
delator quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit?'
'nil horum; verbosa et grandis epistula venit
a Capreis.' 'bene habet, nil plus interrogo. sed quid
turba Remi?' 'sequitur fortunam ut semper et odit
damnatos. idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
favisset, si oppressa foret secura senectus
principis, hac ipsa Seianum diceret hora
Augustum. iam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli
vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim

fastened under the chin, to the *Scalae Gemoniae*.

67–88. Remarks of the people about Sejanus after they have heard of his downfall.

67. **quis vultus**: Intr. 77.

69. **crimine,** *charge*. — **quis, quibus, quo**: three interrogatives with one verb; cf. 12. 48 n, and Madv. 492 *a*.

70. **delator**: 1. 33 n; 4. 48. — **indicibus,** *proofs*.

71. **verbosa epistula**: Tiberius sent to the senate a long and obscure letter, censuring Sejanus and intimating that he ought to be kept in custody. When Sejanus entered the senate he was received with marked attention, but after the emperor's letter had been read he was taken at once to prison, and on the same day was condemned and executed; Dio Cass. 58. 9, 10; Suet. *Tib.* 65.

72. **Capreis**: now Capri, an island in the bay of Naples, opposite Sorrentum (Sorrento). On this island Tiberius lived in seclusion from A.D. 27 to 33. During the last eleven years of his life he did not enter Rome. — **bene habet** (sc. *se*): if the emperor did it it is, of course, all right.

73. **turba Remi**: cf. Hor. *C.* I. 1. 7 *mobilium turba Quiritium*. Remus is often used by the poets as the ancestor of the Romans, instead of Romulus.

74. **Nortia**: an Etruscan goddess of Fortune, who had a temple at Volsinii; cf. Liv. VII. 3. 7 *in templo Nortiae Etruscae deae*. — **Tusco**: *i.e.* Sejanus, who was born at Volsinii; Tac. *Ann.* IV. 1.

75. **si oppressa**: on the elision, see Intr. 81. — **oppressa foret secura,** *had been caught off his guard*. — **senectus principis,** *the aged emperor*; Intr. 60; cf. 4. 81 *Crispi iucunda senectus*. Tiberius was now in his seventy-second year.

77. **Augustum**: *i.e.* emperor. — **suffragia vendimus**: Tiberius deprived the people of the right to vote; Tac. *Ann.* I. 15.

78. **vendimus**: referring to the frequent bribery of voters when this privilege was enjoyed. — **curas**: *i.e.* about the welfare of the state. — **qui dabat,** etc.: *i.e.*

imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se
continet atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
panem et circenses.' 'perituros audio multos.'
'nil dubium, magna est fornacula.' 'pallidulus mi
Bruttidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram;
quam timeo victus ne poenas exigat Aiax
ut male defensus. curramus praecipites et,
dum iacet in ripa, calcemus Caesaris hostem.
sed videant servi, ne quis neget et pavidum in ius
cervice obstricta dominum trahat.' hi sermones
tunc de Seiano, secreta haec murmura vulgi.
visne salutari sicut Seianus, habere

who once elected the officers that ruled the state and commanded the armies.

79. **imperium**: military command.

81. **panem**: supplied through the public distribution of grain (7. 174 n) and the *sportula*. — **panem et circenses**: an expression often quoted which well characterizes the desires of the Roman people under the empire. — **perituros multos**: with Sejanus perished his children and many of his relatives and friends; Tac. *Ann.* V. 9; VI. 1–10.

82. **fornacula**: Intr. 73 *a*. — **pallidulus**: Intr. 74 *c*.

83. **Bruttidius**: probably Bruttidius Niger, an orator in the reign of Tiberius; Tac. *Ann.* III. 66. — **ad Martis aram**: there was an altar of Mars in the Campus Martius; cf. Liv. XXXV. 10. 12.

84. **victus Aiax**: *i.e.* Tiberius. The speaker is troubled lest Tiberius take vengeance upon all who are suspected of sympathy with Sejanus, and proposes to show his loyalty by insulting the dead body; **victus** refers to the defeat of Ajax in his contest with Ulysses for the arms of Achilles, and is not applicable to Tiberius. The speaker fears that the emperor, not having been properly supported (**male defensus**), as he thought, by the senate, may now, in his vengeance, act as madly against those whom he thinks his enemies as the defeated Ajax did.

86. **in ripa**: the body of Sejanus lay for three days on the bank of the Tiber, where it was insulted by the people, and was then thrown into the river; Dio Cass. 58. 11. 5. — **calcemus**: cf. Sen. *Tr. an.* 11. 11 *quo die Seianum senatus deduxerat, populus in frusta divisit.*

87. **videant servi**: Tiberius evaded the law which forbade slaves to testify against their masters by ordering that the slaves should be purchased by the *actor publicus*; cf. Tac. *Ann.* II. 30. — **in ius**, *to judgment*; Tac. *Ann.* IV. 21 *trahere in ius Vrgulaniam.*

88. **hi sermones**: see Intr. 49.

90. **visne salutari**: *i.e.* do you wish to have such crowds at your

tantundem atque illi summas donare curules,
illum exercitibus praeponere, tutor haberi
principis angusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis
cum grege Chaldaeo? vis certe pila cohortes,
egregios equites et castra domestica. quidni
haec cupias? et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
posse volunt. sed quae praeclara et prospera tanti
ut rebus laetis par sit mensura malorum?
huius qui trahitur praetextam sumere mavis,
an Fidenarum Gabiorumque esse potestas
et de mensura ius dicere, vasa minora
frangere, pannosus vacuis aedilis Vlubris?
ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris

morning receptions as Sejanus had? cf. Tac. *Ann.* IV. 74 and Dio Cass. 58. 5. 2.

91. **summas curules** (sc. *sellas*), *the highest curule offices*. The higher officers were now practically appointed by the emperor, and during the absence of Tiberius, Sejanus had almost imperial power.

92. **tutor**: Tiberius lived away from Rome, and Sejanus managed the business of the state for him much as a guardian does the business of his ward.

94. **grege Chaldaeo**: Tiberius was greatly influenced by the predictions of the astrologers, especially after his retirement to Capri. He had himself studied their art at Rhodes; cf. Tac. *Ann.* VI. 20. — **vis**: *i.e.* wish to control. — **pila cohortes**: the praetorian cohorts.

95. **egregios equites**: *equites* from the praetorian guard (Friedländer). — **castra domestica**: the praetorian camp. Sejanus increased the power of the praetorians by bringing the cohorts together into a permanent camp just outside the walls.

97. **quae praeclara . . . malorum**: *i.e.* what success is worth so much that one is willing to have the accompanying evils equal to the prosperity?

100. **Fidenarum, Gabiorum, Vlubris**: three examples of insignificant country towns. Fidenae, on the Tiber above the Anio, was once an important city. On Gabii, see 3. 192 n. Vlubrae (Hor. *Ep.* I. 11. 30) was near the Pontine marshes; cf. Cic. *Fam.* VII. 18. 3 — **potestas**, *town officer*. Would you rather be Sejanus or the magistrate of an almost deserted country town and decide the most trifling cases? cf. Hor. *S.* I. 5. 34.

101. **de mensura**: the aedile was a supervisor of weights and measures, and must destroy measures that were too small; cf. Pers. i. 130.

102. **pannosus**, *meanly clad;* cf. 7. 145. — **vacuis**: cf. 3. 2 n. — **aedilis**: cf. 3. 179.

Seianum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
excelsae turris tabulata, unde altior esset
casus et inpulsae praeceps inmane ruinae.
quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum
ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
ad generum Cereris sine caede ac vulnere pauci
descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.
Eloquium aut famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
incipit optare et totis quinquatribus optat
quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,

105. **numerosa tabulata,** *story above story.*

106. **altior**: *i.e.* from a greater height; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 10. 10 *celsae graviore casu decidunt turres.*

107. **praeceps**: a substantive; cf. 1. 149. — **inmane**: predicate adjective. — **ruinae**: subjective genitive, *the crash of the falling structure.*

108. **Crassos, Pompeios**: *i.e.* such men as Crassus and Pompey; Intr. 64 *a.* — **illum**: Julius Caesar; Intr. 66 *c.*

109. **ad sua flagra,** *under his lash.*

110. **nulla non,** *every.*

111. **magna vota**: prayers for great things; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 4. 15 *spem longam.* — **vota exaudita**: the hearing of their prayers. — **malignis**: they grant what is sought in prayer, knowing that it will bring disaster.

112. **ad generum Cereris**: see Intr. 66 *a.*

113. **reges et tyranni**: Intr. 79 *c.*

114–132. The schoolboy dreams of the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero, but both orators were put to death because they were eloquent.

115. **quinquatribus**: a festival, Quinquatrus or Quinquatria, celebrated originally for one day only, March 19, *i.e.* the fifth day after the ides (Varro, *L. L.* VI. 14 *quod erat post diem quintum idus, vocatur quinquatrus*), in later times lasting five days (March 19–23). Ovid wrongly derives its name from the length of the festival; *Fast.* III. 810 *nomina quae iunctis quinque diebus habent.* It became a holiday season and at this time schoolboys had a short vacation; cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 2. 197.

116. **quisquis uno colit asse**: *i.e.* the schoolboy who has made but once his trifling offering, of an *as*, to Minerva on the Quinquatrus. In the elementary school the boy received instruction from a *litterator* in reading, writing, and arithmetic. From this he went to the school of the *grammaticus* (7. 215–243), and thence to the school of the *rhetor* (7. 150–214).

quem sequitur custos angustae vernula capsae.
eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque
largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.
ingenio manus est et cervix caesa, nec umquam
sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.
'o fortunatam natam me consule Romam':
Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic
omnia dixisset. ridenda poemata malo
quam te, conspicuae divina Philippica famae,
volveris a prima quae proxima. saevus et illum
exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenae
torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.
dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
quem pater ardentis massae fuligine lippus
a carbone et forcipibus gladiosque paranti
incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

117. **custos capsae**: called *capsarius*. The *capsa* was a small cylindrical box or case in which books and writing materials were carried. — **angustae capsae**: Intr. 47 *b*. — **vernula**: Intr. 73 *g*.

118. **perit**: the contracted perfect; cf. 6. 295, and *periit*, 10. 11.

119. **largus . . . fons**: for the position, see Intr. 47 *a*.

120. **ingenio**: dative. The man of genius is contrasted with the pettifogger. — **manus et cervix**: Cicero's head and right hand were cut off and placed by Antony before the *rostra*.

122. **fortunatam . . . Romam**: cf. Intr. 47 *c*. The verse is probably from a poem mentioned by Cicero, *Fam*. I. 9. 23 *scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis*. Quintilian twice quotes this line (IX. 4. 41; XI. 1. 24).

123. **Antoni gladios contemnere**: suggested by Cic. *Phil*. II. 118 *contempsi Catilinae gladios, non pertimescam tuos*.

126. **volveris**, *art unrolled*, *i.e.* read. — **a prima proxima**: *i.e.* the second Philippic; see vs. 247 n. This speech was never delivered, but its publication cost Cicero his life. — **illum**: Demosthenes, who took poison that he might not fall into the hands of Antipater.

128. **torrentem**, *impetuous;* cf. 3. 74; 10. 9. — **theatri**: of Dionysus, completed by Lycurgus about 330 B.C., in which popular assemblies were often held.

129. **fato sinistro**: Intr. 16.

130. **pater**: the father of Demosthenes was the owner of a sword factory and a man of wealth. Juvenal speaks of him as if he were an armorer working at the anvil. — **lippus**, *half blinded*.

132. **ad rhetora misit**: not

Bellorum exuviae, truncis adfixa tropaeis
lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
et curtum temone iugum victaeque triremis
aplustre et summo tristis captivus in arcu
humanis maiora bonis creduntur. ad hoc se
Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
erexit, causas discriminis atque laboris
inde habuit; tanto maior famae sitis est quam
virtutis. quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam,
praemia si tollas? patriam tamen obruit olim
gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
haesuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quae
discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici,
quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulcris.
expende Hannibalem: quot libras in duce summo
invenies? hic est, quem non capit Africa Mauro

literally true, since the son was only seven years of age at his father's death.

133–187. Some are ambitious for military glory, but how little that is worth is shown by the examples of Hannibal, Alexander, and Xerxes.

133. **tropaeis**: a *tropaeum* was formed by fixing the arms taken from the enemy upon the trunk of a tree (**truncis**) at the place where the conquered enemy had turned to flight (τρέπω). In Verg. *Aen.* XI. 5–11 is a minute description of the *tropaeum* set up by Aeneas after the victory over Mezentius.

134. **buccula**: Intr. 73 *b*.

135. **curtum temone iugum**: *i.e.* a yoke with the broken-off end of the pole attached to it.

136. **aplustre**: an ornament placed on the stern of a ship and somewhat resembling in shape the extended wing of a bird. — **tristis captivus**: captives in chains represented in bas-relief upon the triumphal arch. — **captivus in arcu**: see Intr. 33.

138. **induperator**: see 4. 29 n.

139. **causas**, *incentives*.

141. **quis enim**, etc.: cf. Ov. *ex Pont.* II. 3. 11 *nec facile invenias multis in milibus unum virtutem pretium qui putet esse sui*.

142. **olim**, *at times*.

143. **tituli haesuri**: inscriptions cut ineffaceably in the stone. Intr. 41 *c*.

145. **sterilis fici**: *i.e.* the *caprificus* which grew around sepulchres; cf. Hor. *Epod.* 5. 17 *sepulcris caprificos erutas*. Its destructive force is noticed also by Martial X. 2. 9 *marmora Messalae findit caprificus*.

146. **fata**, *doom*.

148. **non capit**, *has not room*

percussa oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
rursus ad Aethiopum populos aliosque elephantos?
additur imperiis Hispania: Pyrenaeum
transilit. opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque:
diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.
'actum' inquit 'nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura.'
o qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum.
exitus ergo quis est? o gloria, vincitur idem
nempe et in exsilium praeceps fugit atque ibi magnus

for. A small urn could now contain all that remains of him for whom Africa was once too small. — **Mauro percussa oceano**: beaten by the Atlantic, *i.e.* on the west. On the east it reaches to the Nile, and on the south to the country of the Ethiopians.

150. **rursus**, *back*, *i.e.* toward the south. — **ad alios elephantos**: from one region that produced elephants (in Mauritania) to another in Ethiopia.

151. **Pyrenaeum**: on spondaic verses in Juvenal, see Intr. 83. Other spondaic lines in this satire are 88, 304, and 332.

152. **transilit,** *he leaps over*, to denote how rapidly and easily he passed on in his conquests from Spain to Gaul; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 3. 24 *rates transiliunt vada.* — **Alpem**: the singular is very rare, but cf. Ov. *A. A.* III. 150; Luc. I. 688. — **Alpemque nivemque**: Intr. 27.

153. **rumpit aceto**: Livy (XXI. 37. 2) says Hannibal built a fire upon rocks that impeded his progress, and when they had become hot poured vinegar on them to soften them, so that they could be cut away. Pliny mentions this method of splitting rocks (*N. H.* XXIII. 57).

154. **tenet,** *has reached;* cf. Liv. I. 37. 4. — **tendit,** *strives.*

156. **Subura** (cf. 3. 5 n): the most densely peopled quarter of Rome, meaning here, 'right in the heart of the city.'

158. **Gaetula belua**: Livy says he rode on his only remaining elephant. — **luscum**: in the spring of 217, after crossing the Apennines he was afflicted with ophthalmia and lost the sight of one eye; Liv. XXII. 2. 11.

160. **nempe,** *why.* — **in exsilium fugit**: some years after the battle of Zama he left Carthage secretly and repaired to the court of Antiochus, king of Syria, whom he aided in his contest with Rome. After the defeat of Antiochus, B.C. 190, Hannibal escaped to Prusias, king of Bithynia. Juvenal represents him as a client of Prusias making his morning *salutatio* as clients did at Rome; cf. 5. 19–23, 76–79.

mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
finem animae quae res humanas miscuit olim
non gladii, non saxa dabunt nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor
anulus. i demens et saevas curre per Alpes,
ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias.
unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis;
aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi
ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho;
cum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
sarcophago contentus erit. mors sola fatetur
quantula sint hominum corpuscula. creditur olim
velificatus Athos et quidquid Graecia mendax

161. **praetoria,** *palace.*

163. **quae . . . olim,** *which once set the whole world in commotion.*

166. **anulus**: more than thirty years after the battle of Cannae, Hannibal, to avoid being surrendered to Rome, took poison (Liv. XXXIX. 51.8), which he is said to have carried in a ring; cf. Aur. Vict. *de Vir. Ill.* 42. 6. — **i et** (sometimes *i nunc et*) is a frequent formula of Juvenal for ironically commanding to do something which, if what has been said is true, is hardly conceivable; cf. vs. 310; 6. 306; 12. 57.

167. **ut declamatio fias**: that Hannibal was a favorite subject for declamation has already been seen in 7. 161–164.

168. **unus . . . orbis**: Intr. 47 *a.* — **Pellaeo iuveni**: Alexander the Great, born at Pella, the capital of Macedonia.

169. **aestuat,** *chafes.*

170. **Gyari, Seripho**: small islands in the Aegean to which state criminals were banished under the empire; cf. 1. 73 n.

171. **a figulis munitam urbem**: Intr. 66 *b.* Alexander died in Babylon in his thirty-third year.

172. **sarcophago,** *coffin.* The word means *flesh eating*, and was applied to a limestone that was supposed to have the property of consuming the flesh of dead bodies.

173. **quantula,** *how insignificant.* — **corpuscula,** *the diminutive bodies;* cf. Ov. *Met.* XII. 615 *de tam magno restat Achille nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam.*

174. **velificatus Athos**: the fleet of Mardonius had been wrecked off Athos B.C. 493, and when Xerxes came westward with his great expedition, he is said by Herodotus (VII. 22–24) to have cut a canal through this isthmus to avoid a similar misfortune. Juvenal ridicules the story as only a Greek myth, but traces of such a

audet in historia, constratum classibus isdem
suppositumque rotis solidum mare; credimus altos
defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
prandente et madidis cantat quae Sostratus alis;
ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relicta,
in Corum atque Eurum solitus saevire flagellis
barbarus, Aeolio numquam hoc in carcere passos,
ipsum conpedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigaeum —
mitius id sane, quod non et stigmate dignum
credidit; huic quisquam vellet servire deorum? —
sed qualis rediit? nempe una nave, cruentis

canal are still to be seen. The distance across the isthmus near the point where it joins the mainland is about a mile and one half. — **Graecia mendax**: cf. 14. 240 *si Graecia vera*. The Greeks naturally magnified the power of the Persians, to make their own victory over them seem greater.

175. **isdem**: see Intr. 87.

176. **suppositum rotis**: the bridge over the Hellespont is mentioned by Herodotus (VII. 34).

177. **defecisse amnes**: Herodotus names the Scamander (VII. 43), the Melas (VII. 58), and the Lissus (VII. 108), among the rivers that were exhausted by the army of Xerxes.

178. **madidis alis**, *with moist* (or *drooping*) *wings*, *i.e.* with which he cannot make high flights; cf. Ov. *Met.* I. 264 *madidis notus evolat alis*. The scholiast says Sostratus was a poet who described the deeds of Xerxes, and he understands **madidis alis** to mean the sweating armpits of the poet who recites with great earnestness. — **quae**, *whatever*, *in short*.

179. **Salamine**: where in B.C. 480 the fleet of Xerxes was defeated by Themistocles.

180. **Corum, Eurum**: northwest and southeast winds. — **flagellis**: see 14. 19 n. Herodotus does not say that Xerxes scourged the winds.

181. **Aeolio in carcere**: cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 51–63.

182. **conpedibus**: when a storm had broken his bridge of boats Xerxes ordered the sea to be scourged with 300 lashes, and fetters to be thrown into it; Herod. VII. 35; VIII. 109. — **Ennosigaeum**, *the Earth Shaker*, one of the Homeric names of Poseidon.

183. **id**: on the use of the pronoun *is*, see Intr. 71. — **stigmate**: Herodotus (VII. 35) mentions the story of the branding of the Hellespont, but implies that it may not be true.

184. **huic servire**, *to be a slave to such a master*. Branding was a punishment inflicted upon slaves.

185. **sed**: resumptive, taking up the question of vs. 179 after the interruption, — but, I say, after having come with such immense preparations to conquer Greece, in what style did he return?

fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
has totiens optata exegit gloria poenas.
'Da spatium vitae, multos da, Iuppiter, annos.'
hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.
sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus
plena malis! deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum
dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
pendentisque genas et talis aspice rugas
quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,
in vetula scalpit iam mater simia bucca.
plurima sunt iuvenum discrimina, pulchrior ille
hoc atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo;
una senum facies. cum voce trementia membra
et iam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,
frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi;
usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibique
ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato
gaudia. nam coitus iam longa oblivio, vel si
coneris, iacet exiguus cum ramice nervus

Juvenal says he escaped from the battle of Salamis with a single ship. According to Herodotus he watched the battle from the shore (VIII. 90), and after the defeat marched with a part of his forces to the Hellespont, but left in Greece an army of 300,000 men under Mardonius (VIII. 113).

186. **tarda,** *impeded.*

187. **has poenas**: *i.e.* such as befell Hannibal, Alexander, and Xerxes.

188–239. We pray for long life, but old age has no enjoyment, since the powers of body and mind have become enfeebled.

189. **recto vultu, pallidus**: *i.e.* in health, in sickness.

191. **plena malis**: Intr. 35.

192. **dissimilem sui** (Intr. 30): unlike the face he once had.

194. **Thabraca**: on the coast of Numidia. Apes abounded in the northern regions of Africa; cf. Herod. IV. 194.

197. **multum robustior**: cf. 12. 66 n.

201. **natisque sibique**: Intr. 27.

202. **captatori**: who can put up with almost anything, with the prospect of a fortune.

203. **torpente palato**: since he has lost the sense of taste.

et quamvis tota palpetur nocte, iacebit.
anne aliquid sperare potest haec inguinis aegri
canities? quid quod merito suspecta libido est
quae venerem adfectat sine viribus? aspice partis
nunc damnum alterius. nam quae cantante voluptas,
sit licet eximius, citharoedo sive Seleuco
et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?
quid refert magni sedeat qua parte theatri
qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum
concentus? clamore opus est ut sentiat auris
quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
praeterea minimus gelido iam in corpore sanguis
febre calet sola, circumsilit agmine facto
morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quaeras,
promptius expediam quot amaverit Oppia moechos,
quot Themison aegros autumno occiderit uno,
quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus
pupillos, quot longa viros exsorbeat uno

209. **partis alterius**: *i.e.* the sense of hearing.

211. **Seleuco**: some popular musician.

212. **aurata**: embroidered with gold. — **lacerna**: see 1. 27 n.

213. **qua parte theatri**: he could not hear even if he were in the orchestra.

216. **venisse**, *has come to call.* — **puer**: the *cubicularius;* cf. Cic. *Ver.* II. 3. 8. — **quot nuntiet horas**: cf. Mart. VIII. 67. 1 *horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat.* Time was measured among the Romans by the *solarium* (sundial) or the *clepsydra* (water clock). There were clocks in some private houses, but people depended mainly upon the instruments set up in public places. Some persons kept among their slaves one whose especial duty it was to watch the *horologia* and announce the hours.

217. **iam in**: on the elision, see Intr. 81.

218. **agmine facto**: 3. 162.

221. **Themison**: may stand for any physician at Rome with a good practice. Pliny (*N. H.* XXIX. 6) and Seneca (*Ep.* 95. 9) mention a distinguished physician of this name. It was common for physicians and actors to assume the names of those who had been particularly prominent in the same profession. — **autumno**: cf. 4. 56 *letifero autumno.*

222. **Basilus**: a pettifogger of that name is mentioned at 7. 145. — **socios**, *partners.* — **Hirrus**: a dishonest guardian.

Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus,
percurram citius quot villas possideat nunc
quo tondente gravis iuveni mihi barba sonabat.
ille umero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis; ambos
perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet; huius
pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
ipse ad conspectum cenae diducere rictum
suetus hiat tantum ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
ore volat pleno mater ieiuna. sed omni
membrorum damno maior dementia, quae nec
nomina servorum nec vultum agnoscit amici
cum quo praeterita cenavit nocte, nec illos
quos genuit, quos eduxit. nam codice saevo
heredes vetat esse suos, bona tota feruntur
ad Phialen; tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.
ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt
funera natorum, rogus aspiciendus amatae
coniugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.
haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
perpetuo maerore et nigra veste senescant.
rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,

226. This verse has already appeared at 1. 25.

235. **cum quo**: see Intr. 48.

236. **saevo,** *unnatural.*

237. **suos,** *his own children.* If they were passed over without mention the will was void.

240–288. Although the mental faculties retain their vigor, yet many bereavements and misfortunes befall the aged man, from which a timely death would have exempted him.

240. **ut**: this concessive use of *ut* is rare in Juvenal; cf. 8. 272; 13. 100.

242. **sororibus**: for the ablative, see Intr. 35.

245. **nigra**: the color of mourning; cf. 3. 213 *pullati proceres.*

246. **rex Pylius**: Nestor. In *Il.* I. 250 he is said to have lived through two generations (γενεαί) and to be ruling over the third. According to Herodotus (II. 142. 2) three generations made a

exemplum vitae fuit a cornice secundae.
felix nimirum, qui tot per saecula mortem
distulit atque suos iam dextra conputat annos,
quique novum totiens mustum bibit. oro, parumper
attendas quantum de legibus ipse queratur
fatorum et nimio de stamine, cum videt acris
Antilochi barbam ardentem, cum quaerit ab omni
quisquis adest socius, cur haec in tempora duret,
quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit aevo.
haec eadem Peleus raptum cum luget Achillen,
atque alius cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
incolumi Troia Priamus venisset ad umbras
Assaraci magnis sollemnibus Hectore funus

century. Reckoning in this way Nestor would have been from seventy to ninety at the time of the Trojan war. In Ovid (*Met.* XII. 187–188) he is made to say that he has lived through two centuries and is living in the third.

247. **a cornice secundae**: cf. vs. 126 *a prima proxima*; Hor. *S.* II. 3. 193 *ab Achille secundus.* The crow was supposed to be very long-lived; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 17. 13 *annosa cornix*; Pliny (*N. H.* VII. 153) mentions a statement of Hesiod that the crow lives to nine times the age of man.

248. **saecula,** *generations.*

249. **dextra conputat annos**: *i.e.* he is more than a century old. The units and tens were expressed by different positions of the fingers of the left hand, and the hundreds and thousands (below 10,000) were counted in a similar way on the right. Marquardt, *Privatleben* I. p. 98.

250. **mustum**: the unfermented juice of the grape. — **bibit.** ‖ **oro**: for the frequency of the 'bucolic' diaeresis in Juvenal, see Intr. 80 *d.*

252. **stamine,** *thread of life*; cf. 3. 27, and the frequent use in poetry of *filum* and *subtegmen.*

253. **Antilochi barbam ardentem**: *i.e.* when he sees the dead body of his son, now grown to be a man, burning on the funeral pyre. Antilochus, while rescuing his father, was slain by Memnon.

254. **socius,** *friend*; Intr. 46. — **cur,** etc.: cf. Prop. III. 5. 50 *o mors, cur mihi sera venis?*

256. **haec eadem**: Intr. 50. — **raptum,** *snatched away by death.*

257. **alius**: Laertes. — **cui fas**: he had a right to mourn Ulysses as dead, since he had been so long absent that no one at home thought him alive. — **Ithacum**: Ulysses; cf. 14. 287; 15. 26; Intr. 66 *c.*

258. **incolumi Troia**: Priam lived to see Hector slain, and his kingdom overthrown, and he died at last by the hand of the enemy.

259. **Assaraci**: grandfather of Anchises. — **funus,** *dead body.*

portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus inter
Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
coeperat audaces Paris aedificare carinas.
longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit
eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara
et ruit ante aram summi Iovis ut vetulus bos,
qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
praebet ab ingrato iam fastiditus aratro.
exitus ille utcumque hominis, sed torva canino
latravit rictu quae post hunc vixerat uxor.
festino ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti
et Croesum, quem vox iusti facunda Solonis
respicere ad longae iussit spatia ultima vitae.

260. **reliquis fratrum**: cf. Liv. XLII. 65 *reliquis peditum*, and Tac. *Ann.* XV. 70 *reliqui coniuratorum*. — **cervicibus**, *on their shoulders*.

262. **scissa palla**: beating the breast and rending the garments were signs of grief; cf. 13. 132.

265. **longa dies**, *long life*, 'length of days.'

266. **Asiam**: Troy and the region subject to it.

267. **tremulus**: with age. — **tulit arma**: cf. Verg. *Aen.* II. 509–511 *arma diu senior desueta trementibus aevo circumdat nequiquam umeris, et inutile ferrum cingitur.* — **tiara**: his royal diadem.

268. **vetulus**: Intr. 74 *d*.

270. **ab aratro**: see Intr. 68.

271. **utcumque**, *at any rate*, used without a verb, as an indefinite adverb in Livy and later writers. — **canino latravit rictu**: cf. Ov. *Met.* XIII. 568 *rictuque in verba parato latravit, conata loqui.*

273. **regem Ponti**: Mithridates, who after ruling more than fifty years, was defeated by the Romans and deserted by his army, and died by the hand of a faithful Gallic soldier. — **transeo**: cf. 3. 114 n.

274. **Croesum**: the story of his interview with Solon is told by Herodotus (I. 30–33). Croesus, judging himself the most blest of mortals, was displeased because Solon did not name him among the happiest men he knew. But Solon told him: 'In everything we must have regard to the end.' Croesus remembered this when he was defeated and taken prisoner by Cyrus, and by relating the story to Cyrus saved his own life; Herod. I. 86–87.

exsilium et carcer Minturnarumque paludes
et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
hinc causas habuere; quid illo cive tulisset
natura in terris, quid Roma beatius umquam,
si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
cum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres
optandas, sed multae urbes et publica vota
vicerunt; igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis
servatum victo caput abstulit. hoc cruciatu

275. **spatia ultima**: a figure from the race course ('the last laps'). One cannot tell who is the victor in the race before the finish.

276. **exsilium et carcer**: the contest of Marius against Sulla, his flight in his seventieth year from Rome, his imprisonment and exile all came during the last two years of his life. — **Minturnarum paludes**: after escaping from Sulla's cavalry, he lay concealed in the marshes near Minturnae.

277. **victa Carthagine**: when the praetor sent word to him not to land in Africa, Marius replied: 'Tell him you have seen Gaius Marius sitting an exile amid the ruins of Carthage'; Plut. *Mar.* 40. 5–7.

279. **quid beatius**: the neuter is not infrequently used of persons, especially with a comparative and the ablative, as if to include every possible example; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* III. 27 *Tarquinio quid impudentius?* So also *nihil*, 'absolutely no one,' as Plin. *Ep.* II. 9. 4 *habet avunculum C. Septicium, quo nihil verius novi.*

280. **circumducto**: *i.e.* in the triumphal procession.

281. **opimam**, *sated with victory*. For the hiatus after **pompa**, see Intr. 82.

282. **Teutonico**: see 8. 253 n. — **vellet**, *was just upon the point of*. Marius returned to power and died in his seventh consulship, but his name suggests the misfortunes and crimes of the civil war with Sulla rather than his great victory over the enemies of Rome.

283. **febres**: this was at Naples the year before Caesar crossed the Rubicon, when Pompey was in prosperity. Velleius (II. 48.2) says that all Italy offered vows for his restoration; cf. Cic. *Tusc.* I. 86.

286. **servatum**: he recovered from this disease to be defeated (**victo**) two years after at Pharsalus, and to be killed and beheaded (**caput abstulit**) in Egypt. — **hoc cruciatu caruit**: even Catiline and his companions met a death less disgraceful, because their bodies were not mutilated. Lentulus and Cethegus were strangled in prison, and Catiline fell in

Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus
integer, et iacuit Catilina cadavere toto.
Formam optat modico pueris, maiore puellis
murmure, cum Veneris fanum videt anxia mater
usque ad delicias votorum. 'cur tamen' inquit
'corripias? pulchra gaudet Latona Diana.'
sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia qualem
ipsa habuit, cuperet Rutilae Verginia gibbum
accipere atque suam Rutilae dare. filius autem
corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes
semper habet; rara est adeo concordia formae
atque pudicitiae. sanctos licet horrida mores
tradiderit domus ac veteres imitata Sabinos,
praeterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto
sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna
larga manu — quid enim puero conferre potest plus
custode et cura natura potentior omni? —
non licet esse viro. nam prodiga corruptoris
improbitas ipsos audet temptare parentes;
tanta in muneribus fiducia. nullus ephebum
deformem saeva castravit in arce tyrannus,

battle. Dio's statement (37. 40) that Catiline's head was sent to Rome is not confirmed by any other author.

288. **cadavere toto**: cf. Suet. *Nero* 49 *Nero nihil prius aut magis a comitibus exegerat quam . . . ut quoquo modo totus crema-retur.*

289–345. The desire of personal beauty and the dangers to which it is exposed.

290. **murmure**: cf. Pers. 2. 9 *sub lingua murmurat.*

291. **usque ad delicias votorum**, *even to fanciful petitions.*

294. **Rutilae**: some woman with a humpback.

295. **suam**: sc. *faciem* from 293. The stories of Lucretia and Verginia are told by Livy (I. 57–58; III. 44–51).

296. **miseros . . . habet,** *keeps his parents in constant distress and anxiety.*

299. **Sabinos**: proverbial for their simplicity and chastity.

302. **plus**: sc. *quam vultum modesto sanguine ferventem.*

303. **custode**: including the *paedagogus* and all who have to do with the boy's training.

nec praetextatum rapuit Nero loripedem nec
strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
i nunc et iuvenis specie laetare tui, quem
maiora exspectant discrimina. fiet adulter
publicus, et poenas metuit quascumque mariti
irati debet, nec erit felicior astro
Martis, ut in laqueos numquam incidat. exigit autem
interdum ille dolor plus quam lex ulla dolori
concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
verberibus, quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat.
sed tuus Endymion dilectae fiet adulter
matronae. mox cum dederit Servilia nummos,
fiet et illius quam non amat, exuet omnem
corporis ornatum; quid enim ulla negaverit udis
inguinibus, sive est haec Oppia sive Catulla?
deterior totos habet illic femina mores.
'sed casto quid forma nocet?' quid profuit immo
Hippolyto grave propositum, quid Bellerophonti?
erubuit nempe haec ceu fastidita repulsa,
nec Stheneboea minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se

310. **i nunc**, etc.: cf. vs. 166 n.

313. **felicior astro Martis**: cf. 3. 74 *sermo Isaeo torrentior*.

314. **laqueos**: referring to the net in which Mars was caught by Vulcan; Hom. *Od.* VIII. 266–369.

324. **sed . . . nocet**, *but, you say, how does beauty harm one who is chaste?* cf. Ov. *Met.* II. 572 *forma mihi nocuit*.—**immo**, *rather let us ask*.

325. **grave propositum**, *his serious purpose* of living a chaste life.

326. **haec** must be the woman who tempted Hippolytus, as vs. 327 shows, though this is the more remote of the two examples. — **ceu fastidita**, *as if she had been slighted*. — **repulsa**: ablative with **erubuit**.

327. **Stheneboea**: called also Anteia, wife of Proetus. — **Cressa**: the Cretan woman, *i.e.* Phaedra, daughter of Minos and wife of Theseus. — **se concussere**, *roused themselves to vengeance*. Hippolytus, son of Theseus, having repelled the advances of his stepmother, was falsely accused by her to his father, and killed by the agency of Neptune. Bellerophon, for a similar rebuff to Stheneboea, was sent to accomplish tasks supposed to be impossible, as the destruction of the Chimera; Hom. *Il.* VI. 152–205.

concussere ambae. mulier saevissima tunc est,
cum stimulos odio pudor admovet. elige quidnam
suadendum esse putes cui nubere Caesaris uxor
destinat. optimus hic et formosissimus idem
gentis patriciae rapitur miser exstinguendus
Messalinae oculis; dudum sedet illa parato
flammeolo Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
sternitur et ritu decies centena dabuntur
antiquo; veniet cum signatoribus auspex.
haec tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas?
non nisi legitime vult nubere. quid placeat dic:
ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas;
si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res
nota urbi et populo contingat principis aurem.
dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus; interea tu
obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum

329. **pudor**, *sense of shame*, at being slighted.

330. (*ei*) **cui**: *i.e.* C. Silius, who was loved by Messalina, wife of Claudius. While the emperor was absent at Ostia they were publicly married; Tac. *Ann.* XI. 26.

331. **formosissimus**: cf. Tac. *Ann.* XI. 12 *Silium, iuventutis Romanae pulcherrimum*.

332. **exstinguendus**, *only to be destroyed*.

334. **Tyrius**, *covered with purple*. — **genialis**: sc. *lectus*. — **in hortis**: probably of Lucullus on the Pincian hill; Tac. *Ann.* XI. 1.

335. **ritu antiquo** refers probably to the custom, not to the amount, though this seems to have been a not uncommon sum for a dowry among the higher classes. — **decies centena**: sc. *milia sestertium*. The abridged form is common, and often *decies* alone is used.

336. **signatoribus**: witnesses to the marriage contract. — **auspex**: Cicero (*de Div.* I. 28) speaks of the presence of the *auspices* at weddings.

337. **tu**: *i.e.* Silius.

338. **vult**: sc. *Messalina*; she will be satisfied with nothing less than the legal forms of marriage. — **quid**: for *utrum*, see Intr. 76. — **quid placeat**: addressed to Silius. Your beauty will be the cause of your death in either case. If you refuse Messalina, you perish before nightfall. If you comply, you will have a few days' respite, till the emperor hears of your crime.

339. **velis, erit**: Intr. 55. — **ante lucernas**: *i.e.* before evening; cf. Mart. X. 19. 18 *seras tutior ibis ad lucernas*.

343. **tanti** (*est*): sc. *ut obsequaris* or *ut scelus admittas*; cf. 3. 54; 5. 9.

paucorum. quidquid levius meliusve putaris,
praebenda est gladio pulchra haec et candida cervix.
Nil ergo optabunt homines? si consilium vis,
permittes ipsis expendere numinibus quid
conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
nam pro iucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di;
carior est illis homo quam sibi. nos animorum
inpulsu et caeca magnaque cupidine ducti
coniugium petimus partumque uxoris, at illis
notum qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.
ut tamen et poscas aliquid voveasque sacellis
exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci,
orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
fortem posce animum mortis terrore carentem,
qui spatium vitae extremum inter munera ponat
naturae, qui ferre queat quoscumque labores,
nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil, et potiores
Herculis aerumnas credat saevosque labores
et venere et cenis et pluma Sardanapalli.

344. **quidquid,** *whichever of the two;* cf. *quid,* vs. 338.

345. **praebenda est cervix:** Claudius ordered the execution of Silius. Narcissus, his favorite freedman, had Messalina also put to death, as if by the emperor's command.

346–366. Be content to let the gods send what they deem best. Pray for health, reason, and courage, and seek happiness through virtue.

347. **permittes:** cf. Hor. *C.* I. 9. 9 *permitte divis cetera.* For the future, see 8. 37 n. — **expendere,** *to determine;* see Intr. 15 and 16.

354. **tamen et:** take submissively what the gods send; nevertheless, that you may also have some prayer to offer.

355. **candiduli:** Intr. 74 *e.* — **tomacula:** a kind of sausage. Martial (I. 41. 9–10) says they were carried about the streets for sale, in hot ovens.

356. **mens sana in corpore sano:** cf. Hor. *C.* I. 31. 17–19 *frui paratis et valido mihi, Latoe, dones et, precor, integra cum mente;* Sen. *Ep.* 10. 4 *roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis.*

360. **nesciat irasci,** *is incapable of wrath.*

362. **pluma:** cf. Mart. XII. 17. 8 *dormit et in pluma purpureoque toro.* — **Sardanapalli:** according

monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare; semita certe
tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae.
nullum numen habes si sit prudentia; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam caeloque locamus.

SATVRA XI

Atticus eximie si cenat, lautus habetur:
si Rutilus, demens. quid enim maiore cachinno
excipitur vulgi quam pauper Apicius? omnis
convictus thermae stationes, omne theatrum

to Diodorus Siculus II. 23–27, the last king of Nineveh, who surpassed all his predecessors in licentiousness and effeminacy.

363. **tibī**: see Intr. 84.

365. **numen**, *divine power*. — **prudentia**, *foresight*; what we call good luck comes in consequence of proper precaution, and ill luck, from our own neglect. The goddess Fortuna exists only in our imagination. Verses 365–366 are repeated with slight variation in 14. 315–316. For **habes** there is a variant, *abest*, with which the meaning would be: 'All the deities are on our side if we have foresight.'

XI. On Plain Living. — On the last day of the Megalesian festival, April 10, Juvenal invites his friend Persicus to dine with him. He describes the plain country fare at his table, contrasting it with the wanton luxury at the dinners of the rich, and incidentally gives a pleasing picture of the simple life of the Romans in the early days. To this he prefixes an introduction (1–55) on the foolishness of the man who spends on his appetite more than his resources allow.

1–55. One should live according to his means and know what he can afford. By borrowing and dissipation men are driven to voluntary exile to escape their creditors.

1. **Atticus**, *an Atticus, i.e.* any rich man. — **eximie**, *uncommonly well*. — **lautus habetur**, *is said to live in splendid style*.

2. **Rutilus**, *a Rutilus, i.e.* any man who has squandered his fortune and is now poor. — **demens**, *out of his senses*.

3. **pauper Apicius**: cf. 4. 23 n. He poisoned himself because he was reduced to 10,000,000 sesterces.

4. **convictus**, *banquets*, in writers of this age; cf. Mart. XII. *Praef. bibliothecas, theatra, convictus*. — **thermae**, *public baths*; cf. 7. 233; natural places for news and gossip. — **stationes**: places of public resort, generally furnished with seats, where people gathered for business or conversation; cf. Plin. *Ep.* I. 13. 2 *plerique in stationibus sedent, tempusque audiendi fabulis conterunt.*

de Rutilo. nam dum valida ac iuvenalia membra
sufficiunt galeae dumque ardet sanguine, fertur
non cogente quidem sed nec prohibente tribuno
scripturus leges et regia verba lanistae.
multos porro vides quos saepe elusus ad ipsum
creditor introitum solet exspectare macelli,
et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.
egregius cenat meliusque miserrimus horum
et cito casurus iam perlucente ruina.
interea gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt
numquam animo pretiis opstantibus; interius si
attendas, magis illa iuvant quae pluris ementur.
ergo haud difficile est perituram arcessere summam

5. **de Rutilo**, *are talking about Rutilus*; Intr. 50.

6. **sufficiunt galeae**: *i.e.* fit him for military service; cf. 7. 33 *aetas patiens cassidis atque ligonis*; and 8. 169 *maturus bello*. — **fertur**, *is impelled* by his own nature. Freemen often became gladiators after they had squandered their fortunes. It would seem, from this passage, that the tribune had the right to intercede to annul the agreement of a citizen with a *lanista*, and possibly the right, in some cases, to compel him to make such agreement.

7. **sed nec**, *but not . . . either*.

8. **leges**, *terms* of the contract. — **regia verba**: the gladiator took a solemn oath to submit to anything which the *lanista* might require. — **lanistae**: 3. 158.

10. **macelli**: the general market where provisions of all sorts were offered for sale; cf. Ter. *Eun.* 255–257. The Macellum Liviae had been built by Augustus on the Esquiline, and the Macellum Magnum by Nero on the Caelian, — perhaps the site of the circular church of St. Stephen.

11. **vivendi causa**: 8. 84 n.

12. **egregius**: comparative of the adverb *egregie*. The one most deeply involved in debt spends most upon his dinner.

13. **casurus** (Intr. 41 *b*): like an old building sure to fall, through the cracked walls of which the light already shines; cf. 3. 196 *pendente ruina*. The future participle is connected by **et** with the adjective **miserrimus**, and both agree with the implied subject of **cenat**.

14. **interea**: so long as the final crash is delayed. — **gustus**, *dainties*. — **elementa omnia**: *i.e.* air, water, land.

15. **animo**, *desire*.

16. **ementur**, *are to be purchased*; the delight is in anticipation rather than in actual enjoyment.

17. **haud difficile est**: *i.e.* they have no scruple about parting with family plate or even a mother's image; cf. 3. 31 *quis facile est*. — **perituram**: which they will soon squander; Intr. 41 *a*.

lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,
et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
fictile; sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi.
refert ergo quis haec eadem paret; in Rutilo nam
luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
sumit et a censu famam trahit. illum ego iure
despiciam qui scit quanto sublimior Atlans
omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem
ignoret quantum ferrata distet ab arca
sacculus. e caelo descendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν,
figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
coniugium quaeras vel sacri in parte senatus
esse velis; neque enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se traducebat Vlixes;

18. **oppositis**, *pawned, mortgaged;* cf. Cat. 26 *villula opposita ad milia quindecim et ducentos.* — **fracta**: he breaks an image of his mother that it may not be recognized, and then sells it for old silver.

19. **nummis**: *i.e. sestertiis.* — **condire**, *to fill with dainties.*

20. **fictile**: cf. 3. 168 *fictilibus cenare;* he has pawned his silver and must eat from earthenware.— **miscellanea**, *hotchpotch*, the nourishing but coarse fare of the gladiatorial school (*ludus gladiatorius*).

21. **ergo**: as I have already said; cf. vss. 1–2.

22. **laudabile nomen**: *e.g. liberalitas.* The subject of **est** and the two verbs following is to be found in **haec eadem paret**; living in such style is extravagance in a Rutilus, but in a Ventidius it is called by a better-sounding name; cf. 4. 13 and 8. 182.

24. **qui scit**: only a defining clause, hence the indicative. The subjunctive **ignoret** gives the condition of **despiciam.**

25. **omnibus**, *any other;* cf. vs. 66 *toto grege mollior;* 10. 232; 14. 68 *omni sine labe.*

26. **ignoret**: *i.e.* supposes that one with only a purse of money can purchase anything that he desires, just as if he had a large deposit with the bankers.

27. **sacculus**: the purse of the poor, while **ferrata arca** (1. 90 n) is the large strong box which holds the money of the rich. — **e caelo descendit**: *i.e.* it was, at any rate, of divine origin. — **γνῶθι σεαυτόν**: an inscription at Delphi, ascribed to many different sources. Juvenal extends it beyond the *nosce animum tuum* of Cicero *Tusc.* I. 52, and makes it include the measure of one's abilities and resources; vs. 35.

29. **coniugium**: *i.e.* that you may wed one of your station. — **in parte senatus**: seek only those offices which you are able to fill.

ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
protegere adfectas, te consule, dic tibi qui sis,
orator vehemens an Curtius et Matho buccae.
noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus
in summis minimisque, etiam cum piscis emetur,
ne mullum cupias cum sit tibi gobio tantum
in loculis. quis enim te deficiente crumina
et crescente gula manet exitus, aere paterno
ac rebus mersis in ventrem faenoris atque
argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
anulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
non praematuri cineres nec funus acerbum

31. **Thersites**: cf. 8. 269–271; even he was not vain enough to claim the arms of Achilles. — **traducebat**, *exposed himself to ridicule;* cf. 8. 17 *squalentis traducit avos.*

32. **ancipitem causam,** *a cause whose issue is critical.* — **magno discrimine,** *of great moment.*

33. **adfectas**: on account of the parenthesis this is not parallel with **quaeras** and **velis,** but forms an antecedent sentence to **dic tibi qui sis.** — **qui**: this form of the interrogative occurs here only, in Juvenal; Intr. 77.

34. **vehemens**: the position of the word in Juvenal's verse (cf. 9. 11; 13. 196) does not show whether he treated it as a trisyllable or as a dissyllable, — probably the latter (Lachmann on Lucretius, II. 1024). — **Matho**: cf. 1. 32; 7. 129; see Intr. 64 *a.* — **buccae** (appositive with **Curtius** and **Matho**), *mere bags of wind;* cf. 3. 35, and *cavi folles*, 7. 111.

37. **mullum**: cf. 4. 15 n. — **gobio tantum in loculis**: *i.e.* only money enough for a *gobio*, a small fish; Plaut. *Pers.* 317 *boves bini hic sunt in crumina.*

38. **quis enim**: Intr. 78. — **deficiente crumina**: the phrase is borrowed from Hor. *Ep.* I. 4. 11. — **crumina,** *purse*, a leathern bag supported by a strap that went around the neck; Plaut. *Asin.* 657 *hic istam collŏca cruminam in collo.*

39. **gula,** *gluttony.*

41. **argenti,** *silver plate.*

42. **talibus dominis**: *i.e.* those once possessing flocks and estates which they have now squandered. — **exit**: passes out of their possession.

43. **anulus**: the badge of equestrian rank: The loss of the equestrian *census* involved also loss of rank and the privileges belonging thereto, as the right to wear the gold ring and the tunic with a purple stripe, and to occupy a knight's place in the theatre; Friedländer I[5]. 249.

44. **acerbum,** *untimely;* cf. Plaut. *Asin.* 595 *acerbum funus filiae faciet*, and the note of Ser-

luxuriae, sed morte magis metuenda senectus.
hi plerumque gradus: conducta pecunia Romae
et coram dominis consumitur; inde ubi paulum
nescio quid superest et pallet faenoris auctor,
qui vertere solum Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
cedere namque foro iam non est deterius quam
Esquilias a ferventi migrare Subura.
ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno.
sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, morantur
pauci ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe Pudorem.

Experiere hodie numquid pulcherrima dictu,
Persice, non praestem vitae tibi moribus et re,

vius on Verg. *Aen.* VI. 429 *acerbo = immaturo: translatio a pomis est.* The worst punishment of gluttony is not a premature death, but old age spent in want and often among strangers.

46. **conducta,** *borrowed;* cf. Hor. *S.* I. 2. 9 *conductis nummis.*

47. **dominis**: *i.e.* the creditors, the real owners. — **paulum nescio quid,** *a little something.*

48. **pallet**: lest he lose the whole. — **faenoris auctor**: *i.e. faenerator.*

49. **qui vertere solum**: who voluntarily exile themselves; cf. Cic. *pro Caec.* 100 *quia volunt aliquam poenam subterfugere aut calamitatem, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant.* — **Baias**: cf. 3. 4 n. — **ad ostrea**: *i.e.* the Lucrine oysters; cf. 4. 142 n; Hor. *Epod.* 2. 49. — **currunt**: when they have spent at Rome all that can be borrowed there, they run away to avoid their creditors, but only to hasten to the pleasantest region of Italy, where the luxury is even greater than at Rome.

50. **cedere foro,** *to quit the forum, i.e.* to get out of the reach of one's creditors. The forum was the place of business of bankers and usurers. It is not considered now more dishonorable to defraud one's creditors than to move from one quarter of the city to another.

51. **Esquilias**: cf. *gelidas Esquilias,* 5. 77. — **ferventi,** *swarming.* — **Subura**: cf. 3. 5 n.

53. **anno uno**: cf. vs. 72 *parte anni;* ablative to denote a period within which a thing takes place. — **circensibus**: cf. 3. 223 n.

54. **sanguinis non gutta**: we are no longer capable of blushing. — **morantur . . . Pudorem**: Shame is fleeing from the city, a general laughing-stock, and few there be that care to detain her.

56–63. Dine with me and you will find that I practise what I preach.

57. **Persice**: a friend of Juvenal to whom this satire is addressed, but not otherwise known. — **non praestem**: *i.e.* whether I

si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
coram aliis dictem, puero sed in aure placentas.
nam cum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis
Euandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
hospes, et ipse tamen contingens sanguine caelum,
alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.
fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.
de Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro
haedulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbae
necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,

do not put in practice those principles that sound so well in speech. — **vitae moribus**, *manner of life*.

58. **siliquas**, *pulse*, the green pods of leguminous vegetables, as peas and beans; cf. Hor. *Ep.* II. 1. 123 *vivit siliquis et pane secundo*. — **occultus ganeo**, *a glutton on the sly*. — **pultes**: a thick porridge made of *far* (*spelt*), which served in place of bread among the poorer classes. It was the common food of the early Romans.

59. **dictem**: *i.e.* order him to get. — **in aure**: cf. Hor. *S.* I. 9. 9 *in aurem dicere nescio quid puero*. — **placentas**, *cakes*, made of wheat flour mixed with cheese and honey.

60. **sis conviva promissus**: you have accepted an invitation to dine with me. *Promitto* was a frequent term for accepting an invitation to a meal; Plaut. *Most.* 1004 *promisi foras: ad cenam ne me te vocare censeas*; Cic. *de Or.* II. 27 *ad fratrem promiserat*; Sen. *S.* 2. 12 *ego illi ad prandium promisissem, ad cenam renuntiassem*; Plin. *Ep.* I. 15 *heus tu promittis ad cenam nec venis*. — **mihi**: see Intr. 84. — **habebis Euandrum**: *i.e.* you will have in me a frugal host, like Evander who entertained Hercules and Aeneas.

61. **Tirynthius**: Hercules; cf. Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 228. Evander entertained Hercules when he was returning from Spain with the oxen of Geryon; Liv. I. 7, Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 359–365.

62. **hospes**: Aeneas. — **contingens caelum**: through Venus, his mother.

63. **alter aquis**: Aeneas, according to tradition, was lost in the waters of the Numicius at the time of his victory over the Rutuli. — **alter flammis**: Hercules perished in flames on Mount Oeta.

64–89. The frugal meal has been furnished from my own estate, but once it would have been a holiday feast when a dictator was guest.

64. **fercula**: see 1. 94 n. — **nullis ornata macellis**, like *dapes inemptas* (Hor. *Epod.* 2. 48), means that his provisions have come from his own garden and farm.

65. **Tiburtino agro**: Juvenal's estate at Tibur; cf. *vilica* vs. 69; see Intr. 8.

66. **toto grege**: *i.e.* than any other in the whole flock. — **inscius herbae**, *that has never tasted grass;* has not yet been weaned.

qui plus lactis habet quam sanguinis, et montani
asparagi, posito quos legit vilica fuso.
grandia praeterea tortoque calentia faeno
ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatae
parte anni quales fuerant in vitibus uvae,
Signinum Syriumque pirum, de corbibus isdem
aemula Picenis et odoris mala recentis
nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam
autumnum et crudi posuere pericula suci.
haec olim nostri iam luxuriosa senatus
cena fuit. Curius parvo quae legerat horto
ipse focis brevibus ponebat holuscula, quae nunc
squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor,

68. **montani**: growing wild, inferior to that which grew in gardens.

69. **legit vilica**: cf. Mart. IX. 60. 3 *Praenestino te vilica legit in horto*. — **fuso**, *spindle*, with which fibres of wool or flax were twisted into threads. The process of spinning with the distaff and spindle is minutely described by Catullus in 64. 311–319.

70. **torto faeno**: in which they were brought. Eggs were sometimes carried in hay; cf. Mart. III. 47. 14 *tuta faeno cursor ova portabat*.

72. **parte anni** (cf. 53 n): *i.e.* through the winter till April (vs. 193), when the Megalesian games took place. Grapes were preserved in air-tight vessels, or in sawdust; Plin. *N. H.* XV. 62–67.

73. **Signinum**, *Signian*, *i.e.* from Signia (now Segni), an ancient town of Latium; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XV. 55 *Signina quae alii a colore testacea appellant*. — **Syrium**: a variety which came originally from Syria. It grew best in the region of Tarentum. Columella (V. 10. 18) says the best pears were those from Signia, and the Tarentine, which are called Syrian. — **isdem**: *i.e.* that contain the pears; Intr. 87.

74. **aemula Picenis**: cf. Hor. *S.* II. 4. 70 *Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco*. Picenum, a district in the eastern part of Italy, was famous for its apples, pears, and olives; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 3. 272.

76. **autumnum**: *i.e.* their hardness and acidity, explained by the words **crudi pericula suci**, *dangers of the unripe juice*.

77. **iam luxuriosa**, *quite extravagant* in comparison with the frugal style of living of early times.

78. **Curius**: *i.e.* M'. Curius Dentatus, who raised and cooked his own vegetables. Even the fettered slave to-day would refuse such fare as the conqueror of Pyrrhus thought good enough for himself.

79. **holuscula**: Intr. 73 *c*.

80. **in magna compede**: Intr. 33. — **fossor**: the laborer who

qui meminit calidae sapiat quid vulva popinae.
sicci terga suis rara pendentia crate
moris erat quondam festis servare diebus,
et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum
accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne.
cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat
erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
cum tremerent autem Fabios durumque Catonem
et Scauros et Fabricium, postremo severos
censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum

digs up the ground with a spade. The hardest work in the fields was performed by slaves from the *ergastulum*, who worked in fetters; cf. 8. 180 n.

81. **meminit**: he used to visit such places before he was sent to the *ergastulum*. — **popinae**: an eating house which was frequented by slaves and the lower classes; cf. 8. 172–178.

82. **crate**: a frame suspended from the ceiling in the kitchen, having its slats far apart (**rara**), that the air might freely pass through it. On this the chine (**terga**) was hung and here it was dried and cured (**sicci**) by the smoke from the fire. This verse closely resembles Ov. *Met.* VIII. 648 *sordida terga suis nigro pendentia tigno*.

84. **natalicium**, *on birthdays*. — **lardum**, *bacon*.

85. **nova carne**, *fresh meat*. When a victim was sacrificed the greater part of it was kept to be eaten.

89. **a monte**: from the field on the hillside where he has been at work bringing the rough land under cultivation. Though he has been three times consul and even dictator, he himself toils in the fields, and on the birthday of some relative he leaves his work early, carrying his hoe upon his shoulder, to attend the birthday festival.

90–119. So long as men stood in awe of the censors, their household furniture was simple, but the gods then were nearer to men.

90. **Fabios, Catonem, Scauros, Fabricium**: distinguished censors of the early times: Intr. 64 *a*. — **durum Catonem**: cf. Mart. XI. 2. 1 *durique severa Catonis frons*.

92. **censoris mores**: Juvenal probably has in mind the censorship (B.C. 204) of C. Claudius Nero and M. Livius Salinator, who had long been personal enemies. In the muster of the *equites*, to which both belonged, each censor compelled his colleague to sell his horse; Val. Max. II. 9. 6; Liv. XXIX. 37.

qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
clarum Troiugenis factura et nobile fulcrum,
sed nudo latere et parvis frons aerea lectis
vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,
ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.
tales ergo cibi qualis domus atque supellex.
tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes
urbibus eversis praedarum in parte reperta
magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
ut phaleris gauderet equus caelataque cassis
Romuleae simulacra ferae mansuescere iussae
imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos,
ac nudam effigiem clipeo venientis et hasta

94. **testudo** (Intr. 46): couches were often veneered with tortoise shell; cf. Mart. XII. 66. 5 *gemmantes prima fulgent testudine lecti;* IX. 59. 9 *testudineum hexaclinon.* See Marquardt, *Privatleben*, p. 310.

95. **Troiugenis**: cf. I. 100 n. — **factura**: Intr. 41 *c.* — **fulcrum**: *i.e.* the head of the couch, the raised end of the couch frame on which the pillows were placed, and identical with **frons aerea** of vs. 96; W. C. F. Anderson, *Class. Rev.* III. (1889), pp. 322–324.

96. **nudo**: *i.e.* not ornamented; *frons* and *latus* are parts of the *lectus*, but **frons aerea** is made the subject to give it prominence. This was the only part of the little couch that had any ornamentation at all. — **nudo latere**: ablative of quality, connected by **et** with **parvis.**

97. **vile**: of common workmanship. — **coronati**: with a garland of vine leaves.

98. **ad quod**, *around which.* — **ruris alumni**: country children.

100. **tunc rudis**: the Roman soldier had then no appreciation of works of art. To him cups of gold or silver of the finest workmanship were valuable only for the metal of which they were made.

101. **urbibus eversis** suggests the capture of Corinth, B.C. 146, and the wanton destruction of works of art there by the soldiers.

102. **magnorum artificum**: cf. 8. 102–104.

103. **phaleris**, *trappings.*—**caelata cassis**: the helmet of the soldier was often ornamented with figures in relief. Here there are three pictures: (1) the wolf, (2) Romulus and Remus, (3) Mars descending from heaven to visit Rhea Silvia and hanging in mid-air.

106. **clipeo, hasta**: generally connected with **venientis** as ablatives of accompaniment, *coming with shield and spear.* Owen, *Class. Rev.* VII. (1893), p. 403, construes **clipeo et hasta** with **nudam**, *bare of shield and spear*, *i.e.* without the

pendentisque dei perituro ostenderet hosti.
ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino:
argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis.
omnia tunc quibus invideas si lividulus sis.
templorum quoque maiestas praesentior, et vox
nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem
litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
officium vatis peragentibus. his monuit nos,
hanc rebus Latiis curam praestare solebat
fictilis et nullo violatus Iuppiter auro.
illa domi natas nostraque ex arbore mensas
tempora viderunt; hoc lignum stabat ad usus,
annosam si forte nucem deiecerat Eurus.

usual shield and spear, comparing Ovid's account of Mars appearing to Rhea Silvia, *Fast.* 3. 1 *depositis clipeo paulisper et hasta.* Cf. Hor. *C.* I. 14. 4 *nudum remigio.*

107. **perituro**: Intr. 41 *b.*

108. **Tusco catino**: cf. Pers. 2. 60 *Tuscum fictile;* Mart. XIV. 98. 2 *Tuscis fictilibus.* Much of the earthenware at Rome came from Etruria. — **farrata,** *porridge,* preparations of spelt, equivalent to *pultes* vs. 58. — **catino**: a deep dish, generally of earthenware, in which meat and vegetables were served; Hor. *S.* I. 6. 115 *domum me ad porri et ciceris refero lagani-que catinum.*

110. **si lividulus sis**: one at all inclined to be envious (Intr. 74 *b*) would envy their plain fare and cheap furniture, because of the happiness that went with them.

111. **praesentior**: cf. 3. 18 n. The gods in those times of simplicity came nearer to men, and made known their will by unmistakable signs. — **vox audita** (*est*): cf. Liv. V. 32. 6 *M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis se in Nova Via, ubi nunc sacellum est supra aedem Vestae, vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana, quae magistratibus dici iuberet Gallos adventare.*

113. **litore ab Oceani**: on the anastrophe, see Intr. 48 *a.* — **dis**: see Intr. 87.

114. **his,** *by such signs.*

116. **fictilis,** *made of clay;* cf. Cic. *Div.* I. 16 *in fastigio Iovis optimi maximi, qui tum erat fictilis;* Sen. *Contr.* II. 1. 18 *fictiles ubi fuerunt dei.* — **violatus,** *profaned* (cf. 3. 20), as though costly material dishonored the god, since men would think more of the image than of the god represented; cf. Luc. IX. 519 *pauper adhuc deus est, nullis violata per aevum divitiis delubra tenens.*

117. **natas,** *produced.* — **nostra ex arbore**: *i.e.* not the costly citrus from Africa.

118. **hoc lignum,** *timber of this kind, i.e.* suitable for making tables. — **stabat,** *was stacked away.*

119. **nucem,** *walnut tree.*

at nunc divitibus cenandi nulla voluptas,
nil rhombus, nil damma sapit, putere videntur
unguenta atque rosae, latos nisi sustinet orbes
grande ebur et magno sublimis pardus hiatu
dentibus ex illis quos mittit porta Syenes
et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus,
et quos deposuit Nabataeo belua saltu
iam nimios capitique graves. hinc surgit orexis,
hinc stomacho vires; nam pes argenteus illis
anulus in digito quod ferreus. ergo superbum
convivam caveo qui me sibi comparat et res
despicit exiguas. adeo nulla uncia nobis
est eboris, nec tessellae nec calculus ex hac

120–161. The rich must have costly tables and delicate slaves to serve, but I have no carver and my rude waiters are home-bred.

122. **unguenta, rosae**: cf. 15. 50. No Roman banquet was complete without perfumes and garlands. — **latos orbes**: cf. 1. 137 n; Mart. II. 43. 9 *tu Libycos Indis suspendis dentibus orbes*. The wealthy Romans had large circular tables, each supported by one solid leg, hence called *monopodia*.

123. **ebur et pardus** = *pardus eburneus*, *i.e.* the support of the table, made of ivory, carved to imitate a panther rampant.

124. **Syenes**: a city on the border of Egypt and Ethiopia, through which the traffic from Ethiopia passed. The valley of the Nile just below this city forms a narrow pass not inappropriately called **porta**. If Juvenal was banished to Upper Egypt, as is stated in the *vitae*, he must have been familiar with this region.

126. **Nabataeo**: the Nabataei occupied the region bordering on Arabia Petraea, but no elephants are found there. The word seems to be used for eastern, as in Ov. *Met.* I. 61 *ad Auroram Nabataeaque regna*. The permanent tusks of the elephant are not cast off. — **belua**: *i.e.* the elephant, as in 10. 158.

127. **hinc**: from such costly tables. — **orexis**, *keen appetite*.

128. **vires**, *strength*, *tone*. — **illis**: *i.e. divitibus*. Table legs of silver are now as commonplace as iron finger rings, which were worn by those who had no right to wear gold.

130. **caveo**: *i.e.* I do not invite. — **qui comparat**: who compares my furniture and food with his, and despises me because I am frugal.

132. **tessellae**, *dice*; different from *tali*, which were marked on four sides only. The dicebox was *fritillus* (14. 5). — **calculus**, *man* or *pawn*; used in playing the *ludus latrunculorum*, a game resembling chess.

materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
ossea. non tamen his ulla umquam obsonia fiunt
rancidula aut ideo peior gallina secatur.
sed nec structor erit cui cedere debeat omnis
pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
et Scythicae volucres et phoenicopterus ingens
et Gaetulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro
caeditur et tota sonat ulmea cena Subura.
nec frustum capreae subducere nec latus Afrae
novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
tempore et exiguae furtis imbutus ofellae.
plebeios calices et paucis assibus emptos
porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus.

133. **cultellorum**: see Intr. 83.

135. **rancidula,** *in the least offensive;* Intr. 74 *a.*

136. **structor**: cf. 5. 120 n; here the same as *scissor;* the carver who has learned his art in the school of some teacher of carving, where he has practised upon wooden models (vs. 141 *ulmea cena*).

137. **pergula**: a veranda or booth, open at the sides, used as a lecture room, here the school itself (Intr. 67). — **Trypheri**: the teacher. — **apud quem**: in whose schoolroom.

138. **pygargus**: according to Pliny (*N. H.* VIII. 214) a species of *capra.*

139. **Scythicae volucres,** *pheasants,* called *phasianae aves* from the river Phasis in Colchis. For the plural, see Intr. 63. — **phoenicopterus,** *flamingo.*

140. **oryx**: a one-horned wild goat; Plin. *N. H.* VIII. 214; XI. 255. — **lautissima cena**: summing up the foregoing items.

141. **Subura**: cf. 3. 5 n.

142. **subducere,** *to purloin.* — **Afrae avis,** *Guinea fowl,* mentioned by Horace (*Epod.* 2. 53) among the delicacies of the city.

143. **noster**: my slave who serves as waiter. — **tirunculus** (Intr. 73 *d*): a beginner, and inexpert in thieving; in this unlike the servants of the wealthy. — **omni tempore,** *always.*

144. **imbutus,** *practised.* He has learned to steal only the poor bits, because, where he was waiter, there was nothing better. — **ofellae,** *meat ball,* consisting of meat chopped and highly seasoned; cf. Mart. X. 48. 15 *quae non egeant ferro structoris ofellae;* and XII. 48. 17 *me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas.*

145. **plebeios,** etc.: *i.e.* common, in contrast with cups like those described in 5. 38–45; cf. Mart. XIV. 94. 1 *plebeia toreumata;* IX. 59. 22 *Mamurra asse duos calices emit.*

146. **incultus**: not elegantly dressed. — **a frigore tutus**: not

non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
quisquam erit, et magno: cum posces, posce Latine.
idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli
atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi.
pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci.
suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem,
et casulam et notos tristis desiderat haedos,
ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
quales esse decet quos ardens purpura vestit,
nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
testiculos, nec vellendas iam praebuit alas,
crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina guto.
hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis
a quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit;
namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.
forsitan exspectes ut Gaditana canoro
incipiant prurire choro, plausuque probatae
ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellae.

like the cupbearers of the wealthy, half naked, or dressed in some material too delicate to keep them warm.

147. **Phryx, Lycius**: fashionable cupbearers came from Asia Minor; cf. 5. 56 *flos Asiae.*

148. **et magno**: sc. *pretio. P* has *in magno* (sc. *poculo*), to be joined with **cum posces**; but Juvenal means that his guests are to order everything in Latin. — **Latine**: the slaves from the East understood Greek, but were less acquainted with Latin. Juvenal's cupbearer is a native of Italy and does not know Greek.

149. **tonsi rectique**: *i.e.* their hair is not long and curled.

150. **propter convivia**, *because I have company.*

153. **casulam**: Intr. 73 *d.*

154. **ingenui**: his face and his modest bearing show that he has not been spoiled by vice. They are such as a freeborn youth should have.

155. **quos**: the antecedent is the subject of **esse**. — **ardens purpura**: *i.e.* the *toga praetexta*, worn by freeborn boys. For **ardens**, cf. Verg. *Aen.* IV. 262.

159. **vina**: Juvenal's wine is not from Greece or Campania. — **diffusa**: cf. 5. 30 n.

161. **patria**: Intr. 44 *a*. This verse has five elided syllables; Intr. 81.

162–182. Instead of wanton dances, readings from Homer and Vergil will furnish our entertainment.

spectant hoc nuptae iuxta recubante marito,
quod pudeat narrare aliquem praesentibus ipsis,
inritamentum veneris languentis et acres
divitis urticae; maior tamen ista voluptas
alterius sexus, magis ille extenditur, et mox
auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur.
non capit has nugas humilis domus. audiat ille
testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur
vocibus obscenis omnique libidinis arte,
qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem;
namque ibi fortunae veniam damus. alea turpis,
turpe et adulterium mediocribus: haec eadem illi
omnia cum faciant, hilares nitidique vocantur.
nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos:
conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis
altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
quid refert tales versus qua voce legantur?

171. **non capit,** *does not allow.* — **ille**: the rich man.

172. **testarum,** *castanets.*

173. **mancipium,** *slave.*

175. **Lacedaemonium orbem**: mosaic pavements of round or oval pieces of marble from Taenaros. — **pytismate**: wine taken in the mouth and then spit out. Cicero, speaking of Antony's revels at Varro's villa, says (*Phil.* II. 105): *natabant pavimenta vino;* cf. also Hor. *C.* II. 14. 26 *mero tinguet pavimentum superbo.* — **lubricat,** *makes slippery.*

176. **ibi,** *in such case.* — **fortunae**: *i.e.* the wealthy; cf. 8. 74.

177. **mediocribus**: *i.e.* poor men and those of low rank. — **illi**: *i.e.* the rich.

180. **conditor Iliados**: at a dinner party the guests were entertained in various ways. Pliny (*Ep.* I. 15. 2), chiding a friend because he did not keep his promise to dine with him, says: *audisses comoedos vel lectorem vel lyristen vel, quae mea liberalitas, omnes.*

181. **dubiam palmam**: cf. 6. 472 *inde Maronem atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum;* Quint. X. 1. 85 *Vergilius omnium eius generis poetarum Graecorum nostrorumque haud dubie Homero proximus.*

182. **qua voce**: cf. 7. 82 *curritur ad vocem iucundam.*

183–208. Forget all care and spend the holiday with me. Let young men put on the toga and watch the races in the circus; we will bask in the sun at home.

Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
et gratam requiem dona tibi: quando licebat
per totum cessare diem? non faenoris ulla
mentio nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor
umida suspectis referens multicia rugis
vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
protinus ante meum quidquid dolet exue limen,
pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
interea Megalesiacae spectacula mappae
Idaeum sollemne colunt, similisque triumpho
praeda caballorum praetor sedet ac, mihi pace
immensae nimiaeque licet si dicere plebis,
totam hodie Romam circus capit, et fragor aurem

185. **non**: sc. *sit*, in a negative exhortation; Intr. 38.

186. **nec**: for *neve;* see Intr. 38.

191. **pone,** *put away all thought of.* — **domum**: *i.e.* domestic cares.

192. **perit,** *is spoiled;* cf. 1. 18; 4. 56.

193. **interea**: while we are enjoying our repast. — **Megalesiacae**: the *ludi Megalenses* were instituted in honor of Cybele, μεγάλη μήτηρ, the mother of the gods, whose image was brought to Rome during the Second Punic War; Liv. XXIX. 11; cf. 3. 137 n. The games continued seven days, beginning on April 4, and the races were held on the last day. Cybele was also called *Mater Idaea*, hence **Idaeum sollemne.** The superintendence of these games belonged originally to the curule aediles (Liv. XXXIV. 54), but under Augustus it was given to the praetors. — **spectacula,** *spectators;* cf. 8. 205 n. — **mappae**: the signal for starting the race was given by dropping a white cloth; Mart. XII. 29. 9 *cretatam praetor cum vellet mittere mappam.*

194. **Idaeum**: cf. 3. 138. — **triumpho**: Intr. 30.

195. **praeda caballorum**: the games cost him so much that his property is consumed.

197. **totam Romam**: the population of Rome at this time was perhaps a million. The estimates of different writers vary from 700-000 (Merivale) to 4,000,000 (Lipsius). They are based upon (1) the number of houses in the city; (2) the space occupied by it; (3) the number of grain tickets distributed; and (4) the amount of grain brought to Rome. For a discussion of the subject, see Friedländer I.[5] 51–60. The Circus Maximus after it was restored and enlarged

percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.
nam si deficeret, maestam attonitamque videres
hanc urbem veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis
consulibus. spectent iuvenes, quos clamor et audax
sponsio, quos cultae decet adsedisse puellae:
nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
effugiatque togam. iam nunc in balnea salva
fronte licet vadas, quamquam solida hora supersit
ad sextam. facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
continuis, quia sunt talis quoque taedia vitae
magna; voluptates commendat rarior usus.

by Claudius, contained, according to Pliny, seats for 250,000 spectators. It was three *stadia* in length and one in width; Plin. *N. H.* XXXVI. 102.

198. **viridis panni**: cf. 7. 114 n. Green was the favorite color, and the defeat of the green would cause as much dejection in the city as a defeat of the Roman army; cf. Plin. *Ep.* IX. 6.

201. **consulibus**: L. Aemilius Paulus and C. Terentius Varro.

202. **sponsio,** *bet.*

203. **bibat solem**: cf. Mart. X. 12. 7 *i precor et totos avida cute combibe soles.* Among the Romans walking or reclining in the sun was thought conducive to health, especially for those advanced in life; cf. Cic. *de Sen.* 57 *calescere apricatione;* Pers. 5. 179 *aprici senes;* Plin. *Ep.* III. 1. 8 *in sole ambulat;* III. 5. 10 *iacebat in sole.* — **contracta,** *wrinkled.*

204. **effugiatque togam**: cf. 3. 172 n. The Romans appeared in the toga at the public games, but at home this inconvenient garment was not worn. — **balnea**: the bath regularly preceded the *cena.* — **salva fronte,** *without shame.* He would feel ashamed to go to the bath on ordinary days before the usual time, *i.e.* the eighth hour; Mart. IV. 8. 5, and XI. 52. 3; but this is a holiday, and the city is mostly deserted.

205. **solida hora**: cf. Liv. I. 19. 6 *desunt dies solido anno.* — **supersit**: Intr. 42.

206. **quinque diebus**: the expression is used to denote a rather short period of time, 'about a week'; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 3. 16; *Ep.* I. 7. 1. *Quinque* not infrequently stands for an undefined small number, *a few several;* 1. 105; 7. 121; cf. *mille,* 3. 8 n.

208. **commendat,** *enhances.*

SATVRA XII

Natali, Corvine, die mihi dulcior haec lux,
qua festus promissa deis animalia caespes
exspectat. niveam reginae ducimus agnam,
par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura,
sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem
Tarpeio servata Iovi frontemque coruscat,
quippe ferox vitulus templis maturus et arae
spargendusque mero, quem iam pudet ubera matris
ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.

XII. On the Escape of a Friend from Shipwreck.— Catullus has been saved from shipwreck, and in gratitude for his preservation Juvenal offers sacrifices to the deities of the Capitol and to his own household gods. He describes the sacrifices and dangers through which Catullus has passed, and closes with a scathing satire on legacy-hunters.

1–16. This day I celebrate with sacrifices on account of the safe return of Catullus, regretting that my offerings are not more ample.

1. **natali die dulcior**: cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 11. 17 *sanctiorque paene natali proprio.* — **Corvine**: a friend of Juvenal, otherwise unknown. — **haec lux**: *i.e.* the day on which he offers sacrifices in honor of his friend's return.

2. **promissa deis**: now offered in fulfilment of a vow made when Catullus set out. — **caespes**: an altar of turf, as in Hor. *C.* I. 19. 13 *hic vivum mihi caespitem*, and III. 8. 4 *in caespite vivo.*

3. **exspectat**, *awaits.*—**niveam**: white victims were sacrificed to the gods above, black to the gods of the underworld. — **reginae**: *i.e.* Juno Regina. — **ducimus**: to the altar; cf. 10. 65.

4. **par vellus**: *i.e.* a similar victim; cf. verse 112 *ebur* for elephant. — **pugnanti Gorgone Maura**: *i.e.* Minerva, who bore the head of Medusa on her shield; Intr. 66 *b.*

5. **procul extensum**, *drawn out at full length.*

6. **Tarpeio**: *i.e. Capitolino.* Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva were worshiped in the same temple on the Capitoline. — **coruscat**: transitive, *tosses.*

8. **mero**: wine was poured on the head of the victim between the horns; Verg. *Aen.* IV. 60–61 *ipsa tenens dextra pateram, pulcherrima Dido, candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit.* Verses 7–9 recall Horace's description of his victim to be offered on the return of Augustus, *C.* IV. 2. 54–56 *me tener solvet vitulus, relicta matre qui largis iuvenescit herbis in mea vota.*

9. **ducere**, *to drain.* — **vexat**, *butts.* — **robora**, *the oak-trees;* cf. Verg. *G.* III. 232 *irasci in cornua discit arboris obnixus trunco.*

si res ampla domi similisque adfectibus esset,
pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
mole piger, nec finitima nutritus in herba,
laeta sed ostendens Clitumni pascua sanguis
iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro
ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi
nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
nam praeter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
evasit. densae caelum abscondere tenebrae
nube una subitusque antemnas inpulit ignis,
cum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox
attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
naufragium velis ardentibus. omnia fiunt
talia tam graviter, si quando poetica surgit

10. **res,** *property.* — **adfectibus,** *love;* for the case, see Intr. 30. This use of *adfectus* belongs to the Silver Age; cf. Plin. *Ep.* II. 1. 8 *ille mihi tutor relictus adfectum parentis exhibuit.*

11. **Hispulla**: a fat woman; 6. 74. If my estate were large (as it is not), I should offer to Jove, not a calf, but a fat ox.

12. **mole,** *bulk.*

13. **laeta pascua**: cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 4. 13 *laetis caprea pascuis intenta.* — **Clitumni**: the valley of the Clitumnus (now Clitunno), a small river in Umbria, was celebrated for its excellent pastures. The large white cattle that were fattened here were reserved for sacrifice; cf. Verg. *G.* II. 146–148 *hinc albi, Clitumne, greges et maxima taurus victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro, Romanos ad templa deūm duxere triumphos.* — **sanguis, cervix** represent the animal to be sacrificed (**taurus** vs. 11), and emphasize characteristics of the choicest victim, its rich blood and thick neck.

14. **iret**: *sc.* to the altar. — **ministro**: the assistant of the priest. The ablative with *ab* is used with the gerundive in a few instances, instead of the dative, to denote agent (Lane 2243).

17–61. Catullus escaped the dangers of the storm, but not till he had thrown overboard much of his cargo, and cut away the mast.

19. **nube una**: *i.e.* the whole sky was covered with one black cloud. — **ignis,** *flash of lightning.*

20. **mox attonitus**: *i.e.* when he recovered from the first shock he was terrified with the thought that no wreck could be compared in horror with a burning ship.

23. **tam graviter**: the thought of **talia** is repeated in another form; everything takes place such as I have described, just so disagreeably. — **poetica,** *in a poem;* cf. Sen. *de Ira,* II. 2. 5 *ad conspectum mimici naufragii.*

tempestas. genus ecce aliud discriminis audi
et miserere iterum, quamquam sint cetera sortis
eiusdem pars dira quidem sed cognita multis
et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
plurima; pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci?
accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.
cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus et iam
alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis
arboris incertae, nullam prudentia cani
rectoris cum ferret opem, decidere iactu
coepit cum ventis, (imitatus castora qui se
eunuchum ipse facit) cupiens evadere damno
(testiculi; adeo medicatum intellegit inguen.)
'fundite quae mea sunt' dicebat 'cuncta' Catullus

24. **aliud**: *i.e.* shipwreck and loss of property.

25. **sint**: for the mood, see Intr. 42. — **cetera**, *all the rest.*

27. **votiva tabella**: persons rescued from shipwreck often suspended some tablet, in fulfilment of a vow, in the temple of the deity to whom they believed they owed their preservation, especially in that of Isis or Neptune; cf. Tib. I. 3. 27–28 *nam posse mederi picta docet templis multa tabella tuis;* Hor. *C.* I. 5. 13.

28. **ab Iside**: *i.e.* by painting votive tablets to put up in her temple. The worship of Isis was introduced at Rome in the time of Sulla, and although violently opposed on account of its impure tendencies, it became exceedingly popular under the empire.

30. **fluctu**: for the ablative, see Intr. 35. — **medius**, *up to the middle.*

31. **alternum latus**, *now one side, now the other.* — **evertentibus undis**: ablative absolute, giving the reason for **incertae**.

32. **arboris incertae**, *of tottering mast*, predicate genitive of quality after **foret**, and connected by **et** with **plenus fluctu.** — **nullam**: sc. *et.* — **prudentia**, *skill.*

33. **rectoris**, *helmsman.* — **decidere**: used of persons who, instead of going to law, settle their disputes by compromise. — **iactu**: cf. *iactura clientis*, 3. 125. He began to compromise with the winds by throwing overboard a part of the cargo.

36. **testiculi; adeo**: this is the only instance in Juvenal of hiatus at this caesura; see Intr. 82. — **medicatum**: sc. *esse.* The *castoreum* of the beaver is a substance found in two sacs near the organs of reproduction. It was once largely employed for derangements of the nervous system, but is now little used. This fable about the beaver is found in several ancient writers.

praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam,
atque alias quarum generosi graminis ipsum
infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
viribus occultis et Baeticus adiuvat aer.
ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances
Parthenio factas, urnae cratera capacem
et dignum sitiente Pholo vel coniuge Fusci;
adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
caelati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.
sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet
argento praeferre caput rebusque salutem?
non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam,

39. **Maecenatibus**: for effeminate persons like Maecenas; Intr. 64; cf. 1. 66; Mart. X. 73. 3 *qua* (*toga*) *vellet Apicius uti, vellet Maecenas.*

40. **alias**: sc. *vestes.* — **quarum**: to be joined with **pecus**, *whose very flock the quality of the noble pasturage has dyed.* The natural color of the wool of Baetica (modern Andalusia) was a reddish yellow; Plin. *N. H.* VIII. 191 *rutili velleris;* Mart. XII. 98. 2 *aurea vellera.* The water of the river Baetis (now Guadalquivir) was supposed to produce this color.

43. **argentum,** *silver plate.* — **mittere,** *to throw overboard.* Cf. Hor. *C.* III. 24. 47 *in mare proximum gemmas et lapides aurum et inutile mittamus.*

44. **Parthenio**: the scholiast says a *caelator.* If so, **Parthenio** is dative of agent, but Friedländer understands **Parthenio factas** to mean *made for Parthenius, i.e.* Domitian's famous freedman of that name. — **urnae**: the *urna* as a measure was equal to twenty-four *sextarii,* or one-half of an *amphora.* This would be nearly three gallons.

45. **Pholo**: one of the centaurs. He gave to Hercules a cup (*σκύφειον*) holding three *lagonae;* cf. Stesichorus *Fr.* 7 (Bergk). — **coniuge Fusci**: otherwise unknown; cf. 9. 117 *quantum Saufeia bibebat.*

46. **bascaudas**: a word of Celtic origin, English *baskets,* here perhaps vessels covered with wicker-work; cf. Mart. XIV. 99 *barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis.* — **escaria**: sc. *vasa, meat dishes.* — **multum caelati,** *a great amount of chased ware.*

47. **emptor Olynthi**: *i.e.* Philip, father of Alexander the Great, who took Olynthus by bribery, B.C. 348; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 16. 13 *diffidit urbium portas vir Macedo muneribus.*

48. **qua, quis**: two interrogative words in one sentence, *who dares, and in what part of the world?* Cf. 10. 69 n, and Cic. *Rosc. Com.* 21 *quis quem fraudasse dicatur?*

50. **patrimonia**: see 7. 113 n.

sed vitio caeci propter patrimonia vivunt.
iactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec
damna levant. tunc adversis urgentibus illuc
reccidit ut malum ferro summitteret, ac se
explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando
praesidia adferimus navem factura minorem.
i nunc et ventis animam committe dolato
confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus
quattuor aut septem, si sit latissima, taedae;
mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagonae
aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.
sed postquam iacuit planum mare, tempora postquam
prospera vectoris fatumque valentius Euro
et pelago, postquam Parcae meliora benigna

51. **vitio,** *avarice.* — **propter patrimonia**: only to amass fortunes.

52. **rerum utilium**: *i.e.* things really useful, as stores of provisions. — **nec**: with the signification of *ne . . . quidem;* cf. 2. 152 *nec pueri credunt,* and 13. 211 (Lane 1658).

53. **levant**: sc. *navem.* — **adversis,** *distress, danger.* — **illuc reccidit,** *was brought to such extremity.*

54. **se explicat angustum,** *extricates himself in his straitened circumstances.*

55. **discriminis ultima**: cf. 15. 95; the neuter word limited by a partitive genitive is sometimes plural in poetry and late prose (Lane 1248).

56. **factura minorem**: Intr. 41 *c.* The case becomes desperate when the safety of the ship involves the loss of a part of it.

57. **i . . . committe**: cf. 10. 166 n.

58. **digitis taedae**: *i.e.* fingerbreadths of pine timber. *Digitus* as a measure was the sixteenth part of a foot. — **a morte remotus**: cf. 14. 289 *qui tabula distinguitur unda.* Anacharsis, on being told that the side of a ship was four fingers thick, said: 'Just so far are those who sail on the sea distant from death' (Diog. Laert. I. 103).

60. **reticulis,** *bread bags;* cf. Hor. *S.* I. 1. 47 *reticulum panis.* — **ventre lagonae**: *i.e.* the big-bellied wine jar; Intr. 60; cf. 4. 107 *Montani venter.* — **lagonae**: 5. 29 n.

61. **aspice secures,** *look after the axes.* — **sumendas in tempestate,** *to be used in case of a storm.* These suggest the dangers that may come before the voyage is over.

62–82. After the storm had subsided, by such means as were at hand he managed to reach the haven at Ostia.

62. **tempora**: sc. *sunt;* Intr. 49.

63. **vectoris,** *the traveler,* limiting both **tempora** and **fatum.**

pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi
lanificae, modica nec multum fortior aura
ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
velo prora suo. iam deficientibus Austris
spes vitae cum sole redit. tunc gratus Iulo
atque novercali sedes praelata Lavino
conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
scrofa dedit, laetis Phrygibus miserabile sumen,
et numquam visis triginta clara mamillis.
tandem intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles

65. **ducunt,** *spin;* the wool was drawn down from the distaff (*colus*) and twisted into thread by whirling the spindle (*fusus* 11. 69); cf. Cat. 64. 312 *dextera tum leviter deducens fila.* — **staminis albi lanificae,** *making from the wool their white thread;* cf. 3. 27; 10. 252; **staminis** is objective genitive. The white thread, suggestive of life and happiness, shows that the *Parcae* are now favorable; black symbolizes sorrow and death; Mart. VI. 58. 7 *si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina;* Hor. *C.* II. 3. 16 *fila atra.*

66. **multum fortior**: the accusative to denote the degree of difference is rare; cf. 10. 3, 197, and 6. 210 *longe minus utilis.*

67. **inopi miserabilis arte**: the mast and most of the sails are gone, and they make their way by such poor expedients as ingenuity can suggest.

69. **suo** contrasts the ship's one surviving sail with the makeshift sails used in the emergency. — **Austris**: they were rain-bringing winds; cf. 14. 268.

71. **novercali**: *i.e.* named in honor of his stepmother Lavinia. — **sedes praelata,** *preferred as a home;* cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 270–271 *regnumque ab sede Lavini transferet, et Longam multa vi muniet Albam.* — **Lavino**: from *Lavinum,* a shorter form of *Lavinium;* cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 2 *Lavinaque venit litora.*

72. **apex**: *i.e.* Mount Alba, rising over 3000 feet above sea level, a conspicuous object to one approaching Ostia from the sea. — **cui,** etc.: Intr. 66 *c.* — **nomen**: *i.e.* Alba, built by Ascanius in fulfilment of the prophecy of Tiberinus, *Aen.* VIII. 42–48.

73. **laetis,** *rejoicing at the sight,* since it marked the fulfilment of the prediction. — **Phrygibus,** *Trojans.* — **miserabile**: in an active sense, *taking pity on,* bringing a blessing to; cf. 15. 143 n. Another reading is *mirabile,* and the scholiast explains both. — **sumen,** *a sow* (with young).

74. **numquam visis**: a sight never seen before.

75. **intrat,** *reaches.* — **positas,** *built.* — **inclusa**: *sc.* by the piers (**moles**). The *portus Augusti,* about two miles north of Ostia, was constructed by Claudius to

Tyrrhenamque pharon porrectaque bracchia rursum
quae pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt
Italiam; non sic igitur mirabere portus
quos natura dedit. sed trunca puppe magister
interiora petit Baianae pervia cumbae
tuti stagna sinus. gaudent ibi vertice raso
garrula securi narrare pericula nautae.
  Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes,
sertaque delubris et farra imponite cultris

provide a safe and convenient harbor for the grain fleets. He excavated a basin and connected it with the Tiber by a canal. Two piers were built far out into the sea. Near the entrance, between them, was a breakwater with a lighthouse; Suet. *Claud.* 20. According to the scholiast on this passage, Trajan added an inner basin, the **interiora stagna** (vs. 80), which the *magister* seeks.

76. **Tyrrhenam,** *on the Tuscan sea.* — **pharon,** *lighthouse;* the celebrated lighthouse near Alexandria was on the island of Pharos. — **porrecta rursum**: the piers extend out into the sea and then curve inward so as to form a large anchorage with a narrow entrance; cf. Suet. *Claud.* 20 *portum Ostiae exstruxit, circumducto dextra sinistraque bracchio.* The basins of Claudius and Trajan are still to be seen at Porto. The canal thus built still forms an important arm of the Tiber, but as the delta advances several feet annually, these ruins are now two miles from the sea.

78. **non sic mirabere,** etc.: *i.e.* all natural harbors must yield to this work of art.

79. **trunca,** *crippled,* since mast and sails are gone.

80. **Baianae pervia cumbae**: *i.e.* navigable even for the small pleasure boats that sail on the Lucrine Lake, which, from its calmness, is called *stagnum* in Mart. III. 20. 20 *Lucrino naucula tur in stagno.*

81. **vertice raso**: it was the custom of those rescued from shipwreck to shave their heads on reaching land, often to fulfil a vow. This was sometimes to show their obligation to the deities for the rescue, and sometimes to excite sympathy.

82. **garrula**: because they gave them so much to talk about; Intr. 58.

83–130. For his safety I offer sacrifices, but not in order to get named in the will of a man who has three children. Many put up votive tablets when a rich and childless old man is ill. No victim is too precious for the legacy-hunter to promise, not even his own daughter.

83. **pueri**: slaves who are to prepare the sacrifice. — **linguis animisque faventes**: *i.e.* moving in silence and with a reverential spirit; abstaining from all irreverent words and thoughts; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 1. 2; Ov. *Met.* XV. 677.

84. **delubris**: of the Capitoline deities mentioned in verses 3–6. —

ac mollis ornate focos glaebamque virentem.
iam sequar et sacro, quod praestat, rite peracto
inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas
accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.
hic nostrum placabo Iovem Laribusque paternis
tura dabo atque omnis violae iactabo colores.
cuncta nitent, longos erexit ianua ramos
et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.
nec suspecta tibi sint haec, Corvine. Catullus,
pro cuius reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
tres habet heredes. libet exspectare quis aegram
et claudentem oculos gallinam inpendat amico
tam sterili; verum haec nimia est inpensa, coturnix

farra: *i.e. mola salsa*, which was sprinkled on the victim, the altar, and the sacrificial knife; cf. Servius on *Aen.* II. 133.

85. **mollis focos**: the altars made of turf; cf. vs. 2 *festus caespes*.

86. **sacro, quod praestat**: the sacrifice to the Capitoline deities (vss. 3–9), which was more important than that to the Lares.

88. **fragili**, *crumbling*, when placed over the fire to be melted and made ready for use. — **nitentia cera**: the images of the Lares, made of marble or wood, were polished with wax; cf. Hor. *Epod.* 2. 66 *renidentes Lares*.

89. **nostrum Iovem**: an image of Jupiter kept among his Penates, and naturally the special protector of his house.

90. **omnis violae colores**: *i.e.* violets of every color; cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXI. 27 *earum plura genera, purpureae luteae albae*.

91. **longos ramos**: cf. 10. 65 *pone domi laurus*.

92. **matutinis**, *lighted before daybreak*. The city was often illuminated at the time of festivals; Friedländer II.[5] 275–276. — **operatur**, *performs its part in the services*.

93. **nec suspecta sint**: *i.e.* do not have any suspicion that I am trying to get my name in the will of Catullus. He is not childless. This suggests the subject of legacy-hunters and an attack upon them, with which the satire closes. — **tibī**: Intr. 84.

95. **libet exspectare**, *I should like to know*.

96. **claudentem oculos**: *i.e.* just ready to die. — **gallinam**: cf. 13. 233 *Laribus cristam promittere galli*. — **inpendat**, *lay out the value of*.

97. **sterili**, *unprofitable;* cf. Mart. X. 18. 3 *turba tamen non deest, sterilem quae curet amicum*. — **nimia est inpensa**: a hen indeed would be too costly to be thought of. — **coturnix**, *quail*, a bird of no value among the Romans, as they did not consider it fit to be eaten.

nulla umquam pro patre cadet. sentire calorem
si coepit locuples Gallitta et Pacius orbi,
legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis
porticus, exsistunt qui promittant hecatomben,
quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephanti,
nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
belua concipitur, sed furva gente petita
arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
Caesaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
privato, siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso

98. **pro patre**: *i.e.* for a man who has children, to inherit his property. — **cadet**: will fall as a victim at the altar; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 18. 5 *si tener cadit haedus.* — **calorem,** *the heat of fever.*

99. **orbi,** *who are childless;* plural to agree with both nouns, though the verb **coepit,** from the necessity of the verse, is made singular to agree with the nearer. Nothing further is known of the persons named.

100. **legitime,** *in proper form.* — **libellis**: tablets containing vows for the patient's recovery.

101. **porticus**: of some temple; cf. 10. 55 *genua incerare deorum.*

102. **quatenus,** *inasmuch as;* they vow a hecatomb of oxen, since elephants cannot be procured here. The general negation, non, is repeated distributively with **nec . . . nec,** and the negation is not destroyed. Madvig. 460. Obs. 2 (*b*).

103. **usquam**: *i.e.* anywhere else. — **sub nostro sidere**: in northern or European regions, opposed to Africa.

104. **concipitur,** *bred, produced.* — **furva gente**: *i.e.* the people of Africa and India; cf. 11. 124–125. For the ablative, see Intr. 34.

105. **Turni**: king of the Rutuli, whose residence was at Ardea. From this passage it appears probable that a herd of elephants belonging to the emperor was kept in this region. The right to keep elephants belonged exclusively to the emperors. The first *privatus* who owned one after the overthrow of the republic was Aurelian, afterwards emperor, who received it as a present from the king of Persia; Friedländer II.[5] 356.

106. **armentum**: an appositive with **belua.**

107. **privato**: cf. 1. 16 n. — **siquidem**: *i.e.* inasmuch as they are descended from those elephants which Hannibal and Scipio and Pyrrhus led into battle. — **Tyrio**: Carthage was a Phoenician colony.

108. **Molosso**: the Molossi were a people of Epirus, of which Pyrrhus was king. Pyrrhus first brought elephants into Italy, B.C. 281; Plin. *N. H.* VIII. 16. Hannibal employed them in the Second Punic War; Liv. XXI. 28. The

horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortis,
partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrem.
nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Histrum
Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras
et cadat ante Lares Gallittae victima sola
tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.
alter enim, si concedas, mactare vovebit
de grege servorum magna aut pulcherrima quaeque
corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum
inponet vittas et, siqua est nubilis illi
Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi
non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae.
laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
mille rates ; nam si Libitinam evaserit aeger,
delebit tabulas inclusus carcere nassae

Romans first used them in battle against Philip of Macedon, B.C. 200; Liv. XXXI. 36. 4.

110. **belli et**: for the hiatus, see Intr. 82. To avoid this some inferior MSS. have *bellique et*. — **turrem**: *i.e.* a tower of wood filled with armed men.

111. **nulla mora**: sc. *est*. If it were possible, therefore, to procure elephants, Novius, who is ready to vow anything, would not hesitate to promise them. — **per Novium,** *so far as Novius is concerned.*

112. **ebur**: used for the elephant which produces it, as *vellus* (vs. 4) is used for lamb.

114. **deis**: *i.e.* the Lares.

115. **alter**: verses 125 and 128 show that it is Pacuvius. — **si concedas**: *i.e.* if you allow him to offer the sacrifice.

116. **grege,** *gang.*

117. **ancillarum**: see Intr. 83; and cf. vs. 121.

118. **vittas**: used for *infula*, the fillet of wool placed upon the head of the victim; see 4. 9 n.

119. **Iphigenia**: Intr. 65. He will sacrifice even his own daughter, as Agamemnon did.

120. **furtiva,** *stealthily substituted* for the maiden. — **piacula,** *expiatory offering;* Intr. 62.

121. **laudo meum civem**: my countryman is wiser than Agamemnon, who sacrificed his daughter merely to save a thousand ships. What was the whole fleet of the Greeks worth compared with a fine inheritance? In *Il.* II. the number of ships is 1186; elsewhere it is generally given as 1000; cf. Aesch. *Ag.* 45; Eur. *Andr.* 106.

122. **Libitinam**: the goddess of funerals, in whose temple all things necessary for funerals were kept; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 30. 7 *multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam.*

123. **tabulas**: the tablets of his will. — **nassae**: a fish trap,

post meritum sane mirandum atque omnia soli
forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus
incedet victis rivalibus. ergo vides quam
grande operae pretium faciat iugulata Mycenis.
vivat Pacuvius quaeso vel Nestora totum,
possideat quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum
exaequet, nec amet quemquam nec ametur ab ullo.

LIBER QVINTVS

SATVRA XIII

Exemplo quodcumque malo committitur ipsi
displicet auctori. prima est haec ultio quod se

a basket of wickerwork so constructed that the fish could get in, but could not get out again.

124. **meritum mirandum**: *i.e.* the vow to sacrifice his daughter, to which the patient thinks he owes his life.

125. **breviter**: a line would do; cf. 1. 68 *exiguis tabulis*.

127. **iugulata Mycenis**: the sacrifice of his Iphigenia, as she has already been called in vs. 119.

128. **Nestora**: cognate accusative; Intr. 29.

129. **quantum rapuit Nero**: Tacitus states (*Ann.* XV. 45) that Nero pillaged Italy and the provinces, appropriating to his own use the vast amounts of gold that had accumulated in the temples at Rome, and in Greece and Asia, taking off even the images of the gods. Suetonius, *Ner.* 32, says his motto was *hoc agamus ne quis quidquam habeat.*

XIII. Consolation for Loss of Property through Fraud. — Calvinus, to whom the satire is addressed, had entrusted a deposit of 10,000 sesterces (vs. 71) to a friend, who, when called upon for the money, denied upon oath that he had ever received it. To deny a deposit was one of the five particular sins which the Christians bound themselves by oath not to commit; Plin. *Ep. ad Tr.* 97. 7. This shows that it was not uncommon.

1–22. The judge may acquit the guilty man, but he is tortured by his own conscience, and public opinion condemns him. Do not show excessive grief over a trifling loss. A man sixty years of age ought to have learned by this time how to bear misfortunes.

1. **exemplo**: ablative of manner. — **exemplo malo**: *i.e.* so as to furnish a bad precedent.

2. **displicet auctori**: cf. Sen. *Ep.* 42. 2 *nec ulla maior poena nequitiae est quam quod sibi ac suis displicet.* — **ultio**, *punishment.* — **se iudice**: by the verdict of his own conscience.

iudice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna.
quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti
de scelere et fidei violatae crimine? sed nec
tam tenuis census tibi contigit ut mediocris
iacturae te mergat onus, nec rara videmus
quae pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac iam
tritus et e medio fortunae ductus acervo.
ponamus nimios gemitus. flagrantior aequo
non debet dolor esse viri nec vulnere maior.
tu quamvis levium minimam exiguamque malorum
particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus
depositum? stupet haec qui iam post terga reliquit
sexaginta annos Fonteio consule natus?

4. **praetoris urna**: the urn into which the ballots of the *iudices* were cast. It is *fallax*, since it gives an unjust verdict, either because a false return of the votes has been made by the praetor, or because he has influenced the *iudices* to make a wrong decision. Each *iudex* was given three tablets, inscribed with A (*absolvo*), C (*condemno*), N. L. (*non liquet*), respectively, one of which he cast into the urn. — **vicerit**: Intr. 43.

5. **sentire,** *feel.* Juvenal makes four suggestions calculated to afford Calvinus some comfort: (1) the man's conscience condemns him; (2) you have the sympathy of everybody; (3) your income is such that you can stand the loss; and (4) your misfortune is one that is common.

8. **iacturae,** *loss;* the throwing overboard of a part of the cargo to save the ship; cf. vs. 177, and 3. 125 n.

10. **tritus**: an everyday affair. — **e medio acervo**: *i.e.* it is only an ordinary misfortune, not one selected especially for you.

11. **flagrantior aequo,** *more intense than is reasonable;* cf. 11. 88.

12. **viri**: *i.e.* of one worthy to be called a man. — **vulnere maior**: *i.e.* out of proportion to the loss.

14. **spumantibus ardens visceribus,** *with vitals hot and foaming;* cf. 1. 45 *siccum iecur ardeat ira.*

15. **sacrum**: because received under oath and in the presence of a deity.

17. **Fonteio consule**: L. Fonteius Capito, consul in A.D. 67. If Calvinus, now over 60, was born in his consulship, the satire was written not earlier than 127 (Intr. 5). Another Fonteius Capito was consul in A.D. 59, but he is named in the *Fasti* after his colleague, and his name alone would not therefore be taken to designate the year.

an nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usu?
magna quidem, sacris quae dat praecepta libellis,
victrix fortunae sapientia; ducimus autem
hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae
nec iactare iugum vita didicere magistra.
quae tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem
perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
quaesitum et partos gladio vel pyxide nummos?
rari quippe boni. numera: vix sunt totidem quot
Thebarum portae vel divitis ostia Nili.
nunc aetas agitur peioraque saecula ferri
temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo.
nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
quanto Faesidium laudat vocalis agentem
sportula? dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis

18. **in melius**: cf. Plin. *Ep.* IX. 39. 1 *reficienda est mihi aedes Cereris in praediis in melius et in maius.* — **tot rerum usu**: *i.e.* so much knowledge of the world.

20. **victrix fortunae sapientia**: Intr. 16; cf. Sen. *Ep.* 71. 30 *sapiens quidem vincit virtute fortunam.* — **sapientia**, *philosophy.*

21. **incommoda**, *trials.*

22. **nec iactare iugum**, *not to chafe under the yoke.* — **vita magistra**: *i.e.* by actual experience.

23–70. Cheating is now the rule. The day is past when men were honest, and the underworld needed no judge. A really honest man to-day is a wonder.

25. **pyxide**: a box, here put for the poison which it contains.

26. **numera**, *count them;* see 1. 155 n.

27. **Thebarum portae**: Thebes, in Boeotia, had seven gates, ἑπτάπυλος, Hom. *Il.* IV. 406. The Nile was said to have seven mouths; Cat. 11. 7 *septemgeminus Nilus.* — **divitis**, *fertilizing.*

28. **nunc aetas**, etc.: sc. *peior;* cf. 15. 134, and Smith's *Horace*, Introd. 119 *b.* The present age is so degenerate that no metal is base enough to supply a name. This is the reading of *P*; other MSS. have *nona aetas*, which would mean an age so much worse than the iron that we must number it, but cannot give it an appropriate name. — **saecula**: in Ovid the ages of the world are four; in Hesiod five, the age of heroes coming between the bronze and the iron.

31. **fidem**, *assistance.*

33. **sportula** (Intr. 68): *i.e.* the clients to whom the *sportula* is given. When Faesidius pleads, his clients attend to applaud. If they fail to show him this attention

quas habeat veneres aliena pecunia? nescis
quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, cum
exigis a quoquam ne peieret et putet ullis
esse aliquod numen templis araeque rubenti?
quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, priusquam
sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
Saturnus fugiens, tunc cum virguncula Iuno
et privatus adhuc Idaeis Iuppiter antris,
nulla super nubes convivia caelicolarum
nec puer Iliacus formosa nec Herculis uxor
ad cyathos, etiam siccato nectare tergens
bracchia Vulcanus Liparaea nigra taberna;
prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum

they may be dropped from his list, and lose the *sportula*. Pliny, *Ep.* II. 14. 4–5, says the *sportula* was distributed in the court room, and that clients who applauded there were called *laudiceni*. — **senior,** *poor old man.* — **bulla dignissime**: a man with such faith in human nature shows the simplicity of childhood, and ought to put on the *bulla*, which freeborn children wear; cf. 5. 164 n.

34. **veneres,** *fascination.*

36. **putet**: sc. *ut* (from **ne**).

37. **rubenti**: *sc.* with the blood of victims.

38. **hoc more**: *i.e.* in this state of innocence which Calvinus ascribes to the present age.

40. **Saturnus fugiens**: Saturn ruled the world till the Titans were overthrown by Jupiter, when he fled to Latium, where he became king and taught the people agriculture; Verg. *Aen.* VIII. 319–320 *primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo arma Iovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis.* — **virguncula**: Intr. 73 *g*.

41. **privatus adhuc**: *i.e.* was not yet king of the gods; cf. 1. 16 n; 6. 15 *Iove nondum barbato.* — **Idaeis**: on Mount Ida in Crete, where Jupiter was brought up. — **antris**: Intr. 32.

43. **puer Iliacus**: Ganymedes; Mart. III. 39. 1 *Iliaco similem puerum ministro.* — **Herculis uxor**: Hebe.

44. **ad cyathos,** *as cupbearer;* cf. Hor. *C.* I. 29. 7 *puer quis ad cyathum statuetur?* — **siccato**: cf. 5. 47 *siccabis calicem.* — **tergens bracchia Vulcanus**: Vulcan is not here cupbearer, but one of the guests who comes to the banquet directly from his workshop and enjoys the nectar for a time before he thinks to wipe the soot from his arms.

45. **Liparaea**: cf. 1. 8 n. For the ellipsis of the verb (*erat* or *erant*) in vss. 40–45, see Intr. 49, and for the asyndeton, Intr. 25.

46. **prandebat sibi,** *dined at home.* The *prandium* was a simple midday meal. Juvenal means to suggest that banquets and late

talis ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
numinibus miserum urgebant Atlanta minori
pondere; nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundi
imperium aut Sicula torvus cum coniuge Pluton,
nec rota nec Furiae nec saxum aut vulturis atri
poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae.
inprobitas illo fuit admirabilis aevo
credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum
si iuvenis vetulo non adsurrexerat et si
barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos;
tam venerabile erat praecedere quattuor annis,

dinners were then unknown. — **turba deorum talis**: cf. Sen. *Ep. fr.* 39 *ignobilem deorum turbam.*

47. **paucis numinibus**: to the gods of that time have now been added the many foreign deities whose worship has been introduced at Rome, the numerous progeny of Jupiter, and the deified emperors, all of whom help to make a heavy load for poor old Atlas; cf. Petr. 17 *facilius possis deum quam hominem invenire;* Aug. *C. D.* IV. 8.

49. **aliquis**: *i.e.* Neptune, as *alius* is used for Jason, 1. 10. — **profundi**: the ocean, not the lower world.

50. **Sicula cum coniuge**: Proserpina, while gathering flowers near Henna in Sicily, was carried off by Pluto in his chariot into the lower world; Ov. *Met.* V. 391–408. The world was not yet divided by lot (**sortitus**) between Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. — **Pluton**: sc. *erat.*

51. **rota**: the wheel of Ixion. — **saxum**: the stone of Sisyphus. — **vulturis**: the vulture that fed upon the liver of Tityos; Hor. *C.* III. 4. 77–79 *incontinentis nec Tityi iecur reliquit ales, nequitiae additus custos.* In the age of heroes there were no criminals and hence no need of judges and endless punishments in the world below.

53. **illo aevo quo**, *in the age when.* — **admirabilis**: dishonesty was a wonder at a time when disrespect for age was thought a crime worthy of death.

55. **adsurrexerat**: cf. *Leviticus* xix. 32 'Thou shalt rise up before the hoary head, and honor the face of the old man.'

56. **licet videret**: elsewhere *licet* takes, in regular sequence, the present or perfect subjunctive. In later Latin it even takes the indicative.

57. **plura domi fraga**: the fruits of the earth which they gathered for food constituted their only wealth.

58. **quattuor annis**: the slight advantage in age of the *iuvenis* who is just beginning to show signs of a beard over the *puer*

primaque par adeo sacrae lanugo senectae.
nunc si depositum non infitietur amicus,
si reddat veterem cum tota aerugine follem,
prodigiosa fides et Tuscis digna libellis
quaeque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri
hoc monstrum puero vel mirandis sub aratro
piscibus inventis et fetae comparo mulae,
sollicitus, tamquam lapides effuderit imber
examenque apium longa consederit uva
culmine delubri, tamquam in mare fluxerit amnis
gurgitibus miris et lactis vertice torrens.
  Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude

who has not yet put on the *toga virilis* was enough to ensure respect and reverence.

61. **cum tota aerugine**: *i.e.* if he has not even yielded to the temptation to use the money, but has left it to grow rusty in the bag. — **follem**: a money bag made of leather; cf. 14. 281 *tenso folle.*

62. **prodigiosa**: so uncommon as to be a portent. — **Tuscis libellis**: books of the Etruscan soothsayers in which strange events were recorded; the *Etruscorum libri* of Cicero *de Div.* II. 50.

63. **lustrari** = *procurari*; anything so extraordinary must be a prodigy, the evil portended by which ought to be averted by a proper expiatory offering.

64. **bimembri**, *hybrid*; cf. *bimembres centauri*, Sil. III. 41.

65. **hoc monstrum**: *i.e.* the good man, whose appearance is so rare that it must be treated like any other strange occurrence; cf. Cic. *de Div.* II. 61 *si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est; saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror quam sapientem fuisse.* All the prodigies here mentioned are found in Livy: **bimembri puero**, XXVII. 11. 5 *cum elephanti capite puerum natum*; **sub aratro piscibus inventis**, XLII. 2. 5 *in Gallico agro, qua induceretur aratrum, sub exsistentibus glebis pisces emersisse*; **fetae mulae**, XXXVII. 3. 3 *mulam peperisse*; **lapides effuderit imber**, XXX. 38. 8 *pluit lapideo imbri*; **examen apium culmine delubri**, XXI. 46. 2 *examen apum in arbore praetorio inminente consederat*; **lactis vertice torrens**, XXXIV. 45. 7 *Nare amni lac fluxisse.*

68. **uva**: for the metaphor, cf. Verg. *G.* IV. 558; and Hom. *Il.* II. 89 *βοτρυδόν.*

71–85. You complain of the loss of a deposit of ten thousand sesterces. There are those who have kept more than twenty times that sum, and then taken the most solemn oath that they had never received it.

sacrilega. quid si bis centum perdidit alter
hoc arcana modo? maiorem tertius illa
summam, quam patulae vix ceperat angulus arcae?
tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes,
si mortalis idem nemo sciat. aspice quanta
voce neget, quae sit ficti constantia vultus.
per Solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina iurat
et Martis frameam et Cirrhaei spicula vatis,
per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellae
perque tuum, pater Aegaei Neptune, tridentem,
addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervae,
quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli.
si vero et pater est, 'comedam' inquit 'flebile nati
sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.'
Sunt in fortunae qui casibus omnia ponant

73. **arcana**: deposited privately and without witnesses; cf. vs. 75.

74. **angulus arcae**: *i.e.* his chest with every corner filled.

75. **facile et pronum**: cf. 9. 43 *an facile et pronum est*; see Intr. 79 *b*. — **contemnere**: cf. 3. 145 *contemnere fulmina atque deos*.

77. **constantia**, *steadiness*.

78. **Tarpeia fulmina**: *i.e.* the thunderbolts of Jupiter Capitolinus; cf. 12. 6 *Tarpeio Iovi*.

79. **frameam**: according to Tacitus (*Germ.* 6), a German word equivalent to *hasta*. — **Cirrhaei vatis**: Apollo, so called from Cirrha, the port of Delphi; 7. 64.

80. **calamos**, *arrows*; Intr. 69. — **venatricis puellae**: Diana.

81. **pater Aegaei**: cf. Verg. *Aen.* III. 74 *Neptuno Aegaeo*. According to Homer (*Il.* XIII. 21) the palace of Poseidon was in the depths of the sea, near Aegae.

83. **quidquid telorum**: whatever weapons, in short. — **armamentaria**, *arsenals*.

84. **comedam**: *i.e.* if I am not speaking the truth I will eat my own son, as Thyestes did his.

85. **Phario**, *Egyptian*. Pharos was an island near Alexandria, famous for its lighthouse; 12. 76 n. — **Phario aceto**: cf. Mart. XIII. 122 *amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti*.

86–119. Some believe in chance and swear falsely without fear. Others believe in deities, but, when under temptation, silence their fears by such false reasoning as this: 'It is better to get wealth by perjury and suffer the penalty, than to be poor. The wrath of the gods is slow, punishment will certainly be long delayed, and I may escape altogether.' Then they boldly perjure themselves while Jove utters not a word.

et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri
natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
atque ideo intrepidi quaecumque altaria tangunt.
est alius metuens ne crimen poena sequatur.
hic putat esse deos et peierat, atque ita secum:
'decernat quodcumque volet de corpore nostro
Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
dummodo vel caecus teneam quos abnego nummos.
et phthisis et vomicae putres et dimidium crus
sunt tanti. pauper locupletem optare podagram
nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec
Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantae
praestat et esuriens Pisaeae ramus olivae?

87. **nullo rectore,** *without a ruler;* ablative absolute.

88. **lucis,** *of day.*

91. **hic**: *i.e.* alius (vs. 90). — **et**: *i.e.* and yet; the contrast between the two incongruous facts being shown by simply placing them side by side; cf. 1. 74 *et alget.*

93. **Isis**: cf. 12. 28 n. This Egyptian goddess was at this time a popular deity at Rome. — **irato sistro**: Intr. 58. The *sistrum* was a sort of rattle used in the religious ceremonies of Isis; cf. Mart. XII. 29. 19 *sistrata turba.* Several *sistra* were found in the Isis temple at Pompeii.

94. **quos abnego**: which I swear I have never received. — **nummos**: Intr. 46.

95. **dimidium crus,** *a broken leg.*

96. **sunt tanti,** *are a low price to pay;* cf. Cic. *Cat.* II. 15 *est mihi tanti, Quirites, huius invidiae falsae tempestatem subire;* and I. 22 *sed est tanti, dummodo ista privata sit calamitas.* — **locupletem podagram**: *i.e.* wealth and the gout which accompanies high living; see Intr. 58.

97. **Ladas**: any swift runner. There were two victors at Olympia by this name. One died in the moment of victory, and was made famous by Myron's statue of him; cf. Cat. 58b. 3 *non Ladas ego pinnipesve Perseus;* Mart. II. 86. 8, and X. 100. 5 *habeas licebit alterum pedem Ladae.* — **Anticyra**: the hellebore, which grew at Anticyra, in Phocis, was much used as a remedy for mental diseases; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 3. 166 *naviget Anticyram,* and *A. P.* 300.

98. **Archigene** (6. 236; 14. 252): a celebrated physician, who practised at Rome in the time of Trajan.

99. **esuriens ramus**: Intr. 58. The prize at Olympia was an olive wreath, which had no intrinsic value, and would not help to sustain life. — **Pisaeae**: *i.e.* Olympian, from Pisa, a city of Elis, near Olympia.

ut sit magna tamen, certe lenta ira deorum est;
si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,
quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. multi
committunt eadem diverso crimina fato:
ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema.'
sic animum dirae trepidum formidine culpae
confirmat, tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
praecedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
nam cum magna malae superest audacia causae,
creditur a multis fiducia. mimum agit ille,
urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli:
tu miser exclamas ut Stentora vincere possis,
vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: 'audis,
Iuppiter, haec nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem
debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur

100. **lenta ira**: cf. Hor. *C.* III. 2. 32 *pede Poena claudo*, and *Ecclesiastes* viii. 11 'Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil.'

102. **sed et**, *moreover*. — **exorabile**, *easily moved by prayer*.

103. **his**: such trifling offenses as refusing to pay back a little money to one who already has more than he needs.

104. **diverso fato**, *with opposite consequences*.

107. **vocantem**, *summoning him;* Intr. 71.

108. **praecedit**: when, by such reasoning, he has fully determined to commit the crime, he is so ready to go to the altar that he outstrips you on the way. — **trahere ac vexare**: in his apparent eagerness to acquit himself, he actually drags you to the altar, and gives you no peace till he has taken his oath.

110. **fiducia**: confidence in one's own innocence. — **mimum agit ille**, *he is acting a play*.

111. **urbani**, *witty*. — **Catulli** (8. 186 n): a writer of mimes. Two titles of his plays are preserved, the *Phasma* and *Laureolus*, the latter of which is probably referred to here.

112. **Stentora**: the shout of the brazen-voiced Stentor (*Il.* V. 785) was equal to that of fifty other men; but Mars, when wounded by Diomedes (*Il.* V. 859) roared like nine or ten thousand.

113. **Gradivus**: Mars. — **Homericus**, *in Homer*.

114. **nec labra moves**: even if you are nothing but a graven image, how can you keep from crying out at such hypocrisy?

115. **aut cur**: if you do not,

in carbone tuo charta pia tura soluta
ponimus et sectum vituli iecur albaque porci
omenta? ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli.'
Accipe quae contra valeat solacia ferre
et qui nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata legit,
a Cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti.
curentur dubii medicis maioribus aegri:
tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi.
si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
ostendis, taceo, nec pugnis caedere pectus
te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
quandoquidem accepto claudenda est ianua damno,

what is the use of our sacrificing to you?

116. **in carbone**: *i.e.* in your censer. — **charta**: the paper in which the incense was wrapped.

118. **omenta**, *caul;* cf. Cat. 90. 6 *omentum in flamma pingue liquefaciens.*

119. **vestras**: *i.e.* of you gods. — **Vagelli**: mentioned again as a stupid rhetorician, 16. 23 *mulino corde Vagelli.*

120–161. You need no great physician; your case is light compared with what many suffer.

120. **accipe**: Intr. 28.

121. **et**, *even.* — **qui nec Cynicos legit**: *i.e.* one who is no philosopher, but has only plain common sense. See Intr. 16.

122. **a Cynicis tunica distantia**: *i.e.* differing in dress only, implying that there was no important difference in their doctrines; but this is the judgment of one who pretends that he has not read the teachings of either. — **tunica**: the Cynics carried simplicity of dress to the extreme, and wore a heavy cloak only (Hor. *Ep.* I. 17. 25 *quem duplici panno patientia velat*) dispensing with the tunic. — **non suspicit**, *does not look for guidance to.*

123. **laetum plantaribus horti**: cf. 14. 319.

124. **dubii aegri**, *cases of critical illness;* Intr. 57.

125. **venam committe**: cf. 6. 46 *pertundite venam.* Bleeding was a common remedy for certain diseases; cf. Cels. III. 18. — **discipulo Philippi**: *i.e.* to a doctor's apprentice. Philippus represents any physician of the day. There was a celebrated physician of that name in the service of Alexander.

129. **claudenda est ianua**: the house is closed to visitors when death enters it, and the loss of money is considered as great a calamity as the death of a friend.

et maiore domus gemitu, maiore tumultu
planguntur nummi quam funera; nemo dolorem
fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
contentus, vexare oculos umore coacto:
ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querella,
si decies lectis diversa parte tabellis
vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
sardonychum, loculis quae custoditur eburnis,
ten — o delicias — extra communia censes
ponendum, quia tu gallinae filius albae,
nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?

130. **tumultu,** *commotion,* manifestation of grief.

132. **vestem diducere summam,** *to rend the top of his garment,* and not tear it from top to bottom. At the loss of a friend we display the usual signs of mourning, though the grief is often feigned. Cf. Mart. I. 33. 1–2 *amissum non flet, cum sola est, Gellia patrem; si quis adest, iussae prosiliunt lacrimae.* For the loss of property the grief is sincere. — **diducere contentus**: Intr. 39 *b.*

133. **umore coacto**: cf. Verg. *Aen.* II. 196 *lacrimis coactis.*

135. **cuncta fora**: besides the Forum Romanum, because of the growth of the city and of legal business, Julius, Augustus, Vespasian, Nerva, and Trajan had built separate fora.

136. **diversa parte,** *on the other side;* cf. 7. 156. — **tabellis**: tablets on which the obligation is written.

137. **vana,** *forged.* — **supervacui,** *worthless.* — **chirographa,** *bond,* given under one's own hand. — **ligni**: the tablet of wood covered with a thin layer of wax. When the defendant and his lawyers have heard the tablet read over ten times by the claimant's attorneys, they finally pronounce it a forgery, though the handwriting (**littera**) and the seal (**gemma**), which is treated by its owner as something very precious (**loculis quae custoditur**) show that the document is genuine. Verse 137 is repeated at 16. 41 with slight variation.

138. **arguit,** *convict.* — **princeps sardonychum,** *prince of sardonyx stones, i.e.* most costly among them all, and sure therefore to be carefully guarded.

140. **extra communia ponendum**: *i.e.* ought to be exempt from the evils to which the rest of mankind are subject.

141. **gallinae filius albae**: a child of fortune; white was esteemed a lucky color; cf. the legend of the white hen dropped by an eagle in Livia's lap; Plin. *N. H.* XV. 136; Suet. *Galb.* 1.

rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
si flectas oculos maiora ad crimina. confer
conductum latronem, incendia sulpure coepta
atque dolo, primos cum ianua colligit ignes;
confer et hos veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
pocula adorandae robiginis et populorum
dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas;
haec ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus qui
radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
Neptuni, qui bratteolam de Castore ducat —
an dubitet, solitus totum conflare Tonantem? —
confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni
et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo
clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
haec quota pars scelerum, quae custos Gallicus urbis

144. **si flectas oculos**: *i.e.* as will be evident if you turn your eyes to greater crimes. What if some villain had been hired to rob you or burn your home?

146. **ianua colligit ignes**: so as to make it more difficult to save life and property; cf. 9. 98 *candelam adponere valvis.*

147. **grandia,** *massive.*

148. **adorandae robiginis**: *i.e.* of venerable antiquity.

150. **minor sacrilegus**: taking this in connection with vs. 153 we may understand that he has to be a temple robber on a smaller scale, not because he is less wicked, but from lack of opportunity. He would melt down a gold image of Jupiter if he could get it, but when he cannot he will scrape off the gilding from the face of Neptune or take the gold leaf from Castor. But it is not easy to reconcile vs. 153 with **minor sacrilegus,** and, of course, no temple robber ever melted down a Jupiter often enough to call it his custom. Munro suggests *an dubitet? solitumst,* etc.

154. **artifices veneni,** *the compounders of poison,* who for money furnish to others the means of destroying life. — **mercatorem,** *the purchaser* who wishes to poison some one who stands in his way.

155. **deducendum,** *the one who ought to be launched.* The gerundive is connected by **et** with the preceding substantives, and forms part of the object of **confer.** On the punishment of the parricide, cf. 8. 214 n. — **cum quo**: Intr. 48.

157. **quota pars**: *i.e.* how small a part? cf. 3. 61 *quota portio faecis Achaei?* — **custos urbis**: *i.e. praefectus urbi.* C. Rutilius Gallicus held this office under Domitian (Stat. *Silv.* I. 4) perhaps succeeding Pegasus (4. 77). The powers of the *praefectus urbi* under the empire came to be much the same

usque a lucifero donec lux occidat audit?
humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti
sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies et
dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus aut quis
in Meroe crasso maiorem infante mamillam?
caerula quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam
caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro?
nempe quod haec illis natura est omnibus una.
ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
Pygmaeus parvis currit bellator in armis,

as those of the *praetor urbanus*, and from his decision there was no appeal except to the emperor.

158. **donec lux occidat**: far beyond the usual hour, since there were so many cases waiting to be heard.

160. **una domus**: *i.e.* the court of the city prefect.

162–173. No one is surprised at that which is common in any locality.

162. **tumidum guttur**, *the goitre*, still common among the people who dwell in the high Alpine valleys.

163. **Meroe**: a district of Ethiopia included between the rivers Astapus (Blue Nile) and Astaboras (Atbara) and that part of the Nile between their mouths. If Juvenal was banished to upper Egypt he may have observed this peculiarity, which no other writer mentions.

164. **caerula lumina**: the blue eyes and blond hair of the Germans are often noticed by Roman writers; cf. Tac. *Germ.* 4 *truces et caerulei oculi, rutilae comae;* Hor. *Epod.* 16. 7 *fera caerulea Germania pube.*

165. **madido**: *i.e.* with *spuma*, a kind of soap with which the hair was sometimes dyed. — **madido . . . cirro**, *twisting the moist ringlets into knots;* cf. Tac. *Germ.* 38 *obliquare crinem nodoque substringere*, of the Suebi; Mart. *Spec.* 3. 9 *crinibus in nodum torti venere Sicambri.* — **torquentem** agrees with **caesariem**, which has the usual position in Juvenal for a substantive with which two adjectives agree; Intr. 44 *a*.

166. **nempe quod**, *why no one, since; nemo stupuit* is implied in **quis stupuit** vs. 164.

167. **ad**, *to meet.* — **subitas**, *suddenly appearing.* — **Thracum volucres**: *i.e.* the cranes; cf. Verg. *G.* I. 120 *Strymoniae grues;* Ov. *A. A.* III. 182 *Threiciam gruem.*

168. **Pygmaeus**: in Homer (*Il.* III. 3–6) the Pygmies dwell near the banks of Oceanus and are attacked by cranes that migrate thither at the approach of the northern winter. They are generally located either at the sources of the Nile (Aristotle *Hist. An.* VIII. 12) or in India (Plin. *N H.* VI. 70).

mox inpar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
unguibus a saeva fertur grue. si videas hoc
gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,
quamquam eadem adsidue spectentur proelia, ridet
nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
'Nullane peiuri capitis fraudisque nefandae
poena erit?' abreptum crede hunc graviore catena
protinus et nostro — quid plus velit ira? — necari
arbitrio: manet illa tamen iactura nec umquam
depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
invidiosa dabit minimus solacia sanguis.
'at vindicta bonum vita iucundius ipsa.'
nempe hoc indocti, quorum praecordia nullis
interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis;
quantulacumque adeo est occasio sufficit irae:
Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto,
qui partem acceptae saeva inter vincla cicutae

171. **illic ridet nemo**: no one laughs at Pygmy warriors in a land where all the people are Pygmies.

172. **adsidue,** *continually.* — **spectentur**: Intr. 42.

174–192. How would the punishment of the perjurer benefit you? It would not restore your lost deposit, and revenge is characteristic of a weak and ignoble soul.

177. **iactura**: see vs. 8 n.

178. **trunco,** *headless.*

179. **invidiosa dabit solacia**: will give you consolation at the price of the hatred of your fellowmen. See Intr. 62.

181. **nempe hoc indocti,** *yes, ignorant people say so;* Intr. 50.

183. **quantulacumque,** *however slight.*

184. **Chrysippus**: pupil of Cleanthes, and his successor as head of the Stoic school. — **mite Thaletis ingenium**: see Intr. 60. — **Thaletis**: Thales of Miletus, first of the seven sages, and founder of Greek philosophy.

185. **senex**: Socrates (Intr. 66*a*), who was in his seventieth year at the time of his death. — **Hymetto**: a mountain near Athens famous for its honey (dulci); cf. Hor. *C.* II. 6. 14 *ubi non Hymetto mella decedunt.*

186. **partem nollet dare**: *i.e.* he was of such a forgiving disposition that he had no wish to do evil even to the man by whose unjust accusation he was about to suffer death. — **vincla**: Intr. 88.

accusatori nollet dare. plurima felix
paulatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
prima docet rectum sapientia. quippe minuti
semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas
ultio. continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
nemo magis gaudet quam femina. cur tamen hos tu
evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit
occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
poena autem vehemens ac multo saevior illis
quas et Caedicius gravis invenit et Rhadamanthus,
nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates

189. **sapientia,** *philosophy;* cf. vs. 20. — **minuti,** *dwarfed, mean.*

190. **infirmi,** *weak.* — **exigui,** *narrow.*

192–235. But why do you think that the criminal whom the law does not reach will go unpunished? Conscience is his judge and tormentor. To the end of his days he will be tortured by the thought of the wrong he has done you.

194. **habet attonitos,** *holds in constant dread.* — **surdo,** *silent;* cf. 7. 71 *surda bucina.*

195. **occultum . . . flagellum,** *their torturing conscience brandishing an unseen scourge;* cf. Lucr. III. 1018–1019 *mens sibi conscia factis praemetuens adhibet stimulos torquetque flagellis.*

196. **vehemens,** *heavy.* — **multo saevior illis:** the tortures of conscience are worse than any punishments invented by man or by the judges in the world below.

197. **Caedicius:** the scholiast says Caedicius was a cruel courtier of Nero, which is very unlikely. An advocate of that name is mentioned in 16. 46. — **Rhadamanthus:** one of the three judges of the dead.

199. **Spartano cuidam:** the story of Glaucus is found in Herodotus VI. 86. A certain Milesian, having heard of the reputation of Glaucus for honesty, changed half of his estate into silver, and deposited it with him, where he felt certain that it would be secure. Years after his sons came to claim the money. Glaucus pretended that he had no recollection of any deposit, but requested them to come to him again in four months. Meanwhile he went to Delphi, and inquired of the oracle whether he should not persist in his denial. He was told that the entire family of the perjurer would be destroyed. He sent, therefore, for the sons of the Milesian, and restored the money, but three generations later not a single descendant of Glaucus was left in Sparta.

haud inpunitum quondam fore quod dubitaret
depositum retinere et fraudem iure tueri
iurando. quaerebat enim quae numinis esset
mens et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo.
reddidit ergo metu, non moribus, et tamen omnem
vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit
exstinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.
has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.
nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,
facti crimen habet: cedo si conata peregit.
perpetua anxietas nec mensae tempore cessat
faucibus ut morbo siccis interque molares
difficili crescente cibo, sed vina misellus
exspuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus
displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga
cogitur in frontem velut acri ducta Falerno.

200. **quondam**, *in time to come.* — **dubitaret retinere**, *he thought of retaining.* The inclination of *dubito* toward the affirmative is very unusual: cf. Cic. *Att.* XII. 49. 1 *cum dubitet Curtius consulatum petere;* Verg. *Aen.* IX. 191; Tac. *Ann.* IV. 57. 5.

204. **metu, non moribus,** *from fear of the consequences, not from principle.* — **tamen**: although he returned the deposit, yet he was cut off, and all his family to the remotest connection.

207. **quamvis longa,** *however remote.*

209. **qui cogitat . . . habet**: he who harbors the wish to commit a crime incurs the guilt of the deed. The Pythia said to Glaucus: τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι ἴσον δύνασθαι, 'to tempt the god and to commit the crime are virtually the same.'

210. **cedo**: an old imperative, meaning 'give, tell'; *how, pray, if he has accomplished his attempt?*

211. **nec**: cf. 12. 52 n.

213. **difficili,** *troublesome.* — **crescente cibo**: cf. Sen. *Ep.* 82. 21 *non in ore crevit cibus,* and Ov. *Her.* 15. 226 *crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus.* — **sed**: cf. 4. 27 n. *Setina* (sc. *vina;* cf. 5. 34 n) is a plausible conjecture of Withof for **sed vina.** — **misellus**: Intr. 74 *a.*

214. **Albani senectus**: Intr. 60.

215. **ostendas**: hortatory subjunctive serving as the protasis of a conditional sentence; cf. 1. 155 n. — **melius**: sc. *vinum.* — **ruga**: Intr. 61 *a.*

216. **Falerno**: cf. 4. 138 n.

nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem
et toto versata toro iam membra quiescunt,
continuo templum et violati numinis aras
et, quod praecipuis mentem sudoribus urget,
te videt in somnis; tua sacra et maior imago
humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
hi sunt qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
cum tonat, exanimis primo quoque murmure caeli,
non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie sed
iratus cadat in terras et iudicet ignis.
illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
proxima tempestas velut hoc dilata sereno.
praeterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
si coepere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum
infesto credunt a numine; saxa deorum
haec et tela putant. pecudem spondere sacello
balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus aegris
concessum? vel quae non dignior hostia vita?

217. **cura,** *solicitude.*

218. **iam,** *finally.*

220. **sudoribus**: cf. 1. 167.

221. **sacra,** *supernatural.* — **maior humana**: cf. Plin. *Ep.* VII. 27. 2 *offertur ei mulieris figura humana grandior pulchriorque.*

223. **ad omnia fulgura,** *at every flash of lightning;* cf. Suet. *Cal.* 51 *ad minima tonitrua et fulgura conivere, caput obvolvere, at vero ad maiora proripere se e strato sub lectumque condere solebat.*

224. **exanimis**: half dead with fright at the very first rumbling sound in the sky.

225. **fortuitus**: a trisyllable; cf. Manil. I. 182. — **ventorum rabie**: it was believed that thunder and lightning were produced by friction of the clouds; cf. Min. Felix 5. 9 *nimbis collidentibus tonitrua mugire, rutilare fulgora, fulmina praemicare.*

226. **iratus ignis** (Intr. 58): the thunderbolt of an angry deity; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 3. 40 *iracunda fulmina,* and vs. 93 *irato sistro.*

227. **illa**: sc. *tempestas.* — **nihil nocuit**: Intr. 25 *c.*

229. **vigili**: which banishes sleep; Intr. 59.

232. **tela**: *i.e.* with which they punish guilty men.

233. **cristam galli**: *i.e.* a crested cock; Intr. 60; cf. 12. 96 *quis aegram gallinam inpendat?* A cock was a common offering to Aesculapius.

mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum;
cum scelus admittunt, superest constantia: quid fas
atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
criminibus. tamen ad mores natura recurrit
damnatos, fixa et mutari nescia. nam quis
peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
eiectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
quisnam hominum est quem tu contentum videris uno
flagitio? dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum
aut maris Aegaei rupem scopulosque frequentes
exsulibus magnis. poena gaudebis amara
nominis invisi, tandemque fatebere laetus
nec surdum nec Tiresian quemquam esse deorum.

236–249. This man who has wronged you will come at last to a bad end, and you will then see that the gods are neither deaf nor blind.

236. **malorum,** *of bad men.*

237. **superest constantia**: they have abundance of courage.

238. **incipiunt sentire**: when the deed is done they are overwhelmed with a sense of guilt. This, however, soon passes away, and they go on from bad to worse, until they meet with execution or banishment.

240. **damnatos**: which their conscience disapproves.

242. **attrita,** *hardened.*—**fronte**: cf. 14. 56 n.

244. **dabit . . . vestigia,** *will put his feet into a snare.*

245. **patietur carceris uncum**: he will be strangled in prison and his body dragged with the *uncus* to the bank of the Tiber (10. 66).

246. **aut Aegaei rupem**: or he will be banished to some island of the Aegean (cf. 1. 73 n), where he will be a companion of distinguished exiles.

247. **poena gaudebis amara**: hardly consistent with verses 181–192, where revenge is said to be characteristic of those only who are weak and ignorant.

249. **Tiresian**: Intr. 65. Tiresias, the famous Theban seer, was blind.

SATVRA XIV

Plurima sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
et nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus,
quae monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
si damnosa senem iuvat alea, ludit et heres
bullatus parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.
nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
concedet iuvenis, qui radere tubera terrae,
boletum condire et eodem iure natantis
mergere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente
et cana monstrante gula. cum septimus annus

XIV. ON THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN. — This satire is directed against the corrupting influence of the example of vicious parents upon their children. More than half of it is devoted to avarice and to the crimes which men commit and the dangers to which they expose themselves in order to gain wealth.

1–58. Children learn many vices from their parents; therefore everything that is corrupting should be banished from the home. Your son will resemble you, not only in face, but in character, and you may some day disinherit him for being just what your influence has made him.

1. **Fuscine**: unknown. The name appears only in the first line. The same is true of Volusius (15. 1) and Gallius (16. 1).

2. **nitidis rebus**, *on a fair reputation*. — **haesuram**, *lifelong;* Intr. 41 *b*.

3. **monstrant, tradunt**: Intr. 79 *a*. For the mood, see 5. 131 n.

4. **damnosa**: cf. Mart. XIV. 18 *alea parva nuces et non damnosa videtur;* Prop. v. 8. 46 *semper damnosi subsiluere canes.*

5. **bullatus**: *i.e.* while yet a child; cf. 5. 164 n. The *bulla* was laid aside when the *toga virilis* was assumed; cf. 1. 78 *praetextatus.* — **eadem arma**: *i.e. tesserae* or *tali;* cf. 11. 132 n. In 1. 92 the *dispensator*, who accompanies his master to the gaming table and carries his money, is called *armiger*.

6. **melius**: *i.e.* better than the result in the former case. — **propinquo**, *relative*.

7. **radere**, *to peel*. — **tubera terrae**: cf. 5. 116 n.

8. **boletum**, *mushroom;* 5. 147 n. — **eodem**: *i.e.* the same as the *tubera* and the *boletus*.

9. **mergere**, *to dip*. — **ficedulas**, *fig-peckers*, the modern *beccafico*, a small bird valued for its delicate flavor. *Ficedula* is not found elsewhere with short *e*, hence Lachmann (Lucr. p. 204) conjectured *ficellas*. — **nebulone . . . gula** (hendiadys), *the hoary gluttony of a good-for-nothing father furnishing him the example;* cf. *monstrant* vs. 3.

transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
hinc totidem, cupiet lauto cenare paratu
semper et a magna non degenerare culina.
mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos
praecipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra
materia constare putat paribusque elementis,
an saevire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
conparat, Antiphates trepidi laris ac Polyphemus,
tunc felix, quotiens aliquis tortore vocato
uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?
quid suadet iuveni laetus stridore catenae,

11. **nondum . . . renato,** *before his second teeth have all appeared*; cf. Plaut. *Men.* 1115 MES. *Quot eras annos gnatus?* MEN. *Septuennis, nam tunc dentes mihi cadebant primulum.*

12. **barbatos,** *bearded*, and therefore wise. Philosophers, especially Stoics and Cynics, were accustomed to wear long beards; Pers. 4. 1 *barbatum haec crede magistrum dicere*, of Socrates. Though you commence at the very beginning of his education, and give him any number of wise teachers, they cannot correct the evil principles which he has already learned at home.

13. **lauto paratu,** *in splendid style.*

15. **erroribus**: *i.e.* on the part of his slaves. — **aequos,** *indulgent.*

16. **praecipit**: *sc.* Rutilus (vs. 18). — **nostra materia**: of the same matter as our own; cf. Sen. *Ep.* 47. 10 *vis tu cogitare istum, quem servum tuum vocas, ex iisdem seminibus ortum, eodem frui caelo, aeque spirare, aeque vivere, aeque mori?*

18. **Rutilus**: *i.e.* any cruel master, not the spendthrift of Satire 11. For the position, see Intr. 45.

19. **Sirena**: the Sirens charmed everybody who listened to their song. No music charms Rutilus so much as the crack of the whip. — **flagellis**: scourges made of leather thongs or knotted cords and used chiefly for the punishment of slaves; cf. 5. 154; 10. 180.

20. **Antiphates ac Polyphemus** (Intr. 64 *a*): *i.e.* a cruel tyrant among his slaves. Antiphates was king of the Laestrygones, who were cannibals; Hom. *Od.* X. 80–132. Polyphemus was the one-eyed Cyclops who devoured the companions of Ulysses in his cave; *Od.* IX. 176–555.

21. **aliquis**: *i.e. servus.* — **tortore,** *executioner.*

22. **uritur**: he is branded because two towels have been lost through his carelessness.

23. **quid suadet**: *i.e.* what does his delight in clanking chains suggest? — **iuveni,** *his son*; cf. 3. 158; 8. 262; 10. 310.

quem mire adficiunt inscripta, ergastula, carcer?
rusticus exspectas ut non sit adultera Largae
filia, quae numquam maternos dicere moechos
tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
ut non ter decies respiret? conscia matri
virgo fuit, ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
implet et ad moechum dat eisdem ferre cinaedis.
sic natura iubet: velocius et citius nos
corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
cum subeunt animos auctoribus. unus et alter
forsitan haec spernant iuvenes, quibus arte benigna
et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan,
sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt

24. **mire adficiunt**, *wonderfully delight.* — **inscripta**, *brands.* Slaves were usually branded on the forehead; Mart. II. 29. 9. — **ergastula**: see 8. 180 n. The reading *inscripti*, *branded slaves*, in place of **inscripta**, was suggested by H. Richards, *Class. Rev.* II. (1888), p. 326, and has been adopted by Weidner and Duff. Cf. Mart. VIII. 75. 9 *quattuor inscripti portabant vile cadaver.*

25. **rusticus exspectas**, *are you simple enough to hope?* Cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 2. 42 *rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis.* This punctuation was proposed by Doederlein and has been followed by most editors. Macleane and Lewis place the mark of interrogation after **rusticus**, joining **rusticus** with **carcer**, 'a country bridewell,' and read *inscripta ergastula*, 'branded gangs.' — **Largae**: mentioned only here.

27. **tanto cursu**, *at such a rapid rate.*

28. **respiret**, *stop to get her breath.*

29. **virgo**: while unmarried she was the confidante of her mother. — **ceras**: wax tablets, which were used for letters. Very small *tabellae* were employed for love letters; cf. Mart. XIV. 8 and 9. — **nunc**: *i.e.* when she is herself married. — **hac**: *i.e.* her mother.

30. **eisdem**: *i.e.* the same who once served her mother. On the form, see Intr. 87. — **ferre**: an infinitive to denote purpose, instead of the gerundive *ferendas;* Intr. 39.

32. **magnis auctoribus**, *with weighty authority.*

33. **subeunt**, *steal in upon.* — **unus et alter**: here and there a youth with a disposition prone to virtue does not follow the evil example of his father.

35. **praecordia**, *diaphragm, heart.* — **Titan**: *i.e.* Prometheus, who, according to the myth, made men and animals from clay (Hor. *C.* I. 16. 13); son of the Titan Iapetus. For the position of the subject, see Intr. 45.

et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpae.
abstineas igitur damnandis. huius enim vel
una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis
turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
quocumque in populo videas, quocumque sub axe,
sed nec Brutus erit Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
nil dictu foedum visuque haec limina tangat
intra quae pater est; procul, a procul inde puellae
lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti.
maxima debetur puero reverentia; siquid
turpe paras, nec tu pueri contempseris annos,
sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.
nam siquid dignum censoris fecerit ira
quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum
nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius et qui
omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,

37. **monstrata diu,** *long before them as an example;* cf. vs. 9 n. — **orbita,** *rut,* well-worn path.

38. **igitur**: *i.e.* for your children's sake. — **huius** refers to **abstineas damnandis.**

39. **ratio,** *motive.*

40. **dociles imitandis,** *easily taught to imitate.*

41. **turpibus ac pravis**: Intr. 79 *b*. — **Catilinam**: named by Juvenal four times as an example of depravity. The world will never lack for men like Catiline, but when will it see another Brutus or Cato? Cf. Sen. *Ep.* 97. 10 *omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret.*

42. **axe,** *sky;* properly the axis around which the sky seems to turn; then, by metonomy, the sky itself or a portion of it; cf. 8. 116 *Gallicus axis.*

43. **Bruti avunculus**: Servilia, the sister of Cato Uticensis, was the mother of Brutus.

45. **procul inde**: cf. Verg. *Aen.* VI. 258 *procul o procul este profani;* a formula used to warn away the uninitiated from solemn rites which they must not see.

46. **pernoctantis,** *who stays all night;* cf. 8. 10 *si luditur alea pernox.*

48. **paras,** *plan, meditate.* — **nec contempseris annos**: do not think that, because he is young, it will make no difference what he sees or hears (Intr. 37).

49. **peccaturo obstet**: Intr. 82. There is another reading *obsistat,* by which the hiatus is avoided.

51. **quandoque,** *some day.* — **similem tibi**: Intr. 30.

53. **omnia**: cognate accusative.

corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo
clamore ac post haec tabulas mutare parabis.
unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
cum facias peiora senex vacuumque cerebro
iam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quaerat?
Hospite venturo cessabit nemo tuorum.
'verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas,
arida cum tota descendat aranea tela;
hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter'
vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
ergo miser trepidas ne stercore foeda canino
atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,
ne perfusa luto sit porticus, et tamen uno
semodio scobis haec emendat servulus unus:

54. **corripies,** *reprove.* On the omission of the object, see Intr. 71.

55. **tabulas mutare:** *i.e.* so as to disinherit him; cf. 12. 123 *delebit tabulas.*

56. **unde tibi frontem:** Intr. 51. On the quantity of final *i* in *tibi*, see Intr. 84; cf. also vss. 141, 158, 319. — **frontem parentis:** *i.e.* a father's right to command; *frons* here is the seat of authority, in 13. 242, of shame.

57. **vacuum cerebro,** *brainless.*

58. **cucurbita:** (1) a gourd; (2) *a cupping glass,* so called from its shape. It was used to relieve cases of mental derangement; called **ventosa,** perhaps because the air rushes in when the instrument is removed.

59–85. You take great pains to remove that which will offend the eye of a guest; do you not care to banish that which will corrupt the morals of a son? His value to his country will depend on your training. Full-fledged birds of prey seek the food which they have tasted in the nest.

59. **hospite venturo:** Intr. 41 *a.*

60. **pavimentum:** a floor made by placing together small pieces of stone in a bed of cement. It was often wrought in mosaic by inlaying variously colored marbles. — **nitidas:** proleptic; *i.e.* let the columns glisten.—**columnas:** marble columns of the peristyle or portico; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 4 *columnas ultima recisas Africa.*

61. **arida,** *shriveled.*

62. **leve** = *purum* (10. 19), *plain, unembossed,* contrasted with **aspera,** which is the same as *caelata, chased;* cf. Verg. *Aen.* V. 267.

63. **vox furit,** *are the furious words of.* Verses 60–62 form a sort of cognate object of **furit**; cf. Cic. *ad Q. fr.* II. 1. 3 *furebat a Racilio se contumaciter inurbaneque vexatum.*

66. **porticus:** cf. 4. 6; 7. 178 n. — **et tamen:** and yet, though you make yourself unhappy about it.

illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem?
gratum est quod patriae civem populoque dedisti,
si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, utilis agris,
utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
plurimum enim intererit quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
moribus instituas. serpente ciconia pullos
nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta:
illi eadem sumptis quaerunt animalia pinnis.
vultur iumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris adfert:
hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis et se
pascentis, propria cum iam facit arbore nidos.
sed leporem aut capream famulae Iovis et generosae
in saltu venantur aves, hinc praeda cubili
ponitur: inde autem cum se matura levarit
progenies, stimulante fame festinat ad illam
quam primum praedam rupto gustaverat ovo.
  Aedificator erat Cretonius et modo curvo

67. **scobis,** *sawdust,* which costs nothing; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 4. 81 *vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus consistit sumptus?* — **haec emendat,** *removes this blemish.*

68. **illud non agitas,** *do you give no thought to this?* — **sanctam,** *pure.* — **omni sine**: in colloquial language for *sine ulla,* found often in Plautus and Terence.

70. **gratum est**: it is something worthy of appreciation.

71. **patriae idoneus**: *patria,* found only in *P,* may be correct; cf. Auct. *ad Her.* III. 5 *res humilis contemnere oportere nec idoneas dignitate sua iudicare.* But the ablative with *idoneus* is exceedingly rare.

72. **rebus agendis**: Intr. 31.

74. **instituas,** *train.*

75. **devia,** *unfrequented.*

77. **iumento . . . relictis**: *i.e.* flying from the carcasses of animals, and of slaves on the cross, to its nest.

78. **fetus,** *its young.*

79. **magni,** *full-grown.*

81. **famulae Iovis,** *the attendants of Jove,* the eagles; cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 4. 1 *ministrum fulminis alitem.*

82. **hinc**: *i.e.* from the hare and roe. — **cubili** = *in nido.*

83. **inde**: out of the nest.

86–95. Cretonius had a passion for building, and spent in this way a good part of his property; his

litore Caietae, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
nunc Praenestinis in montibus alta parabat
culmina villarum Graecis longeque petitis
marmoribus vincens Fortunae atque Herculis aedem,
ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, inminuit rem,
fregit opes, nec parva tamen mensura relictae
partis erat. totam hanc turbavit filius amens,
dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem
nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorant,
nec distare putant humana carne suillam

son surpassed him, and foolishly squandered all the father had left.

87. **Caietae** : (now Gaëta) between Terracina and Minturnae, a pleasant seashore resort. It is here joined with Tibur (Tivoli), and Praeneste (Palestrina), as Baiae is in Hor. *C.* III. 4. 22–24 *seu mihi frigidum Praeneste seu Tibur supinum seu liquidae placuere Baiae;* cf. Mart. X. 30. 8. Many fashionable Romans had country houses at Tibur and Praeneste.

89. **culmina,** *roofs;* cf. Mart. IV. 64. 10 *celsae culmina delicata villae.* — **Graecis marmoribus** : for the great variety of foreign marbles in Rome, see Plin. *N. H.* XXXVI. 44–63; Middleton's *Ancient Rome,* I., ch. 1, and Pullen's *Ancient Roman Marbles.*

90. **Fortunae** : at Praeneste. — **Herculis** : at Tibur.

91. **Posides** : named among the freedmen of Claudius by Suetonius (*Claud.* 28); see Intr. 17. Pliny (*N. H.* XXXI. 5) mentions warm baths near Baiae, called from him *Posidianae aquae.* Probably the mansion, which is here compared with the Capitolium, was at Rome.

92. **dum sic habitat,** *while he housed himself in this style.*

93. **fregit,** *shattered.*

94. **turbavit,** *destroyed ;* cf. 7. 129 *conturbat.*

95. **novas villas** : cf. 1. 94 n. *quis totidem erexit villas avus?* and 14. 274 *propter centum villas.*

96–106. If the father, having an outward respect for the Jewish religion, reverences the Sabbath, and abstains from pork, the son will go further, and become a Jewish proselyte. See Intr. 15. Tacitus (*Hist.* V. 1–9) gives an account of the Jews and their religion as viewed by a Roman.

96. **sortiti . . . patrem** : whose lot it is to have a Jewish father.

97. **nil praeter nubes** : the Jews had no visible representation of deity, and as they raised their eyes to heaven in prayer, they were thought to worship the clouds and the sky by those who were accustomed to see images of the gods in the temples; cf. Tac. *Hist.* V. 5 *nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis sinunt.*

98. **carne** : *distare* (*to be unlike*) regularly takes the ablative with

qua pater abstinuit, mox et praeputia ponunt;
Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges
Iudaicum ediscunt et servant ac metuunt ius
tradidit arcano quodcumque volumine Moyses,
non monstrare vias eadem nisi sacra colenti,
quaesitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.
sed pater in causa, cui septima quaeque fuit lux
ignava et partem vitae non attigit ullam.
Sponte tamen iuvenes imitantur cetera, solam
inviti quoque avaritiam exercere iubentur.
fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
cum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum,
nec dubie tamquam frugi laudetur avarus,
tamquam parcus homo et rerum tutela suarum
certa magis quam si fortunas servet easdem
Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. adde quod hunc, de

ab (11. 26; 13. 122), or the dative, as in Hor. *C.* IV. 9. 29 *distat inertiae virtus.*

99. **praeputia ponunt,** *are circumcised.*

100. **contemnere leges**: Tacitus (*Hist.* V. 5) says that proselytes are taught *contemnere deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere.*

102. **arcano volumine**: the Pentateuch.

103. **non monstrare, deducere**: appositives with **Iudaicum ius**; cf. Tac. *Hist.* V. 5 *apud ipsos fides obstinata, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium.*

104. **verpos,** *the circumcised.*

106. **ignava**: cf. Tac. *Hist.* V. 4 *septimo die otium placuisse ferunt, quia is finem laborum tulerit; dein blandiente inertia septimum quoque annum ignaviae datum.*

107–160. Every vice except avarice the young copy willingly; in this alone they are trained against their will, and are taught to practise meanness, first in small things, then in great.

109. **enim**: they practise it unwillingly, for it looks to them like a virtue. — **specie virtutis**: cf. Hor. *A. P.* 25 *decipimur specie recti.*

111. **tamquam frugi**: cf. Hor. *S.* I. 3. 49 *parcius hic vivit, frugi dicatur.*

112. **tutela**: abstract for concrete; Hor. *C.* IV. 14. 43 *o tutela praesens Italiae.*

114. **Hesperidum serpens**: the hundred-headed serpent sent by Here to guard the golden apples of the Hesperides. — **Ponticus**: the dragon that guarded the golden fleece. — **adde quod**: cf. 15. 47.

quo loquor, egregium populus putat adquirendi
artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris,
sed crescunt quocumque modo, maioraque fiunt
incude adsidua semperque ardente camino.
et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros;
qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati
pauperis esse putat, iuvenes hortatur ut illa
ire via pergant et eidem incumbere sectae.
sunt quaedam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos
inbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes;
mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum.
servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo
ipse quoque esuriens, neque enim omnia sustinet umquam
mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta,

115. **adquirendi artificem,** *a master in the art of getting.* On spondaic verses in Juvenal, see Intr. 83.

116. **quippe,** etc.: to be sure such workmen make a fortune, but it is done in dishonorable ways (**quocumque modo**) and by untiring industry.

118. **camino,** *forge;* 10. 61.

119. **et pater ergo**: and the money-loving father, too, thinks the covetous are the only happy ones, and trains his sons in avarice. — **animi felices,** *happy at heart;* the only example in Juvenal of the rather frequent locative *animi;* cf. Verg. *Aen.* IV. 529 *infelix animi.*

120. **beati pauperis**: of a man in moderate circumstances who is happy.

121. **iuvenes**: see vs. 23 n.

122. **sectae,** *course of life.*

123. **protinus**: he straightway teaches them the first principles of evil, and trains them to be niggardly in the smallest matters. Verses 126–133 contain examples of such *minimae sordes.*

125. **mox**: when they are older. — **votum,** *desire.*

126. **modio iniquo**: cf. Liv. V. 48. 9 *pondera ab Gallis adlata iniqua.* From Seneca *Ep.* 80. 7 it appears that the monthly allowance of grain (*far*) for a slave was five *modii.* The avaricious master uses a measure that is too small. It was one of the duties of country magistrates to break measures that were too small; 10. 101. — **castigat,** *pinches.*

127. **ipse quoque**: he even goes hungry himself in order to save. — **neque sustinet**: with an infinitive, *he cannot bear to.* Poor as it is, he is too stingy to let it all be eaten at the first meal.

128. **mucida frusta**: cf. 5. 68; Mart. VIII. 6. 4 *mucida vina.* — **caerulei**: *i.e.* from the mold.

hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
Septembri nec non differre in tempora cenae
alterius conchem aestivam cum parte lacerti
signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro,
filaque sectivi numerata includere porri;
invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit.
sed quo divitias haec per tormenta coactas,
cum furor haud dubius, cum sit manifesta phrenesis,
ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?
interea pleno cum turget sacculus ore,
crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
et minus hanc optat qui non habet. ergo paratur
altera villa tibi, cum rus non sufficit unum,
et proferre libet fines, maiorque videtur

129. **servare,** *to keep over;* cf. Mart. I. 103. 7 *deque decem plures semper servantur olivae;* and III. 58. 42 *nec avara servat crastinas dapes mensa.* — **minutal,** *hash;* cf. Mart. XI. 31. 11.

130. **Septembri**: *i.e.* in the very worst season at Rome; cf. 4. 56 *letifero autumno.* — **in tempora cenae alterius,** *till dinner-time tomorrow.*

131. **conchem**: *conchis* and *porrum* occur together (3. 293) and *conchis* and *lacertus* (Mart. VII. 78. 1–2) as examples of cheap food. — **lacerti**: an inferior sea-fish.

132. **signatam**: kept under seal, so that he may know if a slave has taken anything from it. — **putri**: already kept too long. — **siluro**: a river fish of small value; 4. 33.

133. **fila,** *slices;* cf. Mart. XI. 52. 6 *porris fila resecta suis.* — **sectivi porri**: 3. 293 n. — **numerata**: after he has counted them.

134. **aliquis de ponte**: a beggar; cf. 4. 116 n and 5. 8 n.

135. **quo divitias**: Intr. 51.

136. **phrenesis,** *insanity;* cf. Cels. 3. 18 *phrenesis tum demum est, cum continua dementia esse incipit.*

137. **ut locuples . . . fato,** *to live in the condition of a beggar in order to die rich.*

138. **interea, etc.**: while they are being trained against their will to save, money begins to accumulate, and its possession begets avarice, which grows with the increase of wealth. — **pleno ore**: *i.e.* full, mouth and all; cf. 1. 5. *plena margine.*

139. **crescit amor nummi**: cf. Hor. *C.* III. 16. 17 *crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam maiorumque fames.*

141. **rus,** *farm;* 16. 36.

142. **maior videtur**: cf. Hor. *S.* II. 6. 8 *o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormat agellum.*

et melior vicina seges, mercaris et hanc et
arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.
quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo,
nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
iumenta ad virides huius mittentur aristas,
nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos
in ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
dicere vix possis quam multi talia plorent
et quot venales iniuria fecerit agros.
sed qui sermones, quam foedae bucina famae!
'quid nocet haec?' inquit 'tunicam mihi malo lupini
quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.'
scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis,

144. **arbusta,** *vineyards* in which the vines were trained on trees. — **qui canet oliva**: the leaves of the olive are grayish-green on the upper side, and hoary on the under side.

145. **quorum**: introducing an adversative sentence: But if their owner cannot be induced to sell, you proceed to injure his property, that it may seem to him less desirable. Your cattle get into his field at night. They are lean (**macri**), half starved (**famelica**), and weary from the day's work (**lasso**), and therefore so ravenous (**saevos**) that they leave nothing.

148. **novalia,** *the growing crop.*

151. **venales fecerit**: *i.e.* has brought into the market. It does not follow from this that there were not strict laws among the Romans for the punishment of such injuries, but the poor farmer is at a great disadvantage if he attempts to settle a dispute with a rich and powerful neighbor by legal process, and he naturally prefers to submit to imposition; cf. Hor. *C.* II. 18. 23–28 *quid quod usque proximos revellis agri terminos et ultra limites clientium salis avarus? pellitur paternos in sinu ferens deos et uxor et vir sordidosque natos.*

152. **sed qui sermones**: cf. 10. 88 *hi sermones tunc de Seiano*; but, you say, public opinion will condemn the rich man for this base treatment of a weak neighbor. He replies: 'Public opinion cannot harm me. I do not desire the good opinion of my neighbors if I must be poor in order to gain it.'

153. **tunicam malo lupini quam,** *I would rather have a bean pod than*, like our 'I don't care a straw for'; cf. Stat. *Silv.* IV. 9. 30 *bulborum tunicae.*

155. **paucissima farra,** *a scanty crop of spelt.*

156. **scilicet,** *of course*, introducing an ironical sentence.

et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitae
longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,
si tantum culti solus possederis agri
quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat.
mox etiam fractis aetate ac Punica passis
proelia vel Pyrrhum inmanem gladiosque Molossos
tandem pro multis vix iugera bina dabantur
vulneribus; merces haec sanguinis atque laboris
nullis visa umquam meritis minor aut ingratae
curta fides patriae; saturabat glaebula talis
patrem ipsum turbamque casae, qua feta iacebat
uxor et infantes ludebant quattuor, unus
vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum

160. **sub Tatio**: *i.e.* in the earliest times. Tatius was the mythical Sabine king who ruled jointly with Romulus. Mommsen (*History of Rome*, ch. iv.) says that the old Roman territory did not include more than 115 square miles. There were private individuals in Juvenal's time whose possessions exceeded this amount. See Friedländer I.^{5} 218–219.

161–188. The Romans of the old type were frugal and taught their sons to despise wealth and luxury.

161. **mox,** *afterwards*. Pyrrhus and Hannibal lived four or five centuries after the time of Tatius. — **fractis aetate**: cf. Hor. *S.* I. 1. 5 *multo iam fractus membra labore*.

162. **Molossos**: cf. 12. 108 *regi Molosso*.

163. **vix iugera bina**: as a bounty or pension to veteran soldiers when settled in colonies two *iugera* (about an acre and a quarter) of land were given, and this seemed a generous recompense. This was believed to have been the amount of land allotted to each citizen by Romulus; cf. Varr. *R. R.* I. 10. 2 *bina iugera a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritim;* Plin. *N. H.* XVIII. 7 *bina tunc iugera populo Romano satis erant*.

165. **meritis minor**: too small to compensate for the service; cf. 13. 12 *vulnere maior*.

166. **curta fides**: *i.e.* a scanty discharge of its obligations. — **saturabat,** *was quite enough for*. — **glaebula talis**: *i.e.* the iugera bina.

168. **unus vernula, tres domini**: his three small children and one little home-born slave are playing together before the house, and in like manner the elder brothers, both freeborn and slave, were working side by side in the field.

169. **magnis,** *grown up;* cf. vs. 79. — **horum** refers to both **vernula** and **domini.**

a scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera cena
amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollae:
nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
inde fere scelerum causae, nec plura venena
miscuit aut ferro grassatur saepius ullum
humanae mentis vitium quam saeva cupido
inmodici census. nam dives qui fieri vult,
et cito vult fieri; sed quae reverentia legum,
quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari?
'vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,
o pueri' Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim
Vestinusque senex, 'panem quaeramus aratro,
qui satis est mensis; laudant hoc numina ruris,
quorum ope et auxilio gratae post munus aristae
contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.

170. **altera cena,** *a second supper*. The children have had their supper before the laborers on the farm return home.

171. **pultibus**: cf. 11. 58 n.

173. **inde**: *i.e.* from this desire to possess a great amount of property, suggested in the preceding verse. — **causae,** *incentives*. On the ellipsis of the verb, see Intr. 52. — **nec . . . aut**: 8. 217 n.

174. **miscuit, grassatur**: for the change of tense, see Intr. 55.

175. **saeva**: because it spurs on to crime.

177. **et,** *also*. — **reverentia legum,** etc.: no reverence for law, no fear of punishment, nor any sense of honor deters from crime the man who is in haste to become rich.

178. **quis metus**: Intr. 77. — **properantis avari**: Intr. 57.

179. **istis**: which you now possess.

180. **Marsus**: the Marsi (3. 169) lived on Lake Fucinus, the Vestini were northeast of them and extended to the Adriatic, the Hernici were in Latium and their capital was Anagnia (Liv. IX. 42. 11). These are mentioned as representatives of the simple and honest country people of ancient Italy. Juvenal says they were not covetous, but desired only enough to supply their wants; they lived contented, and were grateful to the gods that they had so much to enjoy.

183. **ope et auxilio**: Intr. 79.

184. **veteris fastidia quercus**: cf. Lucr. V. 1416 *sic odium coepit glandis*. According to the poets, in early times men lived in caves and fed on acorns; cf. 13. 57 *licet ipse videret plura domi fraga et maiores glandis acervos*. Afterward they learned to build houses and cultivate the fields.

nil vetitum fecisse volet quem non pudet alto
per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet Euros
pellibus inversis: peregrina ignotaque nobis
ad scelus atque nefas, quaecumque est, purpura ducit.'
haec illi veteres praecepta minoribus, at nunc
post finem autumni media de nocte supinum
clamosus iuvenem pater excitat: 'accipe ceras,
scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
maiorum leges. aut vitem posce libello,
sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas

185. **fecisse**: the perfect infinitive, expressing the present or abiding result of a completed action, is often found with *volo* and similar verbs; cf. 6. 492 *soloecismum liceat fecisse marito*; cf. also 6. 674 *feci*, 'I am guilty.'

186. **per glaciem,** *in icy weather.* — **perone**: a boot worn by hunters, shepherds, and laborers, in rough and muddy weather; cf. Pers. 5. 102 *peronatus arator.* — **summovet,** *keeps off*; cf. Sen. *Cons. Helv.* 10. 2 *frigus summoveri vult.*

187. **pellibus inversis**: with skins turned inside out, for greater comfort; the usual way of wearing them in ancient times. One who is not ashamed to dress in this style will not be tempted to be dishonest. Skins of animals are contrasted with purple clothing in Lucr. V. 1423 *tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura curis exercent hominum vitam.*

188. **quaecumque est**: they have heard of purple and of the evil effects of luxury, but it is not yet known among them.

189–255. Now the father trains his son to value money above all else, and, having started him in his career of money-getting, he cannot hold him in check. It will not be strange if, in the end, the son, to get money, becomes a murderer, and that, too, of his own father.

189. **minoribus,** *children*; 1. 148; 8. 234.

190. **post finem autumni**: *i.e.* when the days were short and the nights long, and when it was common among the Romans to work by lamplight, especially in the morning; cf. 7. 99 n and Plin. *Ep.* III. 5. 8. — **media de nocte,** *soon after midnight*; cf. 7. 222 *mediae noctis ab hora.* — **supinum**: cf. Hor. *S.* I. 5. 19 *stertit supinus.*

191. **clamosus,** *with shouts.* — **ceras,** *tablets*; vs. 29 and 1. 63 n.

192. **causas age**: *i.e.* prepare speeches upon imaginary cases, as a rhetorical exercise. — **rubras leges**: the titles and first few words of laws were often ornamented with *minium* (vermilion); cf. Pers. 5. 90 *Masuri rubrica,* 'the canon of Masurius.'

193. **vitem posce**: *i.e.* apply for a centurion's commission. The vine branch was the centurion's staff; cf. 8. 247. — **libello,** *petition.*

194. **sed**: but a petition is not enough. When you present it you must show by your personal

adnotet et grandes miretur Laelius alas;
dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
adferat. aut longos castrorum ferre labores
si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis
pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
ullius subeant ablegandae Tiberim ultra,
neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
unguenta et corium; lucri bonus est odor ex re

appearance that you have the stuff in you for a good centurion. Centurions had the reputation of being big and coarse; cf. Hor. *S.* I. 6. 73 *magni pueri magnis e centurionibus orti;* Pers. 3. 77 *aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum*. The boy's rough appearance would be his best recommendation. — **buxo,** *comb;* Intr. 69; Mart. XIV. 25.

195. **Laelius**: some officer of high rank to whom the petition is to be presented. For the position, see Intr. 45.

196. **attegias,** *huts.* — **castella Brigantum**: the state of the Brigantes was said by Tacitus (*Agr.* 17) to have been the most populous in Britain. Eboracum (York) was its chief town.

197. **locupletem aquilam**: the eagle of the legion was in charge of the first centurion of the first cohort (*centurio primi pili*). This was generally the highest position which an ordinary soldier could reach. Such centurions, when they retired from the army, often possessed a large amount of property; cf. Mart. I. 31. 3 *grata Pudens meriti tulerit cum praemia pili;* also VI. 58. 10.

199. **cornua**: the *cornu* was a large curved trumpet, the *lituus* was a trumpet with a straight stock and slightly curved at the end; cf. Hor. *C.* I. 1. 23; II. 1. 18. Signals for the cavalry were sounded on the *lituus*.

200. **pares,** *buy.*

201. **pluris dimidio**: *i.e.* at a profit of fifty per cent.

202. **Tiberim ultra**: for the anastrophe, see Intr. 48 *b*. Persons engaged in offensive occupations, *e.g.* dealers in leather, were allowed to carry on their business only in the region across the Tiber; cf. Mart. VI. 93. 1–4 *tam male Thais olet quam non detracta cani transtiberina cutis.*

203. **neu**: see Intr. 38; never mind the nature of the business if it is lucrative; the chief aim is to get money.

204. **lucri bonus est odor**: suppose the goods are offensive, the money made by handling them will not be offensive; probably a reminiscence of the story of Vespasian, Suet. 23 *pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans num odore offenderetur, et illo negante 'atqui' inquit 'e lotio est.'*

205. **illa sententia**: contained

qualibet. illa tuo sententia semper in ore
versetur dis atque ipso Iove digna poeta :
unde habeas quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere.
hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae,
hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae.'
talibus instantem monitis quemcumque parentem
sic possem adfari : 'dic, o vanissime, quis te
festinare iubet? meliorem praesto magistro
discipulum. securus abi : vinceris ut Aiax
praeteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.
parcendum est teneris, nondum implevere medullas
maturae mala nequitiae. cum pectere barbam
coeperit et longi mucronem admittere cultri,
falsus erit testis, vendet periuria summa
exigua et Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.

in vs. 207, of unknown origin, but which, the father says, is good enough to have been written by Jove himself. — **in ore versetur,** *let it be on your lips.*

206. **dis**: see Intr. 87.

207. **unde habeas,** etc.: cf. Sen. *Ep.* 115. 14 *non quare et unde, quid habeas tantum rogant.*

208. **repentibus**: *i.e.* not yet old enough to walk. — **assae,** *dry nurses,* old female slaves that took care of the children.

212. **festinare**: *sc.* to fill your children with the passion of avarice. — **praesto,** *I guarantee.*

213. **vinceris**: as Ajax and Achilles surpassed their fathers in bravery, so your son will surpass you in avarice.

215. **parcendum est teneris,** *you must spare the young,* the direction of Vergil (*Geor.* II. 363) about the care of the young vines. Do not expect too much of your son when very young. Fully developed wickedness comes only with time. In a few years he will not shrink from any crime to which avarice prompts him.

216. **maturae mala nequitiae** seems to be required by the connection of thought. Bücheler puts a colon after **medullas** and retains the reading of *P. naturae mala nequitia est,* the meaning of which is not clear; *naturae,* found in nearly all MSS., may have arisen from the error of a copyist.

217. **longi cultri** = *novaculae.*

218. **summa exigua,** *for a trifling bribe.*

219. **et,** *even.* Ceres was honored at the Eleusinian Mysteries, and an oath by her, as by the mystic Cabiri (3. 144), was especially solemn; Intr. 3. — **tangens aram** (cf. 13. 89): to make the oath seem more sacred, as one takes a public oath now with his

elatam iam crede nurum, si limina vestra
mortifera cum dote subit. quibus illa premetur
per somnum digitis? nam quae terraque marique
adquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi;
nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "haec ego numquam
mandavi" dices olim "nec talia suasi."
mentis causa malae tamen est et origo penes te.
nam quisquis magni census praecepit amorem,
et laevo monitu pueros producit avaros,
et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicari,
dat libertatem et totas effundit habenas
curriculo, quem si revoces, subsistere nescit
et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.
nemo satis credit tantum delinquere quantum
permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
cum dicis iuveni stultum qui donet amico,
qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,

hand upon a Bible; cf. Plaut. *Rud.* 1333 *tange aram hanc Veneris*. — **aramque pedemque**: Intr. 27; cf. vs. 222.

220. **elatam**: cf. I. 72 n.

221. **mortifera**: because it is large, and will tempt her husband to murder her to get possession of it. — **quibus illa premetur digitis**, *with what* (*i.e.* whose) *fingers will she be strangled?*

224. **nullus labor**: wealth may be gained by crime without toil.

225. **olim**, *some day*.

226. **causa**, *the source*.

228. **laevo monitu**, *sinister counsels*. — **avaros**: proleptic.

229. **conduplicari**: depending upon some verb of teaching to be supplied from **praecepit**. This verse is omitted in many MSS.

231. **quem**: *i.e.* the person implied in **curriculo** (Intr. 68), though *curriculus* is a regularly formed diminutive from *currus*, and is noticed by the Roman grammarians. — **subsistere nescit**: like horses to which the reins have been given, your son is now beyond control; you cannot stop or guide him.

232. **metis relictis**, *past the turning post*. The *metae* were placed at each end of the low wall (*spina*) which ran lengthwise down the centre of the circus.

233. **credit**, *thinks*. — **tantum . . . quantum**, *only so much as*. — **delinquere**, *to do wrong*.

235. **cum dicis**: subordinate to **doces**. The antecedent of **qui** is the subject of **stultum** (*esse*).

236. **levet attollatque**: Intr. 79 *a*. — **attollat**, raises up, *removes*.

et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
crimine divitias adquirere, quarum amor in te
quantus erat patriae Deciorum in pectore, quantum
dilexit Thebas, si Graecia vera, Menoeceus,
in quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
cum clipeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt
continuo, tamquam et tubicen surrexerit una.
ergo ignem, cuius scintillas ipse dedisti,
flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis.
nec tibi parcetur misero, trepidumque magistrum
in cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.
nota mathematicis genesis tua, sed grave tardas
exspectare colus; morieris stamine nondum
abrupto. iam nunc obstas et vota moraris,
iam torquet iuvenem longa et cervina senectus.

237. **circumscribere,** *to defraud;* 10. 222; 15. 136 *circumscriptorem.*

239. **Deciorum**: the Decii (8. 254 n) died to save the honor of their country; the miser risks life to save his money.

240. **si Graecia vera**: cf. 10. 174 *quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia.* — **Menoeceus,** son of Creon, in the war of the Seven against Thebes, slew himself when Tiresias had prophesied that the Thebans would conquer if the last of the race of Cadmus should willingly suffer death to appease Mars for the slaying of the dragon. Verses 241–243 confirm the doubt expressed in **si Graecia vera,** *i.e.* if we are to believe the stories of a people who affirm as true that which is impossible, as that legions of armed men once sprang from the soil.

241. **quorum**: the antecedent is implied in **Thebas.** The story of the Sparti, and of their combat with one another, is found in Ov. *Met.* III. 104–130.

244. **ergo** carries us back to the sentence ending with **omni crimine divitias adquirere** (vs. 238), before the examples of the Decii and Menoeceus were introduced.

247. **leo alumnus**: Intr. 56. Your son will get rid of you as the trained lion dispatched his keeper in the cage; cf. Mart. *Spect.* 10. 1 *laeserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum.*

248. **mathematicis,** *astrologers;* cf. 3. 43; 10. 94. Your nativity has been calculated by them, you say, and they have foretold a long life. He cannot wait for the fates, but will take you off by poison. — **grave,** *burdensome.*

249. **colus, stamine**: cf. 3. 27; 10. 252; 11. 69 n; 12. 65 n.

250. **vota,** *his wishes.*

251. **cervina senectus**: Pliny

ocius Archigenen quaere atque eme quod Mithridates
composuit; si vis aliam decerpere ficum
atque alias tractare rosas, medicamen habendum est,
sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex.'
Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
nulla aequare queas praetoris pulpita lauti,
si spectes quanto capitis discrimine constent
incrementa domus, aerata multus in arca
fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi
ex quo Mars Vltor galeam quoque perdidit et res
non potuit servare suas. ergo omnia Florae

(*N.H.* VII. 153) quotes a statement of Hesiod, not elsewhere found, that the life of the stag is four times that of the crow, and the life of the crow nine times that of man. The supposition that the stag is long-lived is erroneous.

252. **Archigenen**: a celebrated physician at Rome in the reign of Trajan; 13. 98. — **quod Mithridates composuit**: cf. Plin. *N. H.* XXIX. 24 *Mithridatium antidotum ex rebus LIIII componitur.* He took so many antidotes that when, at last, he tried to end his life by taking poison, it had no effect (Aul. Gell. XVII. 16).

253. **aliam . . . rosas**: *i.e.* to live another year. For fresh roses and ripe figs as marking respectively the coming of spring and autumn, cf. Cic. *Verr.* II. 5. 27, and Hor. *Ep.* I. 7. 5.

255. **et pater et rex**: the father's life is as much in danger from his son, who is in haste to possess his property, as the king's from those who wish to deprive him of his throne.

256–302. The adventures of one in pursuit of wealth furnish better amusement than the theatre or the circus.

257. **praetoris pulpita**: cf. 8. 194; 10. 36; 11. 193 n.

259. **aerata arca**: cf. 1. 90 n; 10. 25.

260. **fiscus**: under the empire this word is generally used to denote that part of the public revenue which belongs to the emperor, as in 4. 55. Here it is the private property of any individual. — **vigilem**: because a guard was stationed there. The temple of Castor and Pollux was in the forum Romanum, and near this were the shops of the bankers (*argentarii*). Three Corinthian columns of this temple are still standing. The depositor left his money with a banker, who deposited it in a neighboring temple for safe keeping; cf. 8. 142 n. It appears from this passage that the temple of Mars Vltor, in the forum of Augustus, had lost the confidence of bankers as a place of safe deposit, because it had once been robbed.

262. **Florae . . . aulaea**: the *ludi Florales* were celebrated April 28–May 3, the *ludi Ceriales* April 12–

et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulaea relinquas;
tanto maiores humana negotia ludi.
an magis oblectant animum iactata petauro
corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
atque habitas Coro semper tollendus et Austro,
perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,
qui gaudes pingue antiquae de litore Cretae
passum et municipes Iovis advexisse lagonas?
hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta
victum illa mercede parat, brumamque famemque
illa reste cavet: tu propter mille talenta

19, the *ludi Megalenses* April 4–10. Plays were acted at these festivals.

264. **humana negotia**: *i.e.* the struggles of men to get wealth; Intr. 49.

265. **petauro**: no definition of the *petaurum* has been given which can be reconciled with all the passages in which the word occurs. Here it seems to be a spring board from which the performers (*petauristae*) threw themselves. See Petr. 53; Mart. II. 86. 7, and XI. 21. 3.

266. **rectum funem**, *tight rope*.

267. **Corycia puppe**: Intr. 69. Corycus was a city of Cilicia, near which grew the best saffron (**sacci olentis**); cf. Mart. IX. 38. 5 *Corycio nimbo;* III. 65. 2; Hor. *S.* II. 4. 68 *Corycio croco.* The ship is called Corycian because it goes to Cilicia to trade.

268. **Coro**: a west-northwest wind; 10. 180; Plin. *N. H.* II. 119 *ab occasu solstitiali corus.* — **tollendus**: with the force of a future passive participle, *about to be tossed;* cf. vs. 314 *aequanda.* — **Austro**: cf. 12. 69 n.

271. **passum**: (from *pando*) wine made from grapes spread out to dry, *raisin wine;* cf. Mart. XIII. 106 *Passum. Gnosia Minoae genuit vindemia Cretae hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet.* — **municipes Iovis**: *i.e.* Cretan. According to the myth, Rhea gave birth to Jupiter in Crete. — **municipes lagonas**: Intr. 56; cf. 4. 33 *municipes siluros;* Mart. X. 87. 10 *Cadmi municipes lacernas.* — **lagonas**: cf. 5. 29 n.

273. **brumam**, *cold.*—**brumamque famemque**: Intr. 27; **brumamque . . . cavet** is an amplified repetition of **victum . . . parat.**

274. **illa reste cavet**: the rope-dancer (*funambulus*, σχοινοβάτης, 3. 77) risks his life to get a living, and to keep off starvation and cold, but you to gain an amount of wealth that is altogether unnecessary. Rope-dancing was a popular amusement at Rome. Terence (*Prol. Hecyr.* 1–5) says the audience left the first representation of that play to see a rope-dancer. A painting found at Herculaneum represents the rope-dancer in a

et centum villas temerarius. aspice portus
et plenum magnis trabibus mare: plus hominum est iam
in pelago. veniet classis quocumque vocarit
spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gaetulaque tantum
aequora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relicta
audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem.
grande operae pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta,
Oceani monstra et iuvenes vidisse marinos.
non unus mentes agitat furor. ille sororis
in manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni,
hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit

variety of attitudes and performing many difficult feats.

275. **centum villas**: cf. vss. 86–95, and 1. 94 n. — **aspice**: Intr. 28.

276. **plenum** modifies both **portus** and **mare**; cf. 8. 129; 11. 39–40. — **trabibus**: Intr. 69; on the case, see Intr. 35.

278. **Carpathium** (*aequor*): the sea around the island Carpathus (modern Scarpanto) between Crete and Rhodes; Hor. *C.* I. 35. 8 *Carpathium pelagus.* — **Gaetula**: seas on the northern coast of Africa.

279. **transiliet**: Hor. *C.* I. 3. 24 *non tangenda rates transiliunt vada.* — **Calpe**: Calpis (Gibraltar) and Abyla on the opposite coast were called the pillars of Hercules. **Calpĕ** is ablative.

280. **Herculeo gurgite**: *i.e.* the ocean, far beyond the Strait of Gibraltar. — **stridentem**: he goes so far west that he can actually hear the glowing sun hiss as it sinks into the water.

281. **est**: the subject is **vidisse** (283), and **ut possis** is the purpose of **vidisse**. — **tenso folle**, *with well-filled money bag;* cf. 13. 61 n.

282. **aluta**, *purse* of soft leather. In 7. 192 it means the patrician shoe.

283. **Oceani monstra**: cf. Hor. *C.* I. 3. 18 *monstra natantia.* — **iuvenes marinos**: *i.e.* Tritons and Nereids and such inhabitants of the sea as sailors from these distant regions might choose to describe.

284. **non unus furor**: cf. 1. 92 *simplex furor.* Insanity shows itself in various forms, and one form is avarice; cf. Hor. *S.* II. 3. 82 *sqq.* — **ille**: Orestes, in his madness, sees the Furies pursuing him with flaming torches (**igni**). — **sororis in manibus**: his sister Electra holds him on the couch; Eur. *Or.* 260–264.

285. **Eumenidum**: cf. 7. 68; 13. 51.

286. **hic**: Ajax, when driven insane, because the arms of Achilles were not adjudged to him, attacks the cattle, thinking that he is slaying Agamemnon and Odysseus; Soph. *Ai.* 53–57.

287. **Ithacum**: 10. 257; 15. 26. — **parcat tunicis licet**: though

aut Ithacum: parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
curatoris eget qui navem mercibus implet
ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,
cum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis huius
concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
occurrunt nubes et fulgura: 'solvite funem'
frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
'nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur;
aestivum tonat.' infelix hac forsitan ipsa
nocte cadet fractis trabibus fluctuque premetur
obrutus et zonam laeva morsuque tenebit.
sed cuius votis modo non suffecerat aurum
quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus harena,
frigida sufficient velantis inguina panni
exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
dum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

he does not tear his clothes, as insane persons do, yet he is not less mad. — **lacernis**: 1. 27 n.

288. **curatoris**: the guardian appointed by the praetor over an insane person (*furiosus*); cf. Hor. *Ep.* I. 1. 102 *curatoris egere*, and 15. 147 *cuius egent;* with *egere* the ablative is much more common.

289. **tabula distinguitur unda**: is separated from the water only by the thickness of the vessel's side; cf. 12. 58 n.

290. **cum sit causa**: he is evidently insane, since his incentive to such risk of life is nothing but money.

291. **concisum argentum**: silver cut and stamped. — **titulos**, *legends*. — **facies minutas**: *i.e.* tiny images of the emperors; *St. Mark* xii. 16 'Whose is this image and superscription?'

292. **solvite funem**: *i.e.* put out to sea.

294. **color caeli**: *i.e.* the ominous darkness of the sky. — **nil minatur**, *forebodes no danger.* — **fascia**: bank of clouds.

295. **aestivum tonat**, *it is only a summer shower*, not a dangerous storm; cf. 1. 16 n *altum dormiret.* The voyage is begun after the close of the season of safe navigation.

297. **zonam**, *money belt;* cf. Plaut. *Trin.* 862 *sector zonarius*, *cut-purse.* He holds his money belt by his teeth and his left hand, while he swims with his right.

298. **cuius**: the antecedent is a dative to be supplied with **sufficient** (vs. 300). — **modo**, *yesterday.*

299. **Tagus, Pactolus**: the former in Spain (3. 55), the latter in Lydia, both famous for their golden sands; cf. Cat. 29. 19 *amnis aurifer Tagus;* Hor. *Epod.* 15. 20 *tibi Pactolus fluat.*

302. **picta tempestate**: a shipwrecked sailor often exhibited a

Tantis parta malis cura maiore metuque
servantur. misera est magni custodia census.
dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem
servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro
electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
atque ebore et lata testudine. dolia nudi
non ardent Cynici; si fregeris, altera fiet
cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa
magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic qui

painting of a scene like that through which he had passed, in order to excite sympathy, and get assistance; cf. 12. 27 n, also Pers. 1. 89 *fracta te in trabe pictum*, and 6. 32. — **se tuetur**, *supports himself.*

303–331. The rich are ever anxious about the safety of their possessions; Diogenes with nothing to lose is happier than Alexander, and nature requires but a moderate sum.

304. **misera est**: *i.e.* makes one wretched; Intr. 59; cf. Sen. *Ep.* 115. 16 *maiore tormento pecunia possidetur quam quaeritur;* Hor. *C.* III. 16. 17 *crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.*

306. **attonitus**: the wealthy man is wild with fright lest his costly possessions be burned. He furnishes his slaves with fire buckets (amis) and has them watch his property by night. There were seven cohorts of *vigiles* at Rome whose duty it was to protect citizens from lawlessness and to prevent and extinguish fires, but the rich man has also his own private watchmen. Hor. *S.* I. 1. 76–77 *vigilare metu exanimem, noctesque diesque formidare malos fures, incendia.*

307. **electro**, *amber;* 5. 38 *capaces Heliadum crustas.* — **signis**, *statues;* cf. Cic. *Div.* I. 77 *ante signum Iovis Statoris concidit.* — **Phrygia columna** (*pavonazzetto*): marble columns from Synnada; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 1. 41 *quod si dolentem nec Phrygius lapis delenit.*

308. **ebore**: furniture made or adorned with ivory; 11. 123 *latos sustinet orbes grande ebur.* — **testudine**: couches or other furniture inlaid with tortoise shell; 11. 94 n. — **dolia**: the *dolium* was an earthenware vessel of great size, with a wide opening at the top.

309. **Cynici**: *i.e.* Diogenes. His house does not burn, as it is made of clay. If it is destroyed, another like it can be made in a day, and even (**atque**) the one he has will serve after it has been mended with lead.

311. **testa in illa**: Plutarch in his life of Alexander (ch. 14) gives the story of the meeting of Alexander and Diogenes at Corinth, and of the request of Diogenes to the king not to stand between him and the sun, but he does not mention the *dolium*.

312. **felicior**: sc. *esset;* Intr. 49.

313. **totum orbem**: cf. 10. 168 *unus Pellaeo iuveni non sufficit orbis.*

nil cuperet quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem
passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.
nullum numen habes si sit prudentia; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. mensura tamen quae
sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam:
in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates;
numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.
acribus exemplis videor te cludere? misce
ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam
bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,
sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.
si nondum inplevi gremium, si panditur ultra,

314. **passurus**: Intr. 41 *a*.— **aequanda**: *i.e.* that will be as great as; cf. vs. 268 n.

315. **numen**, *divinity*. This verse and the following are repeated from 10. 365–366. If we have wisdom for our guide there will be no such thing as chance.

318. **in quantum**, *to what extent*, *as much as*, for *quantum*.— **frigora**: on the change of number, see Intr. 63.

319. **parvis in hortis**: cf. 13. 123 *exigui horti*; Epicurus purchased his garden in Athens for 80 minae (about $1500). In it he lived and taught his pupils, and at his death he left it to the school.

320. **ceperunt**, *was able to hold*; cf. 10. 148.—**ante**: before the time of Epicurus. — **penates**, *home*. Socrates was temperate in all things, his style of living being hardly better than that of a slave.

321. **sapientia**, *philosophy*; see Intr. 16.

322. **acribus**, *hard*.

323. **summam**: *i.e.* 400,000 sesterces, the equestrian census; cf. 1. 106; 3. 154; 5. 132. Combine the simplicity of former times with the style of living of our own day. Accumulate property enough to make you a knight, or twice or three times that sum. If you are not satisfied with this, you are a victim of avarice and no amount will satisfy you.

324. **lex Othonis**: cf. 3. 155 n.

325. **extendit labellum**: *i.e.* makes you pout, because it does not satisfy.

326. **tertia quadringenta**: the *census* of a senator according to Suet. *Aug.* 41 *senatorum censum ampliavit ac . . . duodecies sestertio taxavit.* — **quadringenta**: see Intr. 83, and cf. vs. 329.

327. **gremium**: 7. 215; the fold of the toga where the purse was carried, *the pocket*, called *sinus* in 1. 88.

nec Croesi fortuna umquam nec Persica regna
sufficient animo nec divitiae Narcissi,
indulsit Caesar cui Claudius omnia, cuius
paruit imperiis uxorem occidere iussus.

SATVRA XV

Quis nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Aegyptos portenta colat? crocodilon adorat
pars haec, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.

328. **Croesi**: king of Lydia, famous for his wealth; 10. 274. — **Persica regna**: cf. Hor. *C.* II. 12. 21 *dives Achaemenes;* III. 9. 4 *Persarum rege beatior*.

329. **Narcissi**: Intr. 17; one of the favorite freedmen of Claudius. He became the emperor's secretary and had great influence over him, and is said to have accumulated a fortune of 400,000,000 sesterces.

331. **uxorem**: Messalina, the third wife of Claudius. She was put to death in the name of the emperor by Narcissus, on account of her marriage with Silius; cf. 10. 329–345; Tac. *Ann.* XI. 37–38.

XV. On the Religious Fanaticism of Egypt. — Juvenal dwells upon the details of an event which, as he informs us, occurred in Egypt in his own day. Between two neighboring cities in the valley of the Nile a religious feud existed, which on the occasion of a festival developed into a bloody quarrel. The party which was finally victorious seized upon one of the enemy and in their frenzy tore him in pieces and feasted upon his raw flesh. The Egyptians were naturally hated by the Romans after the war with Cleopatra, and Juvenal takes advantage of the opportunity here offered to say many harsh things against them. From vs. 45 it appears that he had been in Egypt and that his condemnation of the Egyptians was therefore based on personal observation. The best part of the satire is that which treats of the nobler traits of human nature and of the origin of civil society (vss. 131–158). It was written not long after A.D. 127 (see vs. 27 n).

1–13. The Egyptians hold many animals sacred, but feed on human flesh.

1. **Volusi**: nothing is known of the person to whom this satire is addressed; cf. 14. 1 n.

2. **Aegyptos portenta colat**: cf. Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* III. 39 *omne fere genus bestiarum Aegyptii consecraverunt.* — **portenta**, *monsters.* — **crocodilon adorat**: those who dwelt about Thebes considered crocodiles sacred, but the people of Elephantine even ate them; Herod. II. 69.

3. **ibin**: the ibis seems to have been generally venerated in Egypt. Herodotus (II. 75) says it was hon-

effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,
dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae
atque vetus Thebe centum iacet obruta portis.
illic aeluros, hic piscem fluminis, illic
oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
porrum et caepe nefas violare et frangere morsu;
o sanctas gentes quibus haec nascuntur in hortis
numina! lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
mensa, nefas illic fetum iugulare capellae:
carnibus humanis vesci licet. attonito cum
tale super cenam facinus narraret Vlixes
Alcinoo, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam

ored by the Egyptians because it destroyed the flying serpents that came from Arabia; cf. Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* I. 101 *ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt.*

4. **cercopitheci,** *long-tailed ape;* Mart. XIV. 202 *Simius. si mihi cauda foret, cercopithecus eram.*

5. **Memnone**: the colossal statue of Memnon (so-called, but in fact that of the Egyptian king Amenophis III) still exists among the ruins of Thebes. On it are found many Latin and Greek inscriptions dating from A.D. 65 to 196, put there by those who had heard the musical tones that issued from it at sunrise. Tac. *Ann.* II. 61 *Memnonis saxea effigies, ubi radiis solis icta est, vocalem sonum reddens.* Strabo (XVII. 1. 46) visited the statue with Aelius Gallus, and heard the sounds. In Juvenal's time it was in a mutilated condition (**dimidio**; cf. 8. 4). It was restored, probably by Septimius Severus (Spart. *Sev.* 17).

6. **centum portis**: Hom. *Il.* IX. 383 ἑκατόμπυλοι.

7. **aeluros,** *cats;* a conjecture of Brodaeus, which has been generally adopted. *P* has *aeruleos,* the inferior MSS. *caeruleos, sea-fish.* But the Egyptians, so far as we know, did not worship sea-fish, while the cat is often mentioned among the sacred animals of Egypt, especially in connection with the dog; cf. Herod. II. 66–67; Cic. *de Leg.* I. 32 *qui canem et faelem ut deos colunt.*

9. **porrum et caepe**: cf. Plin. *N. H.* XIX. 101 *alium caepasque inter deos in iure iurando habet Aegyptus.*

11. **lanatis**: 8. 155.

13–32. The stories of cannibalism told by Ulysses to the Phaeacians seemed incredible to most listeners who were not intoxicated, but I relate a story not less incredible about that which has actually occurred, and in our own age.

14. **tale facinus**: *i.e.* of eating human flesh. — **super cenam**: a common expression in Silver Latin instead of the earlier *inter cenam;* cf. Plin. *Ep.* IV. 22. 6; Suet. *Aug.* 77; Flor. II. 13. 69 *super mensas et pocula.*

moverat ut mendax aretalogus. 'in mare nemo
hunc abicit, saeva dignum veraque Charybdi,
fingentem inmanes Laestrygonas atque Cyclopas?
nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
Cyaneis plenos et tempestatibus utres
crediderim aut tenui percussum verbere Circes
et cum remigibus grunnisse Elpenora porcis.
tam vacui capitis populum Phaeaca putavit?'
sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
de Corcyraea temetum duxerat urna;
solus enim haec Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.
nos miranda quidem sed nuper consule Iunco

16. **aretalogus**: originally one who recited glorious deeds (ἀρεταί). Augustus introduced *aretalogi* at his banquets; Suet. *Aug.* 74. They evidently told incredible stories and were known for their garrulousness; cf. Porphyrio on Hor. *S.* I. 1. 120 *Crispinus carmina scripsit sed tam garrule ut aretalogus diceretur.*

17. **dignum vera Charybdi**: cf. 8. 188 *dignus vera cruce.* — **Charybdi, Scyllam**: cf. Hom. *Od.* XII. 73–259.

18. **Laestrygonas**: *Od.* X. 81–132.—**Cyclopas**: *Od.* IX. 106–566.

19. **citius, etc.**: I could sooner believe stories of Scylla and Circe, than those about monsters like the Laestrygones and Cyclops, who ate men.

20. **Cyaneis**: the Cyaneae were two rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, that, according to the fable, clashed together to crush vessels attempting to pass between them. The Πλαγκταί, the islands against which Ulysses was warned by Circe, were placed by Homer in the Sicilian waters; *Od.* XII. 59–72. **Cyaneis** is dative, in sense the same as the genitive, *the clashing rocks of the Cyaneae*, the latter being the name of the cliffs of which **saxa** are the component parts (Munro). — **tempestatibus**: Intr. 35. — **utres**: *Od.* X. 1–76.

22. **Elpenora**: Homer does not say that Elpenor was one of the twenty-two companions of Eurylochus that were changed into swine by Circe's wand; *Od.* X. 135–468. A year later, when Ulysses, on the point of resuming his journey, aroused his companions from sleep early in the morning, Elpenor, still stupid from the effects of wine, fell from the roof of Circe's palace, and was killed; *Od.* X. 552–560.

24. **sic aliquis merito**: Intr. 50.

25. **Corcyraea**: Scheria, the island of the Phaeacians, was identified with Corcyra; cf. Mart. VIII. 68. 1 *Corcyraei pomaria regis*, and XIII. 37. 1 *Corcyraei de frondibus horti.*

26. **solus**: since all his companions had perished. — **Ithacus**: cf. 10. 257; 14. 287.

27. **Iunco**: *i.e.* Aemilius Juncus,

gesta super calidae referemus moenia Copti,
nos vulgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis;
nam scelus, a Pyrrha quamquam omnia syrmata volvas,
nullus apud tragicos populus facit. accipe nostro
dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit aevo.

Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
inmortale odium et numquam sanabile vulnus
ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. summus utrimque
inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
odit uterque locus, cum solos credat habendos
esse deos quos ipse colit. sed tempore festo

who was consul with Julius Severus in A.D. 127; see Intr. 5 and 22.

28. **super**: *i.e.* south of. — **Copti**: a city of Upper Egypt, ten miles north of Thebes, through which merchandise came to Alexandria from Arabia and India by way of Berenice on the Red sea; Plin. *N. H.* V. 60; VI. 102.

29. **vulgi**: not of one man, but of a whole people. — **graviora**: *i.e.* more revolting. — **cothurnis**: see Intr. 68, and 7. 72 n.

30. **a Pyrrha**: *i.e.* from the time of the deluge of Deucalion. — **syrmata**: 8. 229 n; Intr. 68. — **volvas**: see 10, 126 n. For the mood, see Intr. 42.

31. **apud tragicos**, *in the tragic poets.*

33–92. In a bloody fight, growing out of religious hatred between the people of Ombi and Tentyra, a captive was cut in pieces by his enemies, and his flesh devoured.

33. **vetus**, *of long standing.* — **antiqua**, *of remote origin. Antiquus* generally denotes that which existed long ago, but does not now exist, *ancient*, opposed to *novus; vetus* means *old*, opposed to *recens*. But the two adjectives are often joined with the same substantive, *antiquus* pointing to the remote beginning, and *vetus* indicating the long existence. This combination is frequent in Plautus, as *Trin.* 381 *historiam veterem atque antiquam; Most.* 476 *scelus antiquom et vetus;* cf. Plin. *Ep.* III. 6. 3 *aes vetus et antiquum.*

35. **Ombos** (now Kum Ombu), **Tentyra** (now Denderah): two cities about 100 miles apart, the former south and the latter north of Coptos. Moreover, there were several important cities lying between. They were, therefore, not neighboring cities, and it is not likely that any such conflict as is here described occurred between them. It is possible that the people of Tentyra, who hated the crocodile, had a religious quarrel with some less important town of crocodile worshipers, and that Juvenal substituted for them the Ombites, who were well-known worshipers of the crocodile. **Ombos** and **Tentyra** are in apposition with **finitimos** vs. 33.

36. **vicinorum**: Intr. 83.

alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne
laetum hilaremque diem, ne magnae gaudia cenae
sentirent positis ad templa et compita mensis
pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce iacentem
septimus interdum sol invenit. horrida sane
Aegyptos, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi,
barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
blaesis atque mero titubantibus. inde virorum
saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacumque
unguenta et flores multaeque in fronte coronae:
hinc ieiunum odium. sed iurgia prima sonare
incipiunt animis ardentibus; haec tuba rixae.

39. **alterius populi**: probably the Ombites, since Ombi was *super moenia Copti* (vs. 28), and Tentyra was not. It appears also, from verses 75–76, that the Ombites were the people which celebrated the festal period, and that the Tentyrites attacked them. But the reading of vs. 75 is uncertain.

42. **positis ad compita mensis**: cf. Mela I. 57 (speaking of the Egyptians) *cibos palam et extra tecta sua capiunt.*—**compita,** *the crossways.*

43. **pervigili**: occupied all night long; cf. 8. 158 *pervigiles popinas,* and 3. 275.—**toro**: *i.e.* on which the revelers reclined at the feast.

44. **horrida sane Aegyptos,** *Egypt is uncivilized, to be sure.*

45. **quantum ipse notavi**: the statement in the *vitae* that Juvenal was sent to Egypt is perhaps based on this expression; Intr. 11.

46. **Canopo**: near Alexandria, noted for its profligacy; 1. 26 n. It seems unnatural to contrast Egypt with Canopus, which was a part of Egypt. But Canopus contained a larger element of foreigners, and, though in Egypt, was essentially a foreign city. Besides, Juvenal had Upper Egypt in mind when he wrote: *in profligacy the barbarian crowd does not fall behind notorious Canopus.*

47. **adde quod**: cf. 14. 114.—**madidis**: cf. 6. 297 *madidum Tarentum.*

48. **inde**: *i.e.* on the side of the Ombites.

49. **qualiacumque,** *such as they were.*

50. **in fronte coronae**: Intr. 33.

51. **hinc ieiunum odium**: the Tentyrites were driven on by hatred and hunger.—**iurgia prima**: cf. 5. 26 *iurgia proludunt.*

52. **haec tuba**: *i.e.* this insulting language was the trumpet call to a general combat; cf. 3. 288 *miserae prooemia rixae.* They begin with angry words, blows follow, then they fight with stones; finally

dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli
saevit nuda manus. paucae sine vulnere malae,
vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus
integer. aspiceres iam cuncta per agmina vultus
dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnos.
ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et puerilis
exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent.
et sane quo tot rixantis milia turbae,
si vivunt omnes? ergo acrior impetus, et iam
saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis
incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
tela, nec hunc lapidem, qualis et Turnus et Aiax,
vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam
Aeneae, sed quem valeant emittere dextrae
illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natae.
nam genus hoc vivo iam decrescebat Homero,

the Ombites take weapons, and the Tentyrites are put to flight.

53. **clamore pari**: *i.e.* with shouts on both sides. — **vice**, *in place of*.

54. **saevit nuda manus**, *the naked hand does the cruel work*.

55. **vix cuiquam aut nulli**, *to few or none*.

57. **dimidios**, *mutilated;* vs. 5 *dimidio Memnone*. — **alias**: *i.e.* bruised beyond recognition, wholly changed; cf. Hor. *C.* IV. 10. 6 *quotiens te speculo videris alterum;* Tac. *Ann.* I. 43 *vos, quorum alia nunc ora, alia pectora contueor*.

58. **plenos sanguine**: Intr. 35.

59. **puerilis exercere acies**: engaged in battles that are only child's play.

60. **calcent**: the subjunctive gives the reasoning of the combatants.

61. **quo**: Intr. 51.

63. **inclinatis lacertis**: stooping down and reaching out their arms (to gather the stones).

64. **domestica seditioni tela**, *weapons ready at hand for a quarrel*.

65. **qualis**: object of *torserunt* to be supplied from **torquere**; not such a stone as Turnus hurled at Aeneas (*Aen.* XII. 896–902), nor such as Ajax threw at Hector (*Il.* VII. 268–270), nor one like that with which Diomedes wounded Aeneas (*Il.* V. 302–308).

68. **illis dissimiles**: Intr. 30.

69. **genus hoc decrescebat**: the race was on the decline, even in Homer's time. Two men of his day could not lift the stone hurled by Diomedes; *Il.* V. 303. In the time of Vergil it had become so degenerate that twelve

terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos;
ergo deus quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.
a deverticulo repetatur fabula. postquam
subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum
audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis.
terga fugae celeri praestant instantibus Ombis
qui vicina colunt umbrosae Tentyra palmae. —
labitur hic quidam nimia formidine cursum
praecipitans capiturque. ast illum in plurima sectum
frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit
victrix turba, nec ardenti decoxit aeno
aut veribus; longum usque adeo tardumque putavit
exspectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
hic gaudere libet quod non violaverit ignem
quem summa caeli raptum de parte Prometheus

picked men could not bear the stone thrown by Turnus; *Aen.* XII. 899. Pliny (*N. H.* VII. 73) says the stature of man is constantly diminishing, and Horace (*C.* III. 6. 46–48), that every generation is morally worse than the one before it.

70. **pusillos,** *mere dwarfs.*

71. **quicumque aspexit**: *i.e.* if any deity has ever thought man worthy of his notice.

72. **a deverticulo,** *after this digression.*

73. **aucti** (sc. *sunt*), **pars altera**: *i.e.* the Ombites. — **promere ferrum,** *to draw the sword.*

75. **terga praestant**: cf. Tac. *Agr.* 37 *armatorum paucioribus terga praestare.* — **Ombis**: (from an adjective *Ombus*) the people of Ombi, for *Ombitis.* The last two and one-half feet of this verse are wanting in *P.* Some inferior MSS. have *instantibus omnes* or *orbes* or *combis,* which Mercer emended to *instantibus Ombis,* and this is the reading of the recently collated Bodleian MS.; Intr. 20.

77. **hic,** *at this juncture.*

79. **frusta et particulas**: Intr. 79 *c.*

80. **corrosis ossibus,** *gnawing his bones.*

81. **nec ardenti . . . veribus,** *nor did they cook him in a hot caldron or on a spit.* — **decoxit,** *boiled,* is the appropriate verb for **aeno,** and joined by zeugma with **veribus.**

82. **longum usque adeo,** *so very long.*

83. **focos**: *i.e.* fire.

84. **hic,** *at this point.* — **non violaverit,** *did not desecrate;* cf. vs. 9, also 3. 20; 11. 116.

85. **Prometheus**: cf. 4. 133; 8. 133.

donavit terris; elemento gratulor, et te
exsultare reor. sed qui mordere cadaver
sustinuit, nil umquam hac carne libentius edit;
nam scelere in tanto ne quaeras et dubites an
prima voluptatem gula senserit; ultimus autem
qui stetit, absumpto iam toto corpore, ductis
per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.
Vascones, haec fama est, alimentis talibus olim
produxere animas; sed res diversa, sed illic
fortunae invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus
extremi, longae dira obsidionis egestas.
huius enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens
post omnis herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis
pallorem ac maciem et tenuis miserantibus artus,

86. **et te exsultare reor,** *and thou, too, art glad of it, I know.* — **te**: *i.e. elementum;* some refer it to Volusius.

87. **mordere sustinuit,** *has brought himself to eat;* cf. 14. 127 *sustinet consumere.*

89. **ne quaeras**: see Intr. 38. —**an prima . . . senserit,** *whether the first glutton only has had pleasure.*

90. **autem,** *why.*

92. **aliquid de sanguine**: cf. 1. 66 n.

93–130. This atrocity has been surpassed by nothing done by a despairing people in time of war and starvation, or by the most savage tribes.

93. **Vascones**: a people in the northeastern part of Spain. They dwelt between the Iberus and the Pyrenees. Calagurris (now Calahorra), a city of the Vascones near the Iberus, continued faithful to Sertorius even after his death. In 72 B.C. it was besieged by the forces of Pompey, and the citizens were reduced to such extremities that they killed and ate the weaker members of their own families (Val. Max. VII. 6. *extr.* 3).

94. **produxere animas,** *prolonged their lives.* — **sed, sed**: see Intr. 26.

95. **fortunae invidia,** *the spite of fortune.* — **bellorum ultima,** *the extremities of war;* cf. 12. 55 n.

97. **miserabile debet esse**: *i.e.* this case of cannibalism (in Calagurris) ought to be regarded with pity.

98. **sicut,** *since.* — **mihi**: the dative of agent. For quantity of final *i*, see Intr. 84. — **gens**: *i.e.* the Vascones.

100. **cogebat**: sc. *edere.*

membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
et sua. quisnam hominum veniam dare quisve deorum
urbibus abnueret dira atque inmania passis
et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes,
quorum corporibus vescebantur? melius nos
Zenonis praecepta monent, nec enim omnia quidam
pro vita facienda putant, sed Cantaber unde
Stoicus antiqui praesertim aetate Metelli?
nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas,
Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,
de conducendo loquitur iam rhetore Thyle.
nobilis ille tamen populus quem diximus, et par
virtute atque fide sed maior clade Zacynthos

102. **fame**: always with long *e* in the ablative, like a noun of the fifth declension. — **esse**: from *edo*.

103. **et sua**, *even their own*.

107. **Zenonis praecepta**: *i.e.* the Stoic philosophy. The Stoics held that one should even take his own life rather than do or suffer that which was dishonorable. — **quidam**: as the Stoics and Cynics. But both sects allowed the eating of human flesh under some circumstances.

108. **unde Stoicus**: *i.e.* whence could he derive the teachings of the Stoic philosophy? The Vascones were not part of the Cantabri, but the two were neighboring peoples and of similar character.

109. **antiqui Metelli**: Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, consul B.C. 80, carried on the war against Sertorius 79–72 and had a triumph for his victories in Spain in 71. Calagurris was besieged about 200 years before Juvenal wrote this satire. *Antiquus* was used by the writers of the silver age of anything which belonged to the time of the republic, cf. Tac. *Dial.* 16–17.

110. **Graias nostrasque Athenas**: *i.e.* Greek and Roman culture; cf. Val. Max. II. 1. 10 *quas Athenas, quam scholam huic domesticae disciplinae praetulerim?*

111. **Britannos**: cf. Tac. *Agr.* 21 *iam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire, et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent.*

112. **Thyle**: the fleet of Agricola (Tac. *Agr.* 10) came in sight of Thule, probably one of the Shetland islands. Juvenal uses the word vaguely for the most distant land lying toward the northwest; cf. Verg. *G.* I. 30 *ultima Thule.* In the remotest corner of the world men are now talking about hiring a teacher of rhetoric.

114. **maior clade**: since so cruelly treated by the victor. — **Zacynthos** (generally *Saguntum*)

tale quid excusat : Maeotide saevior ara
Aegyptos. quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
inventrix homines — ut iam quae carmina tradunt
digna fide credas — tantum immolat ; ulterius nil
aut gravius cultro timet hostia. quis modo casus
inpulit hos ? quae tanta fames infestaque vallo
arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
audere? anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Brittones umquam
Sauromataeque truces aut inmanes Agathyrsi,
hac saevit rabie inbelle et inutile vulgus,
parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis

was taken by Hannibal in B.C. 219, after a siege of eight months (Polyb. III. 17. 10; Liv. XXI. 7), and destroyed, all the adult males being put to death.

115. **tale quid excusat**: has some such excuse to offer.

116. **illa Taurica,** *that Tauric goddess*, identified by the Greeks with Artemis, who was worshiped in the Tauric Chersonese (now the Crimea), and on whose altar shipwrecked sailors were sacrificed. The Maeotae dwelt around the Palus Maeotis (the modern Sea of Azov).

117. **ut . . . credas**: *i.e.* allowing that you believe true all that poets hand down. — **carmina**: like the *Iphigenia in Tauris* of Euripides.

118. **ulterius cultro**: *i.e.* they do not fear that their bodies will be eaten.

119. **quis casus**: Intr. 77. — **modo,** *just now*; cf. *nuper* vs. 27.

120. **hos**: *i.e.* the Egyptians. — **quae tanta fames**: what desperate hunger occasioned by a long siege?

121. **monstrum,** *crime*.

122. **aliam**: *i.e.* by any more dreadful crime. If the Nile, by refusing to rise, should produce a famine and reduce the people to despair, could they, in order to throw odium on the Nile, which caused their distress, devise anything worse than cannibalism? — **Memphitide,** *Egyptian*.

124. **qua**: refers to **rabie** vs. 126. — **Cimbri**: a Celtic people who defeated several Roman armies, and were finally conquered by Marius in B.C. 101; cf. 8. 253 n. — **Brittones** = *Britanni*; cf. Hor. *C.* III. 4. 33 *visam Britannos hospitibus feros*.

125. **Sauromatae**: the Sarmatae, a people east of the Tanais. — **-que, aut**: for variety instead of *nec*, *nec*. — **Agathyrsi**: dwelling on the river Maris, now Marosh (Herod. IV. 49) in modern Transylvania; Verg. *Aen.* IV. 146 *picti Agathyrsi*.

126. **rabie inbelle**: Intr. 82.

127. **fictilibus**: Strabo says boats made of clay were used in

et brevibus pictae remis incumbere testae.
nec poenam sceleri invenies nec digna parabis
supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt
et similes ira atque fames. Mollissima corda
humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
quae lacrimas dedit; haec nostri pars optima sensus.
plorare ergo iubet causam dicentis amici
squaloremque rei, pupillum ad iura vocantem
circumscriptorem, cuius manantia fletu
ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
naturae imperio gemimus cum funus adultae
virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
et minor igne rogi. quis enim bonus et face dignus
arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,

the Delta. — **phaselis**: a light boat resembling in shape the pod of the kidney bean (φάσηλος); Verg. *G.* IV. 289 *circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis.*

128. **testae,** *earthenware boat.*

130. **pares et similes**: whom wrath and starvation would drive to the same crime, *i.e.* cannibalism.

131–174. Nature endowed man with the spirit of sympathy and mutual helpfulness, but in cruelty toward his fellows he surpasses even the wild beasts.

132. **natura fatetur**: cf. 10. 172 *mors sola fatetur.*

133. **quae lacrimas dedit**: *i.e.* in giving us tears; a relative sentence of coincident action; Lane 1826. — **haec**: *i.e.* the capacity for sympathy.

134. **causam . . . rei,** *the woebegone appearance of a friend pleading his cause, and of a person under accusation;* for the position of **que**, cf. 13. 28 n. Persons on trial often appeared in court with some of the signs of mourning, in order to gain the sympathy of the *iudices;* Mart. II. 36. 3 *barba reorum.*

136. **circumscriptorem**: the *tutor* who has cheated his ward out of his property; cf. 14. 237 *spoliare et circumscribere.*

137. **puellares,** *girlish.* — **faciunt incerta**: *i.e.* make the sex uncertain.

140. **minor,** *too little for;* Intr. 36; cf. 3. 203 n. Pliny (*N.H.* VII. 72) says it is the custom of nations generally not to burn the bodies of children who die before they have cut their teeth. — **quis enim**: Intr. 78. — **face dignus arcana**: *i.e.* worthy of being initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. On the fifth day of the festival a procession with torches went from Athens to Eleusis, where it arrived late at night (Eur. *Ion,* 1076). Purity in act and thought was required of all initiates.

141. **Cereris**: Intr. 3.

ulla aliena sibi credit mala? separat hoc nos
a grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
atque exercendis pariendisque artibus apti
sensum a caelesti demissum traximus arce,
cuius egent prona et terram spectantia. mundi
principio indulsit communis conditor illis
tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos
adfectus petere auxilium et praestare iuberet,
dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
de nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,
aedificare domos, laribus coniungere nostris
tectum aliud, tutos vicino limine somnos
ut collata daret fiducia, protegere armis
lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,

142. **aliena sibi**: *i.e.* do not concern him; Ter. *Heaut.* 77 *homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto.* — **sibī**: see Intr. 84. — **mala**: *sc.* of his fellow-men.

143. **grege mutorum**: cf. 8. 56 *animalia muta.* — **venerabile,** *reverential;* though some think the word has its ordinary passive force. There is no undisputed example in Juvenal of an adjective in *-bilis* with an active meaning; cf. 12. 73 n.

144. **divinorum capaces**: *i.e.* capable of understanding divine things.

145. **pariendis artibus apti**: Intr. 31.

146. **sensum**: *i.e.* a feeling of heavenly origin. — **a caelesti arce**: man's divine origin is shown by his capacity to know God and to practise the arts, and by his erect look toward heaven; cf. Cic. *Leg.* I. 24–27.

147. **cuius**: genitive with **egent**; cf. 14. 288 n. — **prona et terram spectantia**: cf. Ov. *Met.* I. 84 *pronaque cum spectent animalia cetera terram.*

149. **animas,** *the breath of life.* — **animum,** *the rational soul;* Non. p. 426 *animus est quo sapimus, anima qua vivimus.*

150. **adfectus**: man endowed with intellect has a fellow-feeling for his brother. This led men to abandon their primitive barbarism, and to live in families with comfortable dwellings and to come together into communities for mutual security and defense.

151. **in populum,** *into a community.*

153. **aedificare domos**: cf. Lucr. V. 1011 *inde casas postquam ac pellis ignemque pararunt.*

155. **collata fiducia**: confidence that comes from union; cf. Lucr. V. 1019 *tunc et amicitiem coeperunt iungere aventes finitimi inter se nec laedere nec violari.*

communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
sed iam serpentum maior concordia; parcit
cognatis maculis similis fera. quando leoni
fortior eripuit vitam leo? quo nemore umquam
exspiravit aper maioris dentibus apri?
Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem
perpetuam, saevis inter se convenit ursis.
ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda
produxisse parum est, cum rastra et sarcula tantum
adsueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi
nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.
aspicimus populos quorum non sufficit irae
occidisse aliquem, sed pectora bracchia vultum
crediderint genus esse cibi. quid diceret ergo,
vel quo non fugeret, si nunc haec monstra videret
Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui
tamquam homine et ventri indulsit non omne legumen?

157. **signa**, *signals;* cf. 1. 169; 14. 199. — **defendier**: archaic for *defendi;* cf. 1. 169 n. — **isdem**: see Intr. 87.

159. **maior**: *sc.* than among men. Hor. *Epod.* 7. 11–12 *neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus, numquam nisi in dispar feris.*

160. **cognatis maculis,** *kindred spots, i.e.* a beast whose spots are like its own. — **similis**, *of like species.*

164. **convenit,** *there is harmony.*

166. **produxisse,** *to have formed.* — **parum est**: men are not satisfied now to kill an enemy with the sword; his body must also be eaten. — **cum**, *although.*

167. **coquere,** *to forge.* — **lassi**: *i.e.* weary with making.

168. **nescierint**, *did not know how.* — **extendere,** *to hammer out, to forge;* cf. Tib. 1. 3. 47 *nec ensem immiti saevus duxerat arte faber.* Juvenal is fond of recalling the golden age; cf. 6. 1–24; 13. 38–59.

171. **crediderint**: on the change of mood, see Intr. 55.

172. **haec monstra**: *i.e.* such horrors as I have described.

173. **Pythagoras**: 3. 229 n.

174. **tamquam homine,** *as if from human flesh, i.e.* lest it might contain souls that had once animated human bodies, according to his doctrine of metempsychosis. — **non omne legumen**: according to tradition Pythagoras directed his followers to abstain from beans.

SATVRA XVI

Quis numerare queat felicis praemia, Galli,
militiae? nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
sidere. plus etenim fati valet hora benigni
quam si nos Veneris commendet epistula Marti
et Samia genetrix quae delectatur harena.
Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
haud minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet nec

XVI. ON THE ADVANTAGES OF A MILITARY LIFE.—The satire is incomplete; the plan proposed in vs. 7 is not fulfilled, and the whole ends abruptly (vs. 60) with an unfinished sentence. It is more likely that it was written by Juvenal than by an imitator. The thought and style are not unworthy of the poet. Moreover, vs. 2 is quoted by Priscian (VIII. 31 and 82), and vss. 6 and 42 by Servius (on *Aen.* I. 16, and II. 102) as from Juvenal.

1–6. You can hardly enumerate the rewards that fall to the soldier who is favored by fortune.

1. **felicis militiae,** *of lucky military service.* — **Galli**: unknown; cf. 14. 1 n.

2. **nam si**: the emphasis is on **felicis** and **prospera**. I say 'lucky,' for if I could be sure of joining a lucky regiment, would that I might begin as a timid raw recruit; **nam** is found in all MSS., but Priscian, who twice quotes this passage, read *quod si*.

3. **excipiat**: optative.—**porta**: sc. *castrorum*. — **secundo sidere**: cf. 7. 194 *distat enim quae sidera te excipiant.*

4. **plus valet**: luck does more for the soldier than the favor of Mars, though gained through the influence of Venus, his mistress, and Juno, his mother.

6. **Samia**: Samos was celebrated for the worship of Juno; cf. Verg. *Aen.* I. 15 *quam Iuno fertur terris magis omnibus unam posthabita coluisse Samo.* Herodotus (III. 60) says the Heraeum at Samos was the largest temple which he had seen.

7–34. If you are a soldier, no civilian dares injure you, or even resent it if you injure him.

7. **commoda communia,** *the advantages that are shared alike by all soldiers.* As no advantages are afterwards mentioned that are not common to all, it is evident that the satire is incomplete.

8. **ne**: a purpose is implied. This advantage is considered as a motive for entering the service. — **togatus,** *a civilian,* opposed to a soldier; cf. **paganum** vs. 33.

9. **nec audeat**: he dares not make complaint before the praetor, who will name, as *iudex*, a centurion who will hear the case in camp, and, under these circum-

audeat excussos praetori ostendere dentes
et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
Bardaicus iudex datur haec punire volenti
calceus et grandes magna ad subsellia surae
legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli
servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra
et procul a signis. iustissima centurionum
cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi derit
ultio, si iustae defertur causa querellae.
tota cohors tamen est inimica, omnesque manipli
consensu magno efficiunt curabilis ut sit
vindicta et gravior quam iniuria. dignum erit ergo
declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
cum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot

stances, no civilian can hope for a fair trial.

10. **excussos dentes**: cf. 3. 301.

11. **livoribus**, *black and blue spots.* — **offam**, *bruise.*

12. **nil promittente**: *i.e.* making no promise that he will save it. — **relictum**, *not yet lost.*

13. **Bardaicus calceus**: denoting a kind of military shoe, so called from the Bardaei, a people on the Illyrian coast; cf. Mart. IV. 4. 5 *lassi vardaicus quod evocati.* The coarse shoe and the big shanks (3. 247 *planta magna*) stand for the centurion (14. 194–195) who has been named *iudex* in this supposed trial between a civilian and a soldier.

15. **Camilli**: who saved Rome from the Gauls.

16. **vallum extra**: for the anastrophe, see Intr. 48 *b.* — **litiget**, *be involved in a lawsuit.*

17. **iustissima**: ironical. If the soldier is found guilty, which is very unlikely, he will receive only a trifling penalty.

18. **derit**: Intr. 87.

20. **cohors tamen**: *tamen cohors*, the reading of *P*, is possible with synizesis of *cohors*. The word is not unfrequently a monosyllable (*chors* or *cors*) in MSS. and inscriptions; cf. Mart. III. 58. 12. — **manipli**: Intr. 88.

21. **curabilis**: *i.e.* hard to bear, like a troublesome disease that needs the attention of a doctor; cf. Plaut. *Trin.* 44 *culpam castigabilem.*

22. **vindicta**: the same as **ultio** (vs. 19), the satisfaction which the civilian gets from the soldier. He may possibly get redress, but the abuse which the soldiers give him in camp, and his chagrin at the light punishment of his assailant, are worse than the original injury.

23. **mulino corde**, *mulish understanding;* cf. Cat. 83. 3 *mule, nihil sentis.* — **Vagelli**: cf. 13. 119

milia clavorum. quis tam procul absit ab urbe
praeterea, quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
ut veniat ? lacrimae siccentur protinus, et se
excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.
'da testem' iudex cum dixerit, audeat ille
nescio quis pugnos qui vidit dicere 'vidi,'
et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
maiorum. citius falsum producere testem
contra paganum possis quam vera loquentem
contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Praemia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus
sacramentorum. convallem ruris aviti
improbus aut campum mihi si vicinus ademit
et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,

24. **duo crura**: it seems most natural to take duo in contrast with **tot**: since you have only two legs, it is folly to provoke a contest with so many. There is no one to take your part, while the whole camp takes the part of the soldier. — **caligas**: heavy leathern boots worn by the Roman soldiers, including the centurions.

25. **clavorum**: cf. 3. 248 n.

26. **quis tam Pylades** (Intr. 65): if any one will go to camp to give evidence against a soldier, his friendship must be equal to that of Pylades for Orestes. — **molem aggeris ultra** (Intr. 48 *b*): *i.e.* to the praetorian camp, which was beyond the *agger* (cf. 5. 153 n; 8. 43) though close to the city.

28. **excusaturos**: who will be ready to offer some excuse, and not come; Intr. 41 *c*. — **non sollicitemus**: Intr. 38.

29. **da testem**, *produce your witness*; cf. 3. 137.

30. **pugnos**, *blows*. — **dicere 'vidi'**: cf. 7. 13 *si dicas sub iudice 'vidi' quod non vidisti*.

31. **credam dignum barba**: *i.e.* I will believe that he has the courage of the early Romans, who wore their hair and beards uncut; cf. 4. 103 *barbato regi*, and 5. 30 *capillato consule*.

33. **paganum**: a countryman (from *pagus*) is here contrasted with **armati**, and means *a civilian*. It is often used in this sense after the time of Augustus; cf. Plin. *Ep. ad Tr.* 86. 2 *et milites et pagani*; Tac. *Hist.* I. 53 *inter paganos corruptior miles*.

34. **pudorem**, *honor*.

35–50. Another advantage of the soldier: he is free from the vexatious delay of the civil courts.

36. **sacramentorum**: the soldier's oath, taken on entering the service, stands here for *military service*; Tac. *Hist.* I. 5 *miles urbanus longo Caesarum sacramento inbutus*.

38. **sacrum saxum**: the bound-

quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos
vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
exspectandus erit qui lites incohet annus
totius populi. sed tunc quoque mille ferenda
taedia, mille morae; totiens subsellia tantum
sternuntur, iam facundo ponente lacernas
Caedicio et Fusco iam micturiente parati
digredimur, lentaque fori pugnamus harena.
ast illis quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
quod placitum est ipsis praestatur tempus agendi,
nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis.
Solis praeterea testandi militibus ius
vivo patre datur. nam quae sunt parta labore

ary stone or *terminus* (Hor. *C.* II. 18. 23–26) under the protection of the god Terminus, to whom, at the *Terminalia* (February 23), sacrifices were offered; Hor. *Epod.* 2. 59. Whoever removed such boundary stone was accursed. Cf. *Deuteronomy* xxvii. 17 'Cursed be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark.'

39. **mea puls annua**, *my annual offering of pulse.* — **libo**, *sacrificial cake;* cf. 3. 187. Only bloodless sacrifices were offered on the *Terminalia.*

40. **pergit non reddere**, *persists in refusing to pay back.*

41. **vana chirographa**: having had the money, and signed the obligation for its payment (**chirographa**), he tries to prove that this obligation was not legally made, and so invalid (**vana**). This verse is repeated from 13. 137.

42. **qui lites incohet annus**: according to Servius on *Aen.* II. 102, this is equivalent to *annus litium*, *i.e.* the part of the year during which courts are held. When this season is reached, the lawsuits of a whole nation are begun, and he must take his turn.

45. **sternuntur**: *i.e.* with cushions by the *apparitores.* — **lacernas**: 1. 27 n. He would appear in the toga in court.

46. **Caedicio** (13. 197) **et Fusco**: advocates of the opposite parties. Both are ready for the trial, but it is again postponed.

48. **balteus**: a sword belt passing over one shoulder and under the opposite arm; cf. Verg. *Aen.* XII. 941 *umero cum adparuit alto balteus.*

50. **sufflamine**, *drag, delay;* in 8. 148 it is a drag chain, or brake.

51–60. The soldier can make a will during the lifetime of his father.

52. **parta labore militiae**: the property of the son acquired through military service was called *peculium castrense*, and this he might dispose of by will.

militiae, placuit non esse in corpore census
omne tenet cuius regimen pater. ergo Coranum
signorum comitem castrorumque aera merentem
quamvis iam tremulus captat pater; hunc favor aequus
provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur
ut qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
ut laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus, omnes

* * *

53. **census,** *property.*

54. **omne . . . pater,** *over which the father holds complete control.* — **Coranum**: the name may have been suggested by Hor. *S.* II. 5. 57.

56. **tremulus**: on account of age; 10. 267. — **captat,** *pays court to,* that he may get something in his will; cf. 5. 98; 10. 202; 12. 114. — **hunc favor aequus provehit,** *deserved favor brings him promotion.* The MSS. all have *labor,* which makes no sense; *favor* is a conjecture of Ruperti.

57. **pulchro,** *meritorious.* — **sua dona,** *suitable rewards.*

58. **ducis**: probably the emperor; cf. 4. 145; 7. 21.

60. **phaleris**: bosses of bronze or silver, attached to a strap and worn across the breast as an ornament. — **torquibus,** *chains;* cf. *Aen.* V. 558–559 *it pectore summo flexilis obtorti per collum circulus auri.* Such decorations were bestowed by the general upon soldiers who had distinguished themselves in battle. In 11. 103 *phalerae* are trappings of horses. — **omnes**: sense and syntax are defective, and it is idle to conjecture what Juvenal intended to add, or perhaps did add.

CRITICAL APPENDIX

P = Codex Pithoeanus, first hand.
p = Codex Pithoeanus, corrections by later hands.
B = Codex Bodleianus, Canon. Lat. 41.
ω = all or a majority of the inferior MSS.
m = some of the inferior MSS.
S = Scholiast.

SATIRE I

67 **signator falsi** P *signator falso* pω *signator. falso* B *signator, falso* Munro *signato falso* Madvig 68 **fecerit** PSBm *fecerat* p 106 **purpura maior** p *purpuraemator* P 114 **habitat** PB *habitas* pω 126 **quiescet** P *quiescit* pω 143 **crudum** pω *crudus* P 145 **et** PB *it* pω 150 **dices** PB *dicas* pω Bücheler 155 **lucebis** pω *lucebit* P 156 **pectore** PB *gutture* pω 157 **deducis** p *deducit* Pm 169 **animo ante tubas** P *animante tuba* p

SATIRE III

18 **praesentius** N. Heinsius *prestantius* pω 19 **aquis** P *aquae* ω 37 **cum iubet** P *quem lubet* p *quemlibet* Bm 38 *cur non ? omnia cum sint* Bücheler 61 **Achaei** ω *Achaeae* P *Acheae* B 131 **servo** P *servi* pω 141 **agri** pω *agros* P 218 **haec Asianorum** PS *fecasianorum* pm *hic Asianorum* B 227 **diffunditur** ω *defunditur* P 240 **Liburna** P *Liburno* p 246 **tignum** PB *lignum* pω 259 **de** pω *e* PB 322 **auditor** P *adiutor* pω Bücheler

SATIRE IV

3 **aegrae** S *aegra* P *aeger* pω 4 **deliciae viduas** P *delicias viduae* p 9 **vittata** Pω *vitiata* S 25 **pretio** P *pretium* pω 33 **fracta** Sp *facta* P 43 **torrentis** S *torpentis* Pω 67 **sagina** Bücheler *saginam* P *saginis* Spω *saginae* Jahn 148 **tamquam ex** Bücheler *tamquam et* P *tamquam diversis* pω

SATIRE V

4 **Gabba** P *Galba* pω 10 **possit** P *possis* pω 38 **berullo** PS *berillos* pω 42 **illi** P *illic* pω 43 **ut** pω *et* P 70 **fictus** P *factus* pω 80 **distinguat** P *distendat* pm 116 **spumat** P *fumat* pω **tradentur** P *raduntur* pω 142 **semel** P *simul* pω 169 **tacetis** pω *iacetis* P

SATIRE VII

12 **Alcithoen** m *Alcitheon* P Bücheler 16 **Gallia** pω *gallica* P Bücheler 22 **spectanda** P *expectanda* ω 24 **impletur** pω *implentur* P Bücheler (The plural seems to be an error of the copyist like the plurals *moveant* 10. 202, *operantur* 12. 92, *cupient* 14. 13.) 40 **Maculonis** P *Maculonus* pω *maculosas* Heinrich (suggested by the scholiast's note) 80 **Saleio** S *Saleno* P *Salino* pm *Serano* B 99 **perit** P *petit* pω 100 **nullo quippe modo** PB (The verse is quoted in this form by Servius on *Aen.* iv. 98 and by the scholiast on Lucan I. 334.) *namque oblita modi* pω 136 **illi** P Scheda Aroviensis Florilegium Sangallense *illis* pω 151 **cum** Pω *cui* Jahn 159 *leve* P *leva* p *leva in* ω 165 **quid** P Priscian *quod* pω 177 **scindes** Jahn *scindens* PSω 193 *ioculator* Bm 198 **fiet** P *fies* pω 214 **quem** P *qui* pω 236 **Siculi** P *Siculus* pω

SATIRE VIII

7 **Corvinum** P *Fabricium* mS Owen **posthac** P *posse ac* Withof *post hunc* Macleane Owen *post haec* Weidner 8 **fumosos** P *famosos* p 33 **pravam** P *parvam* Bm 38 **sic** H. Iunius *si* P *sis* ω 67 **nepotes** P *Nepotis* pω 68 **privum** Salmasius *primum* Pω 88 **accipiet** ω *accipiat* P Bücheler 90 **rerum** P *regum* p 105 **Dolabellae** Ruperti *Dolabella* Pω Bücheler **atque hinc** Pω *atque dehinc* Lachmann 148 **sufflamine mulio** Florilegium Sangallense (cf. scholiast's note on vs. 157 *quia mulio est qui consul fertur*) *multo sufflamine* pω 155 **robum** Florilegium Sangallense * * * *um* P *torvum* p ω 159 **unctus** P *udus* pm 226 *grataeque* P 239 **monte** PS *gente* pm 241 **quantum in** P *quantum non* pω See commentary. 270 **Vulcaniaque** pω *Vulcanique* P

SATIRE X

35 *praetexta etrabeae* P *praetexta trabeae* Florilegium Sangallense *praetexta et trabeae* pm 46 **loculos** P *loculis* ω 54 **aut quae**

Bücheler *aut perniciosa* Pω *aut si* Ellis *aut vel* Doederlein *aut ut* Munro Mayor See commentary. 64 **matellae** P *patellae* pω 70 **indicibus** PB *indiciis* p 93 **angusta** pω *augusta* P Bücheler 116 **parcam** P *partam* pω 150 **aliosque** ω Priscian *altosque* P (with a gloss *praeter Indicos*) 295 **suam** pω *suum* P Bücheler 365 **habes** Pm *abest* p

SATIRE XI

16 **ementur** P *emuntur* pω 55 **et fugientem** m Priscian *effugientem* Pω 57 **vitae** P *vita* ω **tibi** Bücheler *** P *vel* pm *nec* B 91 **postremo** P *rigidique* ω 93 **habendum** pω *habendam* P Bücheler 94 **Oceano** P *Oceani* pω 106 **venientis** P *fulgentis* pω *nitentis* Merry (*Class. Rev.* II. 85) 118 **hoc** P *hos* ω 130 **comparat** ω *comparet* P 148 **et magno** pω *in magno* P *erit: in magno cum posces* Bücheler 184 **licebat** P *licebit* pω

SATIRE XII

32 **arboris incertae** PB *arboris incerto* pm *arbori incertae* Lachmann 33 **cum ferret** ω *comferet* P 59 **taedae** P *taeda* pω 62 **iacuit** m *tacuit* P 73 **miserabile** PS *mirabile* pSm 99 *Pacius, orbi* Bücheler 104 **furva** ω *fulva* pS 116 **aut** m *ut* P *et* pω

SATIRE XIII

18 **proficit** P *proficis* pω **usu** Pω *usus* Jahn 26 **numera** P *numero* pω *numeres* Schurzfleisch 28 **nunc** P *nona* pω 65 **mirandis** P *miranti* pBm *mirantis* m 107 **confirmat** m *confirmant* Pω 119 **Vagelli** S *agelli* P *bacelli* p *bacilli* m 125 **venam** p *veniam* P 188 *exuit, omnes* Bücheler 208 **sola** ω *saeva* P **voluntas** ω *voluptas* PB 213 **sed vina** Pω *Setina* Herel and Withof 237 **quid** Florilegium Frisingense *quod* Pω Bücheler

SATIRE XIV

9 **ficedulas** Pω *ficellas* Lachmann 24 **inscripta** pω *scripta* P *inscripti* Richards See commentary. 43 **usquam** pω *umquam* P Bücheler 45 **pater** Pm *puer* m 49 **obstet** P *abstet* p *obsistat* ω 71 **patriae** ω *patria* P Bücheler 113 **fortunas** ω *fortuna* P Bücheler 121 **illa via** P *illam viam* pω Priscian 122 **pergant** ω Priscian *peragant* P Bücheler 131 **aestivam** P *aestivi* pω 149 *habeant*

PBm *abeunt* m 199 **trepidum** P *trepido* pω 208 **repentibus assae** P *poscentibus assem* ω *poscentibus asse* B 215 *medullas:* Bücheler 216 **maturae** m *naturae* PBm Bücheler **nequitiae** pω *nequitia est* P Bücheler 217 **longi** pω *longae* P Bücheler 229 **conduplicari** Pω *conduplicare* m 296 **cadet** ω *cadit* P

SATIRE XV

7 **aeluros** Brodaeus *aeruleos* P *caeruleos* ω Bücheler 27 **Iunco** P Bobbio Palimpsest *Iunio* ω 75 **fugae celeri** P *fuga sceleri* p **praestant instantibus Ombis** Mercer B *praestantibus omnibus instans* pm *praestant instantibus omnes* or *orbes* or *combis* m 77 **hic** pω *hinc* PB 104 **urbibus** P *viribus* pω *ventribus* H.Valesius 107 **omnia quidam** PB *omnia, quaedam* pω 145 **pariendis** Bücheler B *** *iendis* P *capiendis* pω 168 **extendere** P *extundere* pm *excudere* B Servius on *Georg.* II. 539

SATIRE XVI

1 **Galli** P *Galle* pω 20 **cohors tamen** ω *tamen cohors* P 23 **mulino** P *mutinensi* pB *mutinensi* or *mutinensis* ω 24 **caligas tot** Dempster and Mercer *caligatos* Pω 38 **et** P *at* p *aut* ω 45 **lacernas** P *lucernas* p 56 **favor** Ruperti *labor* Pω

INDEX TO INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

ADVERTISEMENTS